

Archæologia Cantiana.

"ANTIQUITATES SEU HISTORIARUM RELIQUÆ SUNT TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; CUM DEFICIENTE ET PERE SUBMERSA RERUM MEMORIA, NIHILOMINUS HOMINES INDUSTRII ET SAGACES, PERTINACI QUADAM ET SCRUPULOSA DILIGENTIA, EX GENEALOGIIS, FASTIS, TITULIS, MONUMENTIS, NUMISMATIBUS, NOMINIBUS PROPRIIS ET STYLIS, VERBORUM ETYMOLOGIIS, PROVERBIIIS, TRADITIONIBUS, ARCHIVIS, ET INSTRUMENTIS, TAM PUBLICIS QUAM PRIVATIS, HISTORIARUM FRAGMENTIS, LIBRORUM NEUTIQVAM HISTORICORUM LOCIS DISPERSIS,—EX HIS, INQUAM, OMNIBUS VEL ALIQUIBUS, NONNULLA A TEMPORIS DILUVIO ERIPIUNT ET CONSERVANT. RES SANE OPEROSA, SED MORTALIBUS GRATA ET CUM REVERENTIA QUADAM CONJUNCTA."

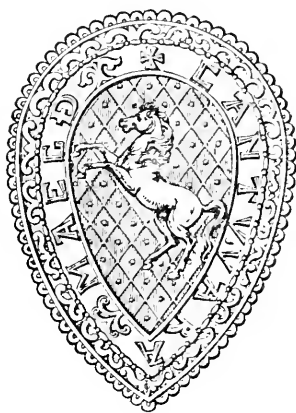
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BEING

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



VOLUME XV.

London :

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

MITCHELL & HUGHES, 140 WARDOUR STREET, OXFORD STREET.

1883.

*The Council of the Kent Archaeological Society is not answerable
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CONTENTS.



PROCEEDINGS, 1882-83:—

PAGE

BALANCE SHEET	xxxiv, xxxv
25TH ANNUAL MEETING (MAIDSTONE)	xxxvii
26TH ANNUAL MEETING (ASHFORD).....	xlv
1. EARLY KENTISH ARMORY. By <i>William Smith Ellis</i> ...	1
2. DE L'ANGLE PEDIGREE. By <i>Henry Wagner, F.S.A.</i> ...	31
3. DU MOULIN PEDIGREE. By <i>Henry Wagner, F.S.A.</i> ...	34
4. CHRISTIANITY IN BRITAIN IN ROMAN TIMES. By <i>E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A.</i>	38
5. NOTE ON DISCOVERIES AT ST. MARTIN'S, CANTERBURY. By <i>Rev. Canon Routledge</i>	56
6. ON THE PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEY AT WEST LANGDON. By <i>W. H. St. John Hope, B.A.</i>	59
7. TRACES OF ROMAN OCCUPATION IN AND NEAR MAID- STONE. By <i>Rev. Canon Scott Robertson</i>	68
8. PALEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN WEST KENT. By <i>F. C. J. Spurrell, F.G.S.</i>	89
9. ON FOUNDATIONS OF ROMAN BUILDINGS AT BOXTED, NEAR LOWER HALSTOW. By <i>George Payne, F.S.A.</i> ...	104
10. ROMAN URNS FOUND NEAR RAINHAM CREEK. By <i>Humphrey Wood</i>	108
11. ON RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER. By <i>W. Brench- ley Rye</i>	111
12. HISTORY OF RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER. By <i>Stephen T. Aveling</i>	117
13. ON ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS. By <i>C. Roach Smith, F.S.A.</i>	127
14. OLD PAINTED PANELS AT SANDWICH. By <i>Thomas Dorman</i>	142
15. LEEDS CASTLE. By <i>Canon Scott Robertson</i>	148
16. THE EXPENSE BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ., OF YOTES COURT, MEREWORTH, A.D. 1646-55, transcribed by <i>Mrs. Dalison of Hamptons</i> , and edited with Introduc- tion by <i>Canon Scott Robertson</i>	152
17. THE RECTORS OF CLYFFE AT HOO. By <i>Canon Scott Robertson</i>	217

	PAGE
18. CLYFFE AT HOO RECTORY HOUSE. By the late Rev. <i>H. R. Lloyd, M.A.</i>	255
19. RECORDS (A.D. 1288 TO 1872) OF THE CHURCH AND BENE- FICE OF CLYFFE AT HOO. Communicated by the Rev. <i>Iorwerth Grey Lloyd, M.A.</i>	259
20. KENT FINES, 15-20 EDWARD II. By <i>James Greenstreet</i>	273
21. ON THREE TUMPL IN GORSLEY WOOD, NEAR BRIDGE, AND CANTERBURY. By the Rev. <i>F. T. Vine, M.A.</i> ...	311
22. ON A ROMAN CEMETERY DISCOVERED AT WESTBERE, NEAR CANTERBURY. By <i>George Payne, F.S.A.</i>	318
23. ON A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR COBHAM HALL. By <i>C. Roach Smith, F.S.A.</i>	321
24. ON WALL PAINTINGS DISCOVERED IN FRINDSBURY CHURCH. By <i>W. H. St. John Hope, F.S.A.</i>	331
25. RAINHAM CHURCH ACCOUNTS IN THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII. AND ELIZABETH. By Rev. <i>John Walter</i>	333
26. ROMAN CANTERBURY (<i>Durovernum</i>). By <i>Canon Scott</i> <i>Robertson</i>	338
27. THE ROMAN VILLA AT WINGHAM. Part II. By <i>George</i> <i>Dawker, F.G.S.</i>	351
28. EXTRACTS FROM GREAT MONGEHAM REGISTERS. By Rev. <i>J. B. Harrison</i>	358
29. ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS :—	
RENT ROLL OF WILLESBOROUGH, TEMP. ED. II. By Rev. <i>T. S. Frampton</i>	361
GRANT OF LAND IN DUDINDALE A.D. 1236. By Rev. <i>T. S. Frampton</i>	363
BRIEF FOR THE TOWER OF QUEENBOROUGH CHURCH, A.D. 1636. By <i>Josiah Hall</i> (Mayor of Queenboro')	364
CHISELHURST AND JOHN SCOT. By <i>James Greenstreet</i>	366
EAST BARMING REGISTER.....	367
GUNDULF'S LATIN BIBLE. By <i>Sir Thomas Phillipps</i> and <i>W. Brenchley Rye</i>	368
30. PUBLICATIONS RESPECTING KENTISH ARCHÆOLOGY. Re- viewed by <i>Canon Scott Robertson</i>	369
31. INVENTORY OF BEDS, TAPESTRY, AND LINEN AT LEEDS CASTLE, A.D. 1532. By <i>Canon Scott Robertson</i>	382
32. DALISON DOCUMENTS. By <i>Canon Scott Robertson</i>	386
33. DALISON PEDIGREE. By <i>Canon Scott Robertson</i>	402
INDEX	405

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
1. Plan of West Langdon Abbey	<i>between</i> 62-3
2. Section of Vaulting Rib in the Chapter-house, Langdon Abbey	67
3. Map shewing Sites of Roman Remains in and near Maidstone	<i>to face</i> 71
4. Roman Vessels from a Cemetery in Joy Wood, Lockham, near Maidstone	78
5. Plan of Walled Roman Cemetery in Joy Wood, Lockham	81
6. Circular Tomb in Roman Cemetery	84
7. Palæolithic Implements found in West Kent ...	<i>between</i> 92-3
8. Flint Implement, No. 25, of cave type.....	93
9. Flint Implement, No. 24, of cave type.....	97
10. Flint Implement, No. 26, of cave type.....	98
11. Map shewing Sites of Roman Buildings at Boxted. .	<i>to face</i> 104
12. Plan of Roman Building at Boxted, near Lower Halstow	<i>to face</i> 105
13. Three Roman Vessels from the shores of Rainham Creek	108
14. Four Roman Vessels from the shores of Rainham Creek	109
15. View of Restoration House, Rochester	<i>to face</i> 111
16. Front Elevation of Restoration House, Rochester ..	<i>to face</i> 114
17. Plan of Restoration House, Rochester	<i>to face</i> 115
18. Drawing-room Chimney Piece (A) in Restoration House	<i>to face</i> 117
19. Details of Chimney Piece in Restoration House....	<i>to face</i> 118
20. Original Staircase of Restoration House.....	<i>to face</i> 119
21. Chimney Piece (B) in Restoration House	<i>to face</i> 120
22. Two Doors in Restoration House	<i>to face</i> 122
23. A Roman Tessellated Pavement at Canterbury, discovered in 1758	<i>between</i> 126-7
24. Old Painted Panel in Sandwich Town Hall, No. 1 ..	<i>to face</i> 143
25. Ditto ditto ditto No. 2 ..	<i>to face</i> 144
26. Ditto ditto ditto No. 3 ..	<i>to face</i> 145
27. Ditto ditto ditto No. 4 ..	<i>to face</i> 146

	PAGE
28. Plan of Leeds Castle	<i>between</i> 148-9
29. The Rectory House, Clyffe at Hoo	<i>to face</i> 255
30. Architectural Fragments found in Clyffe Rectory ..	<i>to face</i> 256
31. Plan of Three Tumuli in Gorsley Wood, near Canter- bury	<i>to face</i> 311
32. Map shewing Sites of Roman Remains at Westbere, Wingham, Iekham, Littlebourne, Preston, and Sarre	<i>to face</i> 318
33. Mr. Pilbrow's Plan of Canterbury, shewing where Roman Remains were found in 1868	<i>between</i> 340-1
34. William Smith's Bird's-eye View of Canterbury in A.D. 1588	<i>to face</i> 346
35. The Roman Villa at Wingham	<i>between</i> 352-3
36. Seal of Sir Maximilian Dalison, as Sheriff of Kent, A.D. 1611	401

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Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archaeological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Members any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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 Timins, Rev. J. H., M.A., West Malling, Maidstone.
 Toke, Major, Heathcote, Cambridge Town, Surrey.
 Tonbridge Book Society (Rev. J. R. Little, Secretary).
 Tremlett, Admiral, Bellevue, Tunbridge Wells.
 Trevor, Mr. John, 13 Guildhall Street, Folkestone.
 Trist, John W., Esq., Sydenham, S.E.
 Tuke, Rev. Francis E., M.A., Borden Vicarage, Sittingbourne.
 Tunbridge Wells Literary Society (Mr. H. H. Cronk).
 Turmaine, Mrs., Bank, Canterbury.
 Turner, J. H., Esq., Kentish Bank, Maidstone.

- Turner, W. H., Esq., Maidstone.
 Twigg, Mrs., 7 Liverpool Street, Dover.
 *Twisden, Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., Bradbourne Park, East Malling, Maidstone.
 Twopeny, Edward, Esq., Woodstock Park, Sittingbourne.
 Tye, Mr. James, Cranbrook.
 Tylden-Pattenson, Captain, Biddenden, Staplehurst.
 Tyrwhitt, Rev. Beauchamp St. John, M.A., Upchurch Rectory, Sittingbourne.
 *Tyssen, Amherst Daniel, Esq., 40 Chancery Lane, E.C.
- Umfreville, Samuel C., Esq., Ingress Park, Greenhithe.
 Upton, Rev. Archer, M.A., Stowting Rectory, Hythe.
 Ussher, Richard, Esq., 10 Augusta Gardens, Folkestone (Catton Hall, Burton-on-Trent).
- Vallance, W. H. Aymer, Esq., Aymers, Lynsted, Sittingbourne.
 Vaughan, Evan, Esq., Dartmouth Point, Blackheath, S.E.
 Vian, W. J., Esq., Fairview, The Knoll, Beckenham.
 Vickers, Rev. V. S., Rolls Court, Whitfield, Dover.
 Vine, Rev. F. T., M.A., Eastington Rectory, Stonehouse, Gloucester.
 Vinten, Mr. Henry George, Clarendon Gardens, Ramsgate.
- Wadmore, James Foster, Esq., Dry Hill, Tunbridge.
 *Wagner, Henry, Esq., 13 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.
 Walker, Edward Bachelier, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
 Walker, Henry Bachelier, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
 Wall, J. B. D., Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 13 Walbrook, Cheapside, E.C.
 Walter, William, Esq., Berengrave, Rainham, Sittingbourne.
 Ward, Mr. Horatio, Fleur-de-Lis Hotel, Canterbury.
 Ware, John Geo., Esq., Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent.
 Wastall, Mr. E. G., Brookland House, Ramsgate.
 Waterlow, Sir Sydney H., Bart., M.P., Fairseat House, Highgate, N.
 Waters, Mr. George, Cranbrook.
 Watson, John William, Esq., 2 Water Lane, Tower Street, E.C.
 Watts, Rev. J., M.A., Crundale Rectory, Canterbury.
 Wauton, Charles J. M., Esq., Tonbridge Castle, Kent.
 Webb, Geo., Esq., Tunstall House, Sittingbourne.
 Webb, Dr. Robert, Westwell, Tenterden.
 Weir, Harrison, Esq., Weirleigh, Brenehley, Staplehurst.
 Welldon, Rev. Jas. I., D.D., Hon. Canon of Canterbury, Kennington Vicarage, Ashford, Kent.
 Wells, Edward J., Esq., Sandown House, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
 Wells, R., Esq., Randolphins, Biddenden, Staplehurst.
 Weston, Lambert, Esq., Waterloo Crescent, Dover.
 Weston, Mrs., 13 Manor Road, Folkestone.
 Whatman, James, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Vinters Park, Maidstone.
 Wheelwright, J., Esq., Meopham Court, Gravesend.
 Whichcord, John, Esq., F.S.A., Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge St., Westminster, S.W.
 Whiston, Rev. Robert, M.A., The Palace, Rochester.
 White, Edward, Esq., Margate.
 *White, Frederick, Esq., Q.C., Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
 *White, Thomas, Esq., Watlington, Maidstone.
 *White, Mrs. Thomas, Watlington, Maidstone.
 Whitehead, Rev. A., M.A., St. Peter's Vicarage, Thanet.
 *Whitehead, Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Barming House, Maidstone.
 Whitehead, Thomas Miller, Esq., 8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.
 Whitelock, Rev. B., M.A., Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells.
 Whittle, Miss, Star Hill, Rochester.
 Wickham, Humphry, Esq., Strood, Rochester.
 Wigan, Rev. Alfred, M.A., Luddesdown Rectory, Gravesend.
 Wigan, Frederick, Esq., 15 Southwark Street, S.E.
 *Wigan, James, Esq., Cromwell House, Mortlake, Surrey, S.W.

- Wigan, L. D., Esq., Oakwood House, Maidstone.
 Wightwick, T. N., Esq., Canterbury.
 Wightwick, William, Esq., Bouverie Square, Folkestone.
 Wildash, H. C., Esq., M.D., Luton House, Hythe.
 Wilkie, Rev. Christopher Hales, M.A., Edburton, Hurstpierpoint.
 Wilkie, Kenyon Woods, Esq., Ellington, Ramsgate.
 Wilkins, Henry, Esq., Beaconsfield, Birchington, Margate.
 *Wilkinson, F. Eachus, Esq., M.D., etc., Battle Cottage, Sydenham, S.E.
 Wilks, G., Esq., Hythe.
 Williams, Alfred, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., 18 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
 *Williams, Captain Bigoe, Dover.
 Williamson, Rev. Joseph, M.A., Stanford Rectory, Hythe.
 Willsheer, Mr. Stephen Henry, Tenterden.
 *Wilmott, Edward W., Esq., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Wilson, Archibald, Esq., Last Lane, Dover.
 *Wilson, Cornelius Lea, Esq., The Cedars, Beckenham.
 Wilson, R. P., Esq., 5 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
 Wilson, Thomas, Esq., Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, St. Albans.
 Winham, Rev. Daniel, M.A., Western House, Brighton.
 Winning, Rev. Robert, M.A., Vicar of Great Washbourne, Gretton Fields, Wincheomb, Gloucestershire.
 Winton, Edwin W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 Wodehouse, Rev. Walker, M.A., Elham Vicarage, Canterbury.
 Wolley, Rev. H. F., M.A., Shortlands Vicarage, Bromley, Kent.
 Wood, Humphrey, Esq., Chatham.
 Wood, John, Esq., Chatham.
 Wood, J. Lambert, Esq., Bury Place House, near Gosport, Hants.
 Wood, Robert, Esq., Margate.
 Wooder, W. W., Esq., Sterndale Lodge, Lower Tulse Hill, S.W.
 Woodford, Mrs. H. P., The Grove, Gravesend.
 *Woodman, Dr. Samuel, 5 Prospect Terrace, Ramsgate.
 Woodruff, Rev. C. E., Skeyne House, Pulborough, Sussex.
 Woodruff, C. H., Esq., F.S.A., 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King at Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 *Wordsworth, Rev. John, M.A., Canon of Rochester, The Precincts, Rochester.
 Worsfold, C., Esq., Dover.
 Wright, B. McMurdo, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.N.S., Hesket House, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.
 Wybrow, Wm., Esq., Ravensbourne Lodge, Bromley Common, Kent.

. Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Honorary Secretary, Whitehall, Sittingbourne.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Fund for supplying Illustrations to the Society's Volumes.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Akers-Douglas, A., Esq., M.P.	1	10	0
Barrow, J. J., Esq.	0	5	0
Cranbrook, Viscount	0	10	0
Darbishire, H. A., Esq.	0	5	0
Hughes, W. Essington, Esq.	0	10	0
Hussey, H. L., Esq.	0	11	0
Hussey, R. C., Esq.	0	6	6
James, Sir Walter, Bart.	0	10	0
Larking, J. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Morgan, Thomas, Esq.	0	10	0
Onslow, Rev. M.	0	10	0
Parker, J. H., Esq., C.B.	0	10	0
Twopeny, E., Esq.	0	5	0
Ward, H., Esq.	0	10	0

KENT ARCHÆOL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st of Jan

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances at the Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1882 :—						
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.....	194	2	3			
Hammond and Co.	129	16	11			
				323	19	2
Dividends on Three per Cent. Stock.....				21	17	3
Sale of copies of the <i>History of the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral</i> (in addition to £37 8s. 6d. received in 1880-81).....				5	10	0
Subscriptions, etc., remitted through the following Honorary Local Secretaries :—						
Mr. W. Essington Hughes (<i>London</i>)	£107	17	1			
G. E. Hannam, Esq. (<i>Thanet</i>)	46	0	0			
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>).....	31	0	0			
Dr. Astley (<i>Dover</i>)	28	10	0			
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (<i>Sevenoaks</i>).....	28	5	6			
G. Payne, Jun., Esq. (<i>Sittingbourne</i>)	26	0	0			
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge</i>).....	22	0	0			
J. W. Hott, Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>)	20	16	6			
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Gravesend</i>)	20	10	0			
Charles Powell, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>)...	18	19	0			
A. A. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Rochester</i>)	17	0	0			
Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson	16	14	0			
The late Mr. J. S. Smallfield (<i>London</i>) ...	16	0	0			
Mr. J. T. Dennett (<i>Cranbrook</i>)	9	13	6			
Mr. E. Bartlett (<i>Maidstone</i>)	7	19	6			
H. B. Mackeson, Esq. (<i>Hythe</i>)	6	10	0			
Rev. J. A. Boodle (<i>Malling</i>)	5	4	0			
F. F. Giraud, Esq. (<i>Faversham</i>).....	3	10	0			
Rev. S. C. T. Beale (<i>Tenterden</i>)	3	10	0			
Rev. W. F. Shaw (<i>Eastry</i>)	2	0	0			
The Bankers	141	7	6			
				579	6	7
				£930	13	0

BALANCE SHEET.

XXXV

LOCAL SOCIETY.

to the 31st of December, 1882.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Invested in Three per Cent. Consols (the Compositions paid by four- teen Life Members).....	70	0	0
Cost of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. XIV. (in addition to £11 ls. paid in 1881):—			
Printers and Binders (Mitchell and Hughes)...	£329	14	6
Lithographers (Whiteman and Bass)	58	13	6
Engraver (Utting)	11	10	0
Index	5	5	0
	405	3	0
Dowker, Esq., towards the cost of excavating a Roman Villa at Wingham	10	0	0
H. St. John Hope, Esq., towards the excavation of Langdon Abbey	5	0	0
Rent of the Society's Room in Maidstone Museum, 18 months	30	0	0
Cost of <i>Kentish Garland</i> of Ballads, Vol. II.	1	1	0
Mitchell and Hughes, printing 95 Books of Receipt Forms, and 1000 Circulars	4	7	6
Additional Cost of Annual Meeting at Canterbury, 1881:—			
Mitchell and Hughes, Printing Tickets, etc.	4	18	0
Cost of Annual Meeting at Maidstone, 1882:—			
Postage of Programme to every Member.....	£3	13	0
H. Gilbert, Hire of Corn Exchange, and Chairs	6	3	4
H. T. Tidy, Printing Programmes, Dinner, Luncheon, and Carriage Tickets, etc.	5	12	0
Mitchell and Hughes, Printing Members' Tickets	1	10	0
Wigan, Mercers, and Co., Balance of the Meet- ing Account	0	16	9
	17	15	1
Mr. Bartlett, Curator's Salary one year, £30; and small Bills.....	32	8	8
petty Cash.....	14	7	0
Balances at the Bankers Dec. 31, 1882:—			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.....	£230	2	10
Hammond and Co.	105	9	11
	335	12	9
	£930	13	0

Examined and approved,
25 July, 1883.RICH. CHAS. HUSSEY.
EDWARD MOORE.

The
Kent Archæological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1882-3.

THE Council met at Maidstone, on the 11th of May, 1882, under the presidency of Earl Amherst.

The sum of £5 was granted to W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., towards the cost of excavating the site of the Premonstratensian Abbey at West Langdon, near Dover; and a second grant of £10 was made, to George Dowker, Esq., towards the cost of the excavations conducted by him at Wingham upon the site of the baths and bathrooms of a Roman Villa.

Seven new members were elected.

On the 30th of June, 1882, the Council met in London at the house of the noble President in Grosvenor Square; nine members were present. The programme for the Annual Meeting was discussed and finally settled. Five new members were elected.

The Annual Meeting commenced on Wednesday, the 2nd of August, 1882, with a Meeting for despatch of business held in the Fine Arts Room of the Maidstone Museum. The Earl Amherst presided, and was supported on either hand by Major Ross, M.P. for Maidstone, and by E. Barrow Smith, Esq., Mayor of Maidstone, who cordially welcomed the Society to the town in a few well-chosen words.

Canon Scott Robertson read the Annual Report, as follows:—

Twenty-one years have elapsed since the Society held its meeting in Maidstone, on the 31st of July, 1861. The increased interest in archæology, which has been developed among all classes during that interval, cannot better be demonstrated than by the remarkable changes which have been made in the Maidstone Museum since 1861.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Society is presented at a meeting
VOL. XV. d

held within that building, of which all the Elizabethan portions have been conservatively repaired and restored; to which the ancient Manor House or Court Lodge of Farleigh has been transferred, and re-erected as an adjunct; and wherein there is as valuable a collection, of antiquities gathered from every quarter of the globe; of Kentish curiosities; of natural history specimens; and of geological remains; as can be found in any town of England outside London, Liverpool, and Manchester.

When the Society met last at Maidstone the Third Volume of its *Archæologia* had just been issued by its editor, the Rev. Lambert Larking. Unhappily it was the last volume for which he had sufficient health to undertake those editorial duties, which he was so eminently fitted to fulfil. That volume contained 291 pages, with 19 plates, and cost £320. A prefatory notice stated that members must not in future expect such a profusion of plates.

Your Council have had pleasure in recently issuing the Fourteenth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, containing 416 pages, with 45 plates, at a cost of £420. It is the sixth volume which has been edited for the Society by the present Secretary. Its entire cost has been defrayed. The Society has this year invested £70 in Consols, and has voted sums of money towards the excavation of a Roman Villa at Wingham, and of the remains of Langdon Abbey, near Dover. There are no outstanding liabilities; and the Society has a balance of £205 to its credit at the Bankers. The Council will be able, therefore, to cause Volume XV. to be commenced forthwith.

Discoveries made at St. Martin's Church, in Canterbury, and at Langdon Abbey, near Dover, will be described to you at the evening meeting to-day. A description of three remarkable stone cists, excavated from three adjacent tumuli in a wood, in the parish of Bridge, near Canterbury, have appeared in the newspapers, from the pen of the Rev. F. T. Vine. The cists are very interesting.

Mr. Dowker and the Committee have ceased excavating any further on the site of the Roman Villa at Wingham; but there is some hope that the pavements described and figured in our Fourteenth Volume may be preserved, by erecting some slight building as a roof to them.

The change wrought in the ruins of St. Martin's Priory at Dover since the Society visited it in 1875 is matter for congratulation. The whole of the buildings, which had been turned to servile uses, as barns, cattle-sheds, and domestic offices, have been purchased, and most admirably restored, for the use of Dover College—a capital public school. The refectory is now the schoolroom; and another fine building has been restored, to form a chapel, wherein Dr. Astley (the Society's Local Secretary at Dover) has just placed a new organ. The work reflects great credit upon the people of Dover, and especially upon the Local Secretary of your Society, Dr. Astley.

Large additions being contemplated to the Constable's Gate Tower, in Dover Castle, representations have been made by your Council, through Mr. Beresford-Hope, to the War Office. The Minister for War expresses every wish that the ancient buildings shall not be injured, and he has invited an inspection of the plans on the spot.

Forty-two new members have been elected during the past twelve months, and 17 more await your choice this day. The Society, however, has to mourn the loss of several old members; especially of Canon James Craigie Robertson, of Canterbury, the learned historian of the Christian Church, and of Becket's life. From the Society's commencement, Canon Robertson had been a most helpful member of its Council; his hospitality and his pen had often been placed at our service; and at our last Annual Meeting he conducted one section of our members through the Cathedral. Wherever he was known his recent death is now lamented; your Council feel assured that this Society, for which he did much, shares in the universal regret.

In the diocese of Carlisle, the Archæological Society of Newcastle has gathered complete inventories of all the plate now belonging to every parish church; and these inventories will shortly be published. It is suggested that our Society should set on foot such a record of church plate in the various parishes of Kent. The standard authority upon ancient plate (Mr. Wilfrid Cripps) expresses his

willingness to assist such a scheme, by examining curious examples. Archdeacon Harrison is disposed to look favourably upon the proposal; and some of the Rural Deans have already consented to superintend the matter in their respective deaneries.

Your Council will give full consideration to the project when next they meet; and probably a valuable record may be obtained.

This Report having been adopted, four gentlemen were elected members of the Council, viz., George M. Arnold, Esq., James F. Wadmore, Esq., Wilfred J. Cripps, Esq., and Augustus A. Arnold, Esq.

R. C. Hussey, Esq., and the Rev. Canon Edward Moore were re-elected to be the Auditors for the ensuing year.

Seventeen gentlemen were elected to be members of the Society.

The thanks of the Society were cordially voted to the Honorary Secretary, Canon Scott Robertson, for his unwearied services as Editor and Secretary.

The members then proceeded to visit on foot various portions of the town. At the Coffee Palace, in Week Street, the Town Clerk, Herbert Monckton, Esq., explained that the house had been the manor-house of the manor of Wyke *alias* Week. The Elizabethan mantel-piece and moulded timber ceiling of the dining-room had been discovered recently, when the building was being prepared for use as a Coffee Palace. In an upper room the Directors caused tea and coffee to be served to the members.

In Earl Street, on the south side, the Secretary drew attention to the house of Broughton, one of the regicides who condemned King Charles I., and to the older, Elizabethan, front of a house a few doors west of it. He then led the members into the ancient Hall of the Corpus Christi Brotherhood, or Mercantile Guild, a spacious apartment now occupied as a brewers' cooperage by the Messrs. Fremlin. The Brotherhood was founded early in the reign of King Henry VI. The ancient roof, open from the floor to its ridge; the old transomed windows, each of two lights, with a stone seat on each side of the sill; the three doorways to the kitchen and butteries, with two small arches for windows, one on each side of the central door, at the north end of the hall, are in good preservation. This hall was for two hundred years used as the Grammar School of the town, and some of the members present had therein received education.

Passing through "Fair Meadow," and crossing the newly-erected bridge over the Medway, the company, guided by Mr. Hubert Bensted, visited St. Peter's Church. It had been the chapel of the Early-English Newark Hospital of Saints Peter and Paul, which was suppressed in A.D. 1386, when the College of All Saints was founded.

The Palace was the next object of interest. It had been greatly restored by Cardinal Archbishop Morton, who rebuilt much of the work originally erected by Archbishop Islip. J. W. Menpes, Esq., who occupies the northern moiety of the Palace, courteously permitted the members to enter his garden by a door on the river-front. Thence they viewed the north end of the Palace, in which

remain a few of the windows inserted by Archbishop Morton. On Mr. Menpes's lawn, a description of the Palace was given by Hubert Bensted, Esq., who said that it was much altered by the Astley family after they acquired possession of it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They retained it as a residence until the time of Queen Anne. Here died the first Baron Astley, a celebrated general of King Charles I. He and his successors in that barony lie buried in Maidstone Church. The Palace was purchased from a cousin of the last Lord Astley, by the first Earl of Romney in A.D. 1719.

Proceeding to the eastern front of the Palace, the members were invited, by Mr. Dorman, to enter through the approach constructed by the Astleys, and inspect the ancient dining-hall. It was panelled by the Astley family during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In one or two upper rooms, to which also the members were kindly admitted, there are panelled ceilings of wood, which may be relics of the restoration made by Archbishop Morton. In the ancient kitchen was seen a stone fireplace and mantel-piece, close to the river-front, which may have been inserted by Archbishop Warham.

In the southern garden, very interesting outbuildings were inspected. They seem to be the most ancient remains of the mediæval Palace. There is a groined chamber of three bays; and, east of it, a building which may have been an early tower, of large area.

The large barn, with outer staircase, east of the Palace and on the other side of the public road, seems to have been built by Archbishop Morton.

The Collegiate Church of All Saints was next visited. Canon Scott Robertson read a paper which will be printed in the 16th volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, and Archdeacon Harrison favoured the company with some interesting remarks upon the edifice.

On the south side of the Church stand remains of the Collegiate buildings erected during the reign of King Richard II. By the courtesy of the Masonic Lodge their chamber in the upper portion of the College Gatehouse was opened to the members, who were much pleased with its admirable restoration and appropriate fittings. The room occupied by the School of Art, on the ground-floor of the Gatehouse, was likewise inspected.

By kindly permission of Mr. Jordan, his house, now called the Priory, but formerly known as Digons, was visited under the guidance of Mr. Hubert Bensted, who pointed out the ancient portions.

Passing on to the top of Gabriel's Hill, at its western corner, in the High Street, the company descended to the vaulted cellar beneath the shop of Mr. Bolland, fishmonger and fly-proprietor. It is an interesting relic of the fourteenth century.

Dinner was served in the Corn Exchange, at 4.30. Sir Edmund Filmer, M.P., presided, and was supported right and left by the Earl Amherst, Archdeacon Harrison, Colonel Hartley, Canon Elwyn, Robert Furley, Esq., Charles Powell, Esq., G. E. Hannam, Esq., W. F. Mercer, Esq. Mrs. Thomas, Sen., and R. J. De Visme

Thomas, Esq., E. Tasker, Esq., Rev. J. Langhorne, Canon Scott Robertson, and 127 members and friends.

The Evening Meeting was held in the Maidstone Museum, at 7 o'clock, the Mayor of Maidstone kindly presiding, in the drawing-room. E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, Esq., F.S.A. (Secretary of the British Archaeological Association), read a paper on *Christianity in Britain during Roman Times*; it is printed in this volume. GEORGE PAYNE, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., next spoke for some time, describing the *Roman and Saxon Antiquities to be seen in Maidstone Museum*. The company then descended to the old Hall of Chillington House (the Museum), where tea and coffee were served.

Afterwards they adjourned to the Fine Arts Room in the west wing, where Archdeacon Dealtry, Vicar of All Saints, Maidstone, took the chair. F. C. J. SPURRELL, Esq., read a paper upon *Palæolithic Flint Implements recently found in West Kent*; it will be found printed in this volume. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., followed with a *Description of the Site and History of Langdon Abbey*, near Dover, which he had recently excavated. His paper, illustrated by a plan, will be found in this volume. The last paper was read by F. R. SURTEES, Esq., on *Boxley Abbey*, where his own residence now occupies the site (as he believes) of the Abbot's house. He mentioned that among the fourteenth-century relics of the old Abbey, now existing, are the arches leading to his kitchen; two corbels bearing coats of arms; a mask which formed the return of a hood moulding; scraps of cusps and other parts of windows; two massive spandrels of an arch, each carved with a quatrefoil; and the collar-beam roof of the tithe-barn. There is, on the lawn, a stone sepulchral slab rudely carved with a cross, of the twelfth century; and in one very thick portion of a wall of the house can be traced, on the outside, three lancet windows, blocked up. The brick archway leading to the Abbey is said to have been built about the time of Henry VII. Mr. Surtees quoted the memorandum made by Richard Baxter, the celebrated Puritan Divine, respecting his visit here:—"It did me good, when Mrs. Wyatt invited me to see Boxley Abbey in Kent, to see upon the old stone wall, in the garden, a summer-house with this inscription in great golden letters, *In this place Mr. George Sandys, after his travels over the world, retired himself for his poetry and contemplations.*" Sandys died at Boxley Abbey in 1643. Mr. Surtees possesses an engraving, printed about 1809-11, which seems to indicate, upon the terrace, a spot where the summer-house formerly stood. The shell of the fifteenth-century fabric of St. Andrew's Chapel, with its chaplain's two rooms, still remains near the outer gate of the Abbey; it is now used as a cottage.

Mr. Surtees believes that the sites of the Abbey's chapter-house, slype, and day-room, are now occupied by a raised bank; that a high terrace of masonry, leading from that bank, occupies the site of the Abbey Church; and that the old cloister-court is now a green lawn.

Thursday, August 3rd, 1882. On this day the members assembled at Maidstone in large numbers, and were conveyed to Leeds Church, which was admirably described by Mr. Gordon Hills, the architect who conducted the work of its restoration. He drew attention to the spacious low Norman tower with its grand peal of ten bells, which were rung in honour of the Society's visit. The fine wooden screen, which extends across all three aisles continuously, was much admired. Upon it Mr. Gordon Hills suspended plans and sections of various acoustic jars found built into the walls of many churches, English and foreign, as illustrating the purpose for which similar jars (now preserved in the Maidstone Museum) were inserted in the top courses of the nave walls of this Church. Mr. Hills's paper has already been printed in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*.

From Leeds Church the company walked across a meadow to Battle Hall, where, by Mrs. Farmer's kind permission, the members saw the "Decorated" cistern and lavatory of carved stone which stood at the entrance of the ancient dining-hall. The face of the cistern is carved into the shape of two circular towers, from both of which water could flow, through taps, into the trough or lavatory in which those about to go to dinner could wash their hands before sitting down at the table. The old wall (now used as a kitchen) had arched groining ribs of stone. These are gone; but the corbels and springers of the arched ribs remain in the walls. In the upper part of the house there is, over a mantel-piece, a remarkable fresco, well painted in oil-colour. It depicts the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Agnes, St. Andrew, and others. Possibly it may have come from the suppressed Abbey of Leeds.

From Battle Hall carriages conveyed the company to the Parkgate Tavern, where 220 ladies and gentlemen took luncheon in a large tent. Many others of the company lunched elsewhere.

As there were nearly 400 persons present, desirous of going through Leeds Castle, a division of forces was made immediately after luncheon. One moiety of the company went first to Lenham Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Nepean, read a paper prepared by Canon Scott Robertson, which will be printed in a future volume. The other moiety went direct to Leeds Castle, where the widowed Mrs. Philip Wykeham-Martin graciously received them. In the great hall of the residence, Canon Scott Robertson read his paper (which will be printed in a future volume), describing the history and architecture of the Castle. He then divided those present into two divisions, with about 100 persons in each. One division was guided through the Castle by Mr. Tom Burgess and Mr. Loftus Brock; the other division was led by Canon Scott Robertson. As soon as these two divisions had again united, after perambulating the Castle, they mounted their carriages and drove to Lenham Church. Their places were almost immediately occupied by about 200 other members and friends who had already been to Lenham Church. To this second detachment, also, Canon Scott Robertson read his paper in the great hall of the Castle; and

then, separating the company into two divisions, he led one of them through the Castle, while Mr. Tom Burgess conducted the other. When they met again, grateful thanks were voted to Mrs. Philip Wykeham-Martin for her kindly courtesy, and loud ringing cheers were given in her honour.

Thus terminated the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Society. Among those who attended it were Earl Amherst, Major Ross, M.P., Archdeacon Harrison, Archdeacon Dealtry, Rev. the Hon. Arnald de Grey, Canon Bailey, Canon Elwyn, Canon Colson, Canon Wright, Canon Scott Robertson, General Dixon, Major Parker, Major Horrocks, Lionel Fletcher, J.P., Granville Leveson-Gower, J.P., C. R. C. Petley, J.P., Charles Powell, J.P., G. E. Hannam, J.P., H. B. Mackeson, J.P., R. J. De Visme Thomas, J.P., J. T. Rogers, J.P., Robert Furley, J.P., Colonel Hartley, J.P., E. Barrow Smith, J.P., Josiah Hall, J.P., The Chamberlain of London (Benj. Scott, Esq.), The Clerk of the Peace for Kent (Fras. Russell, Esq.), E. P. Loftus Brock (Secretary of the British Archæological Association), Rev. W. Powell (Secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society), Rev. W. Bazeley (Secretary of the Gloucestershire Archæological Society), W. H. St. John Hope (Editor for the Derbyshire Archæological Society), E. J. Wells (Secretary of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society), Harrison Weir, Esq., Revs. Dr. Reyner, W. Benham, J. Hughes Hallett, Foster Elliott, H. J. Boys, J. Langhorne, A. G. Hellicar, E. J. Selwyn, J. A. Boodle, W. Bramston, L. Hawes, B. St. John Tyrwhitt, M. T. Pearman, H. W. O. Polhill, W. Gardner Waterman, V. S. Vickers, A. T. Browne, H. Collis, R. J. F. Thorpe, W. H. Dyson, E. H. Lee, R. S. Hunt, E. H. MacLachlan, H. G. Rolt, Sandford Bayley, A. Wigan, T. Briggs, A. Collett, J. Polehampton, Dr. Haslewood, F. Haslewood, J. E. Brennan, J. R. Little, T. S. Frampton, J. Walter, J. Williamson, E. M. Muriel, H. F. Woolrych, Messrs. J. F. Wadmore, B. J. Scott, G. Dowker, G. Payne, F. C. J. Spurrell, W. T. Neve, Chas. Neve, F. Slater, J. H. Oyler, E. Elliott, W. E. Hughes, W. J. Mercer, W. F. Mercer, E. Furley, M.D., F. Simms, M.D., W. H. Tayler, M.D., F. E. Wilkinson, M.D., F. Grayling, M.D., J. T. Hillier, F. F. Giraud, W. C. Fooks, J. Copland, J. D. Norwood, J. T. Perry, D. Prosser, J. R. Stillwell, C. E. Keyser, S. Fuller, A. P. Southee, G. Clinch, Jno. Kennett, F. G. Gibson, B. H. Collins, A. R. Boissier, E. Bottle, J. Bolton, R. G. Hobbes, W. C. Stunt, W. M. Bywater, G. Lambert, J. Moore, Jun., J. D. Kiddell, E. Peterson, J. Langston, M.D., Geo. Simmons, J. G. Ware, H. Monckton, J. H. Turner, B. Nathan, J. Corner, T. Bullard, W. P. Shirley, R. S. Daniel Bainbridge, F. Bunyard, C. E. Homewood, P. Sankey, G. Gibson, J. Rock, J. L. Roget, J. Harris, J. Harvey, T. S. Stokes, R. J. Fremlin, J. M. Russell, A. Hudson, G. Meadway, T. H. Cockcroft, M.D., J. T. Noakes, H. W. Joy, H. Hinds, R. A. C. Loader, J. Richardson, T. Blake, R. Bubb, C. Bullard, Thos. Grant, A. Latham, G. Barber, E. Norwood, C. H. Cleggett, Jesse Pullen, J. Ll. Curtis, Wm. Bros, W. Coleman, R. Hovenden, J. Peake, R. W. Cradock, W. J. Homewood, E. W.

Fry, W. W. Wooder, F. J. Cox, M. G. Hills, W. Lawrence, W. M. Fawcett, Miss Dudlow, Miss Price, Miss Twisden, Miss Twigg, Mrs. Moore Hyde, Mrs. W. James, Mrs. F. J. Blair, and many other ladies and gentlemen.

The Council met at Maidstone on the 22nd of September, 1882, the Earl Amherst presided; 10 members were present.

The Secretary reported that, by order of the Secretary of State for War, Major Napier Sturt, of the Royal Engineers, had explained to him all the plans for adding to Constable's Tower, and had conducted him over the existing rooms in that Tower. The officials propose to use the old stone of Sandown Castle in erecting the additional rooms, thus preventing the glaring contrast of old masonry with new. The Secretary was convinced that the War Office desires to destroy nothing old, and to make the new work as consistent with the old as possible. He has written a detailed criticism upon the plans, which has been transmitted to the Secretary of State.

After discussion respecting Kentish Church Plate, it was resolved that an effort should be made to obtain returns, from every parish, of the communion plate in Kent, in order that a complete description of the whole may be printed by the Society.

Votes of thanks for kindly help given and courtesy shewn to the Society at its Annual Meeting were voted to Mrs. Philip Wykeham-Martin, the Mayor of Maidstone, Messrs. Gordon Hills, Hubert Bensted, Herbert Monckton, Loftus Brock, Geo. Payne, F. C. J. Spurrell, W. H. St. John Hope, F. R. Surtees, French, Fremlin, Menpes, Dorman, Jordan, Morris, Nepean, W. F. Mercer, and F. Bunyard; Archdeacon Dealtry, and Mrs. Farmer.

Three new members were elected.

On February 22nd, 1883, the Council met at Canterbury, in the Cathedral Library (by the kind courtesy of the Dean and Chapter). The Earl Amherst presided; and there were present Viscount Holmesdale, the Bishop of Dover, the Dean of Canterbury, and eleven other Members.

The Secretary reported that the British Archæological Association will meet at Dover in August, and that he had assured its Council that our Society would do whatever it could to welcome and assist the Association.

It was resolved that our Society's Annual Meeting shall this year be held at Ashford.

The Secretary reported that in November last he had issued a very full circular to the incumbent of every parish in Kent asking for a description of the communion plate belonging to the church.

About two hundred had responded already, but from more than half the parishes no reply has yet been received. The Council, with the expressed sanction of the Archdeacons, directed that as soon as Canon Scott Robertson thought it needful, a second circular should be issued, begging that complete returns should be made of the communion plate, even though it be modern, and not old. It was also agreed that when the returns are printed it will be well to arrange the parishes in alphabetical order—not in ruri-decanal groups.

The Council resolved to express to the new Archbishop of Canterbury the Society's welcome to Kent, and their hope that he will become the principal Vice-President.

Nineteen new members were elected.

On the 20th of June, 1883, the Council met in London, by the kindly invitation of the President at his house in Grosvenor Square. Fourteen members were present.

The Secretary reported respecting the arrangements made for shewing the mutual sympathy existing between this Society and the British Archæological Association, on the occasion of the Association's Meeting at Dover in August.

Two letters from Mr. Bartlett, our Curator, who asks for an increase of salary, having been read and discussed, it was resolved that the final consideration of their contents should be postponed until the Council meets at Maidstone, where the Curator is.

The programme of the Annual Meeting was finally settled for Wednesday, August 1, and Thursday, August 2.

William Tanner Neve, Esq., of Cranbrook, was elected to fill the place in our Council vacated by the death of the Rev. R. P. Coates, and to act as Honorary Local Secretary at Cranbrook in the place of Mr. Dennett, whose health compels him to resign the office. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Dennett for his kindly services.

Eight new members were elected.

The Annual Meeting commenced at Ashford on Wednesday, August 1st, 1883. The Preliminary Meeting was held in the old Grammar Schoolroom, beside the churchyard, by kind permission of Dr. Wilks. Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., presided there and throughout the day. The Rev. Canon Alcock having spoken a few words of welcome to the Society, the Twenty-sixth Annual Report was read by Canon Scott Robertson.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Our Society now meets in the good town of Ashford for the second time. Seventeen years have elapsed since our former visit in 1866, and some of our members can mark with satisfaction the improvements which have been effected

during that interval. Especially will they rejoice to see how much has been accomplished under the auspices of Canon Alcock within the walls of the grand old Parish Church, which Archbishop Sumner used to call his second Cathedral. The removal of the Grammar School to new premises of larger extent outside the town, enables our Preliminary Meeting to be held in the ancient Schoolroom, kindly placed at our disposal by its present proprietors.

The Council can once more congratulate the members upon the satisfactory condition of their Society. The Fifteenth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* is in a forward state, more than three parts of it are printed, and a large portion of its cost has already been defrayed. It will be ready for issue in the Autumn.

The sum of £297 5s. 4d. stands to the credit of the Society in its Bankers' books at this moment. Since our last Meeting £35 has been invested in Consols, having been received in payment of Compositions for Life Membership. Among the Compounders for Life Membership we are glad to welcome the new Primate of All England. With cheerful cordiality his grace accepted the position of principal Vice-President of our Society, and the Archbishop would have been present with us to-day if previous engagements had not rendered it impossible. Forty-six new members have joined the Society during the past twelve months, and fifteen others seek election at your hands to-day.

The Council having resolved, with the approbation of the Archdeacons, to undertake the task of obtaining particulars of all the Church Plate in Kent, both ancient and modern, a circular letter of enquiry, drawn up with the valuable assistance of Mr. Wilfred Cripps, has been issued to all the incumbents of churches. In response thereto, and through the kindly aid of the Rev. J. A. Boodle, who has personally visited several parishes whence no response had been made, the Council have already received particulars of 220 sets of Communion Plate in the county. Among these are found no less than fifty Communion cups, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and three curious stoups or flagons, which have been in use for more than three centuries. One tall covered eup of great beauty, made later by the renowned silversmiths of Nuremberg, is in use at Westerham, and there are others at Linton and Charing, of similar character and beauty, but of English workmanship. Instances have been discovered of gifts of plate made to at least three parishes during the period of the Commonwealth. Incumbents of parishes which possess nothing but modern plate have in many cases refrained from sending particulars thereof, but it is hoped that they will ultimately see the benefit of making the return as complete as possible, for the sake of those who come after us.

Our Society's enquiry has already had the effect of reclaiming from the melting pot some old-fashioned plate which had been thereto condemned. It came just too late, however, to save one historical Communion Service which was bequeathed two centuries ago, by the will of an English bishop to his native parish in Kent.

No startling discoveries have been made during the past year, but a well-preserved hoard of 850 Roman coins, chiefly small brass of the reigns of Magnentius and Constans, has been discovered in Cobham Park, not far from the Earl of Darnley's house. These coins are now being classified by Mr. Roach Smith, whose report will be printed in the forthcoming volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

In the chancel of Frindsbury Church small blocked-up Norman windows have unexpectedly been found, on the jambs of which are painted single figures of saints. They are interesting and well preserved; and it is hoped that copies of them will appear in a future volume of our *Archæologia*.

Sir Francis Geary is causing some of his old woods to be grubbed, and in course of this work, in the parish of West Peckham, urns and ashes have been discovered indicative of Roman or Saxon interments. Near the top of a hill a bronze vessel of large size was discovered. The workmen's tools destroyed its body, but two massive ring handles have been preserved, and are in the possession of Mrs. Dalison, of Hamptons.

Some bronze armlets and other relics supposed to be Roman have been found at Dover, near St. Martin's Priory. These and all such discoveries will, no

doubt, receive attention at the Congress of the British Archaeological Association to be held at Dover from the 20th to the 25th of August. Our Society will cordially welcome that Association to this county. Members of our Kent Society, at Dover and elsewhere, are doing all in their power to make the Association's Dover Congress successful. The Earl Granville (one of our Vice-Presidents) will preside; another member of our Society, who is Mayor of Dover, will entertain the whole body of the Association at dinner; and a third member of our body is cordially acting as Honorary Local Secretary for their Congress.

May their Congress at Dover, and our Meeting here, be alike crowned with the greatest success.

The Report as read was adopted.

H. B. Mackeson, Esq., was added to the Council, and the retiring members were re-elected.

R. C. Hussey, Esq., and the Rev. Canon Moore were re-elected Auditors of the Society's Accounts.

Fifteen new members were elected.

The Rev. A. J. Pearman then read a paper describing the History of the old Grammar School, in which the preliminary meeting was held.

Mounting carriages then in waiting, the company proceeded to the railway station to pick up members who could not catch the earlier trains, and thence drove to Hinxhill Church, which was described by the Rev. J. Philpott the Vicar, who most hospitably invited the members to take refreshment upon the lawn at his vicarage, where his daughter Miss Philpott, and his son-in-law Mr. Chalmers of Edinburgh, who has restored Hinxhill Church, dispensed most acceptable hospitality.

At Brook Church the Rev. J. Philpott again received our members, but the Church was described by Canon Scott Robertson. The Norman Tower, with its upper chamber containing a fresco, created great interest; but traces of mural decoration throughout the chancel and nave excited most attention.

Driving through the town of Wye, without halting, the company came to Boughton Aluph Church, where they were welcomed by the Rev. G. Nottidge. The Church was described by Canon Scott Robertson.

Up the hilly road, north-west of the Church, many of the company walked to the gate of Eastwell Park, into which the members were admitted by the gracious courtesy of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. For the purpose of shooting fawns the deer were being driven, and appeared in large herds. At the mansion a visit was paid to the gardens, and attention was drawn to a Greek carving, in stone, brought from Cyprus.

Driving thence through the beautiful park, the members next visited Kennington Church, where they were received by the Rev. Canon Welldon, who described the building. Mr. Loftus Brock drew attention to the octagonal font, curiously adorned with carvings like the tracery of decorated windows.

Dinner was served in the Assembly Room at 6 p.m., Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., presiding.

The Evening Meeting was held in the Saracen's Head Hotel,

Sir Walter Stirling in the chair. ROBERT FURLEY, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper upon the *Early History of Ashford*; the Rev. Canon JENKINS followed with a discourse on *Heraldry in its relation to Architecture*; and Mr. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A., read a third paper on *The Characteristics of Kentish Churches*.

THURSDAY, the 2nd of AUGUST, 1883.

On this day the grand old Collegiate Church of Ashford was the first object visited. It was described by the Rev. A. J. Pearman (son-in-law of the vicar, and formerly curate of Ashford), in an able paper.

From the Church the members drove to the railway station to meet others who could not arrive earlier, and then proceeded to Eastwell Church, which was described by the Rev. Gorges E. Gwynne, the Rector.

By permission of the Duke of Edinburgh the carriages traversed Eastwell Park, beside the old Pilgrims' way, and thus approached Westwell Church. There the Rev. H. H. D'Ombraïn (Vicar) and the Churchwardens welcomed the Society to the Church, which was stripped of its roof and fittings, in the course of restoration. A paper descriptive of the Church was read by Canon SCOTT ROBERTSON; and another written by Mr. FURLEY was read by Mr. D'OMBRAÏN. Mr. Loftus Brock called attention to the weathering and two circular windows visible within the nave upon the eastern wall of the tower, above the Early English tower arch, and pronounced that wall to be of Saxon work. Mr. Lambert said that the silver-gilt Communion Flagons, made in 1594 and 1597, were the finest examples he had ever seen.

At Charing, luncheon was served under a large tent in a field west of the High Street soon after 2 P.M.

After luncheon the Secretary arranged that a large number of those present should go forward, after leaving Charing, so as to catch an early train at Pluckley station—they visited hurriedly all the places *en route* (except Newland), under the guidance of Mr. George Payne.

Charing Church was visited under the able guidance of John Sayer, Esq., of Pett Place, who read a paper descriptive of its history. He also kindly conducted the members to the remains of the manor-house of the Archbishops, and in the barn, supposed to have been the great hall, he read a paper describing the ruins.

A few members were able to look into Pierse House, and admire its panelled room, with its Jacobean mantel-piece, and the porch, which may be as old as the time of Henry VIII.

From Charing progress was made to Newland Farm, the barn of which was formerly a chapel. The north doorway of the nave remains, and is of late Norman style. Its mouldings are very remarkable, their banded features are seen in the ancient lavatory or water-tower on the north side of Canterbury Cathedral, and in the slype at St. Albans Abbey. On the south side of the chapel

there seems to have been an aisle, which is gone. The piers of a Norman arcade between it and the nave can still be traced both on the exterior and inside. The chancel, which is very small, has a niche, with credence shelf in the south-east corner, and two original windows can be traced high up in the walls.

Canon Scott Robertson described the place. Newland, of old, was estimated at one-twentieth part of a knight's fee, within the Archbishop's manor of Charing, and in June, 1729, Thomas de Bendinges did homage for it, within Archbishop Peckham's chamber at Charing, at the foot of his grace's bed. During the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. there were esquires who took their name from this place. From 1364 to 1379 one named Roger Newland was patron of the advowson of Pette Church. In 1374 John de Newland of Charing received from the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury (during a vacancy of the Primacy), their license permitting him to hear divine service within a private oratory. Probably this chapel was the oratory which he used. Ultimately the chapel was made over to Leeds Priory. In 1502-3 a complaint was made to Archbishop Dene that no priest attended to do service in Newland Chapel, although lands had been left as an endowment to provide for perpetual service therein. Those lands were held by the Prior and Convent of Leeds. In reply, the Prior agreed to find a chaplain, who should perform divine service in the chapel. Nevertheless about nine years later complaint was made to Archbishop Warham that "no priest singeth service" here, although the Prior and Convent of Leeds had the lands. The matter was remitted to the special consideration of the Archbishop himself.

Proceeding to Little Chart Church, the members were received by the Rev. R. S. Oldham, and entered the north (Darell) aisle. Canon Scott Robertson read a paper descriptive of the church and its monuments.

Thence progress was made to Pluckley Church, where the south chancel, or Dering Chapel, was open for inspection, and from its floor, by the kindness of Sir Edward Dering, the fixed carpet had been removed to display four monumental brasses remaining in the floor at the east end. Five other brasses in the nave had likewise been uncovered for our benefit. The church was described by Canon Scott Robertson.

By the courtesy of Sir Edward Dering and Mr. Ashley Dod the Society drove through the grand avenue of Surrenden Park, and up to the house; through the stable-yard, and into the Park. Thus the members reached the Ashford road, and skirting the park of Lord Hothfield returned to the town, whence they separated, until another year.

Among those who attended the Annual Meeting were Sir Walter Stirling, Archdeacon Harrison, Canon Alcock, Canon Jenkins, Canon Weldon, Canon Scott Robertson, Charles Powell, J.P., John Sayer, J.P., Robert Furley, J.P., H. C. Wildash, J.P., G. E. Hannam, J.P., Major Kirkpatrick, J.P., H. B. Mackeson, J.P., Josiah Hall, J.P., Colonel Hartley, J.P., Rev. C. Hope and Mrs.

Robertson with the Hon. Miss Knatchbull-Hugessen; Rev. G. B. Perry-Ayscough and the Hon. Mrs. Perry-Ayscough; General Dixon; Colonel Knatchbull; Major Horrocks; Major Parker; Capt. Hatfeild; W. T. Neve; Revs. A. J. Pearman, J. A. Boodle, Beauchamp St. John Tyrwhitt, W. Bramston, C. A. Molony, W. H. Gibbons, Leslie Goodwin, E. R. Orger, J. B. Harrison, E. M. Muriel, J. Walter, A. T. Browne, W. Gardner Waterman, V. S. Vickers, F. T. Scott, C. H. Wilkie, F. E. Tuke, F. Haslewood, and G. Gwynne; Messrs. J. F. Wadmore, G. Payne, F. C. J. Spurrell, D. Chalmers, G. Simmons, A. R. Boissier, W. P. Shirley, F. Grayling, W. M. Bywater, G. Clinch, W. E. Hughes, R. Bubbe, H. Hinds, J. H. Turner, R. J. Fremlin, J. E. Mace, F. Bunyard, G. L. Elliott, H. T. Claypole, A. P. Southee, J. Moore, C. E. Homewood, J. Copland, D. Prosser, E. W. Brabrook, W. J. Homewood, R. W. Cradock, J. D. Kiddell, J. Corner, R. Hovenden, J. Dove, E. A. Lang, F. J. Cox, W. W. Wooder, B. H. Collins, T. S. Stokes, John Wood, A. Cave, J. Pullen, J. T. Noakes, C. Bullard, P. Redpath, T. Pearne, E. W. Oliver, A. Hudson, T. Dorman, J. L. Roget, J. Broad, E. W. Fry, E. J. Wells, T. H. Oyler, E. Bottle, G. Barber, W. C. Stunt, W. Burch Rosher, W. C. Fooks, G. Meadway, W. Brown, B. Nathan, W. Tarbutt, J. A. Redbrook, A. Latham, E. C. Collins, M. Pepper, J. C. Robertson, J. Fraser, H. G. Hewlett, R. H. Jones, E. C. Musson, Stuart Knell, R. Elliott, Dr. Furley, Dr. Wilkinson, Miss Twigg, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Price, Mrs. Betts, and a large number of ladies.

On the 27th of September, 1883, the Council met at Maidstone; the Earl Amherst presided, and nine members of Council attended.

Thanks for kindly help and courtesy to the Society at the Annual Meeting were voted to the Duke of Edinburgh, Sir Edward Dering, Canon Alcock, Canon Jenkins, Canon Welldon, Robert Furley, Esq., John Sayer, Esq., J. D. Norwood, Esq., Revs. J. Philpott, G. Notidge, G. Gwynne, H. H. D'Ombraïn, and R. S. Oldham, Dr. Wilks, and George Payne, Esq.

With reference to a resolution of the Council, at their meeting in June (p. xlv) a letter was read from Mr. Bartlett, the Society's Curator, dated August 8, 1883, respectfully placing his resignation in their hands. It was unanimously resolved to accept it.

The Honorary Secretary was empowered to fill up the post; and during the same afternoon, upon the urgent recommendation of the Museum Committee of the Corporation of Maidstone, Mr. T. Edward James (their Assistant Curator) was appointed to succeed Mr. Bartlett as Clerk and Curator, for our Society, at Maidstone.

For the next Annual Meeting Sevenoaks was suggested as a centre. Excursions to Brasted and Westerham might be made on the first day; and on the second day Shoreham, Otford, Lullingstone, Eynsford, Farningham, and Horton Kirby might be visited. This suggestion commended itself to general approval.

Nine new members were elected.

Archæologia Cantiana.

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EARLY KENTISH ARMORY.

BY WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, ESQ.

I PROPOSE in this paper to bring together various early Kentish coats of Arms that I have met with in my researches, and to trace their relationship and origin, as far as practicable. To embrace the whole field of Kentish heraldry, and to collect the armorial bearings of the whole county from Rolls of Arms, seals, stained-glass windows, and the Visitations, would occupy a volume, and require interminable research. I shall first, as a fitting introduction, select the coats of Arms of families connected with Kent, from some early Rolls, making concurrent remarks thereon, and then produce other instances of armorial bearings which I shall hope to elucidate.

The earliest known Roll of Arms is that called "Glover's Roll," *temp.* Henry III.,* 1245-50. This contains the following list of persons connected with Kent who bore coat-armour:—

21. Le Comte de Kent: Masculee verrey et de goules.†

* I make use of the edition by Mr. Armytage, 1868.

† Mr. Planché, in his paper on the Earls of Kent (*Journal of Arch. Ass.*, vol. ix.), gives an engraving of a seal which Hubert de Burgh used, containing 3 lions passant. But this seal seems to have been an official one, the charges being the Royal Arms. Another of his seals bears 7 lozenges vair, which was also used by his grandson John de Burgh, who confirmed a grant made by his father John de Burgh, 1272, to Edward I., and sealed with 7 lozenges vair and a label of 3 points (*Hist. of Norfolk*, vi., 256). This would seem to have been the family bearing; but, before the practice of quartering

34. Roger de Leyborne : D'azur 6 lionsels d'argent.*
 61. Hamon Creveceur : D'or ung faulx crois de goules.
 108. Geffrey de Lucy : De goules a trois lucies d'or.
 127. Roger de Huntingfield : D'or a la fesse de goules et trois
 torteux d'argent en la fesse.
 147. Bertram de Crioll : D'or a deux cheverons et ung
 quartier de goules.
 148. William Peyner : D'argent a ung cheveron de goules
 floretty d'or en le cheveron.†
 168. Richard Foliott : De goulez ung bende d'argent.

“Charles’ Roll” is a collection of Arms borne *temp.* Hen. III. and Edw. I., and contains 677 shields. The following coats are of Kentish families :—

was introduced, different seals were used by the same person in respect of alliances and properties accruing with them. Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, granted lands to Anselm de Guise in Bucks and Glouc., who bore the same coat with a canton or (Guillim’s *Heraldry*, Introdue., p. 7). In the Roll of Arms of the 13th century, edited by Mr. Walford, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix., John de Burgh is said to bear *maseulée de veir et de gulez*.—Art. “On the Origin of the Family of De Burgh,” by the present writer, *Herald and Genealogist*, iv., 339.

* See my *Antiquities of Heraldry*, p. 185, where is a tabular pedigree of Leyborne, in which these 6 lions are derived, by a match, from Fitzgerald, Earls of Salisbury, who bore 6 lions. See also pedigree of Leyburne, *Arch. Cantiana*, V., 193.

† The family of Peyforer was early eminent in Kent. Osborn Peyforer was a Domesday tenant, and the family afterwards had possessions in Buckland, Bocton-Malherbe, Wichling, Midley, Palestre in Wittersham, Lullingstone, etc. In the Parliamentary Roll of Arms Sir Wm. Peyforer bore *argent fleuretté sable*, and Sir Fulke P. the same with a *label gules*. In Bedfordshire Sir John Peyfre bore *argent a chevron gules and 3 fleurs-de-lis or*, presumably the latter *on* the chevron, and Sir Roger Peyre the same except the chevron was *azure*. In the same Roll Sir John de Lenham (? Lenham) of Berks bore *sable 6 fleurs d'or*. John de Lenham, junior, of Bokland, co. Berks, who died 1324, mar. Matilda, dan. of Sir John Maltravers (*Col. Top. and Gen.*, vi., 274). The arms of *Peyforer arg. 6 fl.-de-lis 2, 2, and 2 sable* were formerly in Lenham Church. Fulke de P. was Lord of the manor of Syndall in Lenham, 23 Edward III. (*Top. and Gen.*, iii., 185). On the brass of Sir John Giffard, who married the heiress of Lenham, at Bures-Giffard in Essex, are 6 fleurs-de-lis (Boutell’s *Monumental Brasses*).

8. Comte d'Atholl: Paly of 6 or and sable.*
 21. Comte de Kent: Lozengy gules and vair.
 59. Richard Foliot: Gules a bend argent.
 86. William de Leyburne: Azure 6 lions rampant argent,
 3, 2, and 1.
 95. William de Huntingfield: Or on a fess gules 3 plates.
 98. Joan Lisley: Or on a chief azure 3 lions rampant of
 the first.†
 107. Simon de Creye: Gules a cross engrailed or.
 109. Gefrai de Lucy: Gules 3 lucas haurient.
 178. Henri de Luchamp: Or 3 crescents gules each charged
 with a mullet of 6 points pierced argent.‡
 179. Henri Aucher: Ermine on a chief azure 3 lions ram-
 pant or.
 184. Joan d'Estengreve: Ermine a lion rampant gules.§
 188. Steven de Pencestre: Gules a cross argent.||

* Paly of 6 are on the brass memorial to Phillipa, wife of John Halsham, Esq., dau. and coh. of David de Strabolgy, Earl of Atholl, who died 1 Nov. 1395 (figured in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*). (See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, xxiv., 33.) The same coat also occurs on the monument in Ashford Church. (See *Arch. Cantiana*, Vol. I.)

† This coat is that of the family of De l'Isle, in the Isle of Wight. In *Topographer and Genealogist*, iii., 179, is a pedigree of Isley of Sundrish; and in the same work, vol. i., p. 516, a fuller pedigree of nine descents, with pedigrees of the connected families of Pimpe and Farningham. Two other coats of Isley are there given. A seal of Sir John de Isili, 25 Edw. III., is engraved in *Arch. Cant.* (III., 143), having a field ermine and a fess apparently vair or lozengy.

‡ On the same plate (*ut ante*) is engraved the seal of Sir Henry Lungeham, 15 Edw. III., being *ermine 3 crescents pierced*. A precisely similar coat, the crescents gules pierced or, is in Jenyns' Roll, *temp.* Rich. II., attributed to "Thomas Cobham."

§ Philipot (*Fill. Cant.*, p. 210) says, "Tutsham of Tutsham Hall, in West Farleigh, and Eastengrave of E., in Edenbridge, bear both alike;" the coat of the former being, as we learn from the Visitation of 1619, a cross between 20 billets. Of this family, Philipot says (p. 136), Sir Robert de Stangrave was with Edward I. at the siege of Caerlaverock. Add. MS., Brit. Mus., 5481, fol. 36, gives a deed of Tottesham dated 1312, the seal being a cross between 12 billets within a bordure.

|| The necessary comment upon this coat and the bearer is best given in the form of tabular pedigrees, taken from an article

218. Samsuin Folliott: Argent 2 lions passant guardant gules.

270. Bertram d'Criel: [Or, 2 chevrons and a canton gules. (*Hart. MS.* 6137.)]

on the family of De Burgh, in Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist* (iv., 339), by the present writer:—

The *Libur Niger* says, A.D. 1166, Hubert de Burgh holds Rameli of Roger de Curcell. Hubert de Burgh is said to have been born in Norfolk. In this county the parish of Burgh St. Margaret's, in the hundred of East and West Flegg, appears to have given name to a family. Sir Reyner de Burgh was owner of the manor early in Hen. III.; and if not earlier, yet subsequently several members of his family are recorded as having interest in land (*Collect. Top. and Gen.*, vii., 197). No arms of this family are known. Sir Reyner married Joan, coheirress of Pouchard. Sir Robert Nereford married Alice the other coheirress. This Sir Robert was Constable of Dover Castle *under Hubert de Burgh*, and built a chapel with the consent of Alice his wife, which was dedicated 1221 by Jeffry de Burgh, Bishop of Ely, nephew of Alice and brother of Hubert, the deed of foundation being witnessed by John de Burgh, Raymond de Burgh, etc. (Blomfield and Parkins' *Hist. of Norfolk*, vii., 75). Raymund was probably nephew of Hubert of that name (*Journ. of Arch. Ass.*, vol. ix.: Art. "On Earls of Kent," by Mr. Planché).

Of the family of De Burgh or Bure much respecting the early generations is to be found in the Cartulary of Castle-Acre Priory, the second Earl of Surrey confirming gifts by them.

Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, ob. 1243.

↓
John de Burgh, 1263.

↓
John de Burgh, ob. 1279.

↓
Margery, dau. and coh., ux. Sir Stephen de Penchester, who bore Gules a Cross argent.

↓
Joan, dau. and coh., ux. Sir Henry de Cobham "le uncle," who bore Gules a cross argent between 12 fleurs-de-lis or; but *temp.* Edw. II., Gules a Cross argent only.

↓
Sir Stephen de Cobham, bore Gules a Cross argent and a label azure (Roll of Arms, *t.* Edw. II.).

William fitz Adelín, 1177, Governor of Ireland; ob. 1204-5.
Mr. Planché (*ut ante*) mentions a charter of Will. fil. Aldelini Regis Dapiferis, witnessed by his son Radulphus and Radulphus filius Aldelini. Ralph fitz Adelín, in 1165, witnessed a charter of his brother William, called "De Burgo."

↓
Richard de Burgo, Lord Lieut. of Ireland; ob. 1213.

↓ A

200. Richard de Valence: Barrois argent, surmonté d'un
bend gules 3 maillets d'or pointés et 6 points et *

[illegible][illegible]

Probably this cross has a common origin with "the cross gules" borne by Bagen, as in the early Norman times such bearings almost invariably denote relationship, which is shown by numerous examples in the genealogical tables of my *Antiquaries of Hereford*; and this community of arms, with varied tinctures, is of vast significance in tracing the relationship of families—a significance which is not sufficiently appreciated by genealogists.

* This is an entirely different coat from that borne by most persons of the name, viz. pale wavy, but was probably adopted on marrying a family who bore Barry. It receives illustration from, and in turn gives it to, a coat which occurs as a fess quartered on the shield of Finch (Harl. MS. 3817, which seems to be incorrect in (but that is doubtful) by Poppesham. It is pale wavy (no evidently founded on Valognes, with 3 mullets on a fess, and the latter have doubtless a common origin with the 3 mullets on a fess). In the *Reliquary*, vol. xvii, pp. 97-102, Mr. Greenstreet gives a genealogical account of the Valoignes family, with a list at the end of the arms different branches (and except in two instances, these were the pale wavy coat; but there is one essentially different that is not included). In Hasted's MSS., Add. 5481, p. 38 (Brit. Mus.), is a deed dated 1409 of Guy de Valoignes of Godmersham to Thomas Elys of Kennington (the Sheriff, conveying one rood of land in Wyvelsbergh, the seal being *quarterly, in the 1st and 4th quarters a lion rampant*. The origin of this coat is obtained from a note which Mr. Greenstreet gives to the effect that Dagdale says (*Brit. i.* 512) that Joane, daughter of Geoffrey de Say, who died 33 Edw. III., married secondly Stephen de Valoignes, who, Mr. Greenstreet thinks, was son of Warinus de Valoignes of the Otham line. The above Guy would therefore be a descendant. Thomas Elys had a son named Guy, whose heiress married Harlackedon. And I am inclined to think there was kinship between Elys and Valoignes, not only because Elys was owner of Stoneacre in Otham, but it is remarkable that in the Subsidy Rolls of 21, 22, and 25 Edw. III. (Hund. of Worth) Nicholas Elys is the highest rated in the hundred, and in the year 46 Edw. III. no Elys appears, but Sir Stephen de Valoignes is rated high, as if he had married the heiress of Elys.

347. Rauf le fitz Barnard: Vair on a chief gules a cross patée argent.*
378. Thomas de Brokehole: Or semée of cross crosslets, a chevron gules.†
395. Nicol Ablin: Or on a cross sable 5 eagles displayed argent.
426. Joan le . . . Brut: Gules a saltire or. (Note: Harl. MSS. 6137, Pers Dering "Or a saltire sable.")
465. Henride-Cobbeham: Gules, semée-de-lis ora cross argent.
467. Robert de Cobbeham: Gules a cross ermine.
476. Goselin de Badelesmare: Argent a fess between 2 bars gemelles gules.
480. Rauf d' Badelesmare: Ermine a fess between 2 bars gemelles gules.
496. Roger de Leyburne: Or 6 lions rampant sable 3, 2, and 1.
524. Seer de Huntingfield: Semée of cross crosslets a bend argent.‡
529. Roger Sirlonde: Azure 6 lions rampant argent, a canton ermine.
569. Laurence de Broe: Gules on a chief argent a lion passant of the field.§

* The family of Fitz Bernard had property in West Sussex, as well as considerable possessions in Kent. Several of the name are mentioned in Mr. Blaauw's paper on "The Preceptories at Sadlescombe and Shipley" (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. ix.). He says, p. 257, that Roger fitz Bernard gave lands *in Eddeworth* with the assent of Margaret his wife and his son *Udard*, which were held *in capite* of Walter fitz Richard. In the *Collectanea Top. and Gen.* (vol. vi.) are a series of ancient charters of the family of Bernard. On p. 199 is a charter of Roger, son of Bernard, which is confirmed by Walter, son of Richard (de Tunbridge): another of Roger Bernard and Margaret his wife, and Odo their son; another by which Roger gave *the Church of Eddeworth*, so there can be no doubt of the identity of the Sussex and this family, and probably of the Kentish family. A seal is given, p. 211, of Odo Bernard, the shield being charged with 3 *leaves*.

† The arms of Brocknoll, as given in the Visitation, are a cross between cross crosslets—evidently a "difference."

‡ This name, it will be seen hereafter, in the Dering Roll is spelt "Cael De H.," an evident clerical error, but the arms are the same. In that Roll we shall meet with another coat of this family entirely different, as in Charles' Roll was another.

§ In Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist* vi., 540, is an article

593. Thomas de Marines : Or a cross engrailed gules.

662. Nicol Malmeins : Azure 3 sinister hands coupé ermine.

The most important Roll of Arms for Kentish names is that called the "Dering Roll of Arms." This has been published in the *Reliquary* by Messrs. Greenstreet and Russell, and elaborately and critically edited. Its proximate date is given as *temp.* Edw. I. It is a miscellaneous collection, though a considerable portion of the names are Kentish, and a great many belong to the county of Sussex. A selection of those only belonging to Kent is here given, as many belong also to Sussex, and others we have just produced, and they need not be here repeated.

Steven de Penchester : Gules a cross argent.

Robert de Setvans : Azure 3 corn fans or (*alii*, azure).

Roger de Northwood : Ermine a cross engrailed [gules].

John de Cobeham : Gules a chevron or on dexter side of which a lion rampant [*alii*, 3 fleurs-de-lis azure on the chevron and 3 lions rampant on the chevron].

John de Sandwiz : Argent a chief indented of 5 indents azure.*

Henri de Cobeham : Gules a cross between 12 fleurs-de-lis argent (*alii*, the latter or).

by the present writer on this family. Two other coats from seals are therein given : a hawk's lure on a bend, and quarterly over all a bendlet, the latter engraved in *Arch. Cant.*, III., 111, 113, both of Hugh de Broc.

* There is a great deal about this family in Planché's *Corner of Kent*. The indented chief was evidently got by the match with Auberville, who got it from a match with Glanville. Mr. Planché says (p. 296) Thos. Crumthorne and Eliz. ux., who founded St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Sandwich 1190, were of the family of Sandwich. He gives as the arms of Crauthorne, lords of Crauthorne in Langport hundred—a chief indented, and in the field a label gules. The name was the same as Crookthorne and Curbespine, ancestor of the Maminots. The arms of Bocton, Perot, and Goschalle, treated hereafter, have all a chief indented, and have evidently a common origin with that of Sandwich.

Thomas de Eldeham (Aldham) : Azure the sun in his glory or 16 rays.*

Walt' (*alii*, William) de Berblinge (Barming) : Argent 3 fleurs-de-lis sable.†

Rauf de Sein Leger : Azure a fret argent, a chief or.

Roger de Sireland : Azure 5 (or 6) lions rampant argent and a quarter ermine.

Nicole Abelin : Or on a cross sable 5 eagles displayed argent.

Rauf de Eslinge : Azure a bend gules between 2 cotises and 6 boar's heads coupé in bend or (*alii*, the heads not in bend).

Robert de Champaine : Argent 3 bars wavy gules.

Warois de Valoignes : Gules frettée of 6 pieces (*alii*, or, but the Camden Roll has ermine).‡

Will' de Valoignes : Or 3 pales wavy gules.

Steven de Cosington : [Azure] crusilly and 3 cinquefoils pierced (*alii*, the cinquefoils or, but no crosslets).§

* In *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. VII., p. 278, is a charter of Robert de Eldham, *circa* 1220, witnessed by Tho. de Eldeham and Wm. de Eldeham. Mr. Planché (p. 313) mentions Elias de Aldon, who married Christiana Heringode, and had a son, Sir Thomas, who married Eliz., daughter of Geoffrey de Say, and a daughter, wife of Sir Robt. Septvans. The name is frequently met with in Kent, and is said to be derived from Aldham in Wrotham.

† This name occurs in the list of Fees, 38 Hen. III., printed in *Arch. Cantiana*, and in the Fines. In the Book of Aid, 20 Edw. III., Thomas de Barmling, in East Barmling (Barming), holds of the Earl of Gloucester. The family of Peyforer also held lands in Barming (Hasted, vi., 424). Now Mr. Streatfeild, in his *Excerpta Cantiana*, engraves a seal (equestrian) of Robert de Crevequer attached to a deed prior to 10 Rich. I., containing *three fleurs-de-lis*. This coat is probably the source of the arms of Barmeling, and perhaps of Peyforer and Lenham. Isolda, coheirress of Hamo de Crevequer, married Nich. de Lenham, who had a son John *act.* 12. (*Arch. Cant.*, III., 261.) It might even be an earlier bearing than the cross voided of Crevequer. There is an Inquis. p.m., 53 Hen. III., of Walter de Berblinge, leaving William, his son and heir, *act.* 30 and upwards, and 22 Edw. I., of Wm. de Barmling, leaving Robert his son and heir, *act.* 30. Lora Peyforer was mother of Tho. de Barmling.

‡ This frettée coat, of the De Valoignes, is emblazoned on the original *Camden Roll*, still extant in the British Museum.

§ Sir Stephen de Cosington, 7 Edw. III., obtained a charter of free warren for his lands in Cosyngton (in Aylesford), Acrise, and

Rauf de Otringdene: Ermine a cross voided (gules).

Will. de Orlanstone: Or 2 chevrons gules, and on a quarter of second a lion rampant of the field (*alii*, lion argent).

Symon de Crey: Gules a cross engrailed or, and in dexter chief an eagle displayed (*alii*, no eagle).

Will' de Faukeham: Argent a fess between 3 annulets gules.*

Nicole de Hauilo [Hadlow]: Or 2 chevrons gules, and on a quarter of second a crescent argent.†

South Berton, held of the Barony of Ros, as of the manor of Horton Kirby. Anschitillus de Ros, at the Domesday Survey, owned the manors of Mount and Bladbean, afterwards belonging to Cosington, and also Acrise. The arms would denote a descent from Ros, who doubtless bore originally the canting coat of roses or cinquefoils. It is true the coat of De Ros, of Yorkshire, was 3 water-bougets, but this canting coat was got by Everard de Ros before 31 Hen. II., on marrying Rose, daughter and coheir of William Trusbut.

* A Sir Wm. de Fawkeham is mentioned 1278 in Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 355. These arms are, or were, in Fawkeham Church (Philipot's Church Notes, Harl. MS. 3917), as also *a fess with 2 annulets in chief*, and *a fess with 3 annulets in chief within a bordure*, probably the arms of cadets. A number of Kentish families bore annulets: Auberville—Party per fesse indented between 3 annulets, as appearing in a deed, dated 29 Hen. III., of Sir Wm. de Auberville, witnessed by his brother Sir Robert de Auberville, Sir Simon de Sandwich, Knt., and Sir Simon de Hauthe, Knt. (? Hawte), Add. MSS., B. Mus., 5481, p. 18 (Hasted's MSS.); as also Goshall, Peckham, and Folliott, as in the Rolls—Argent, on a cross azure 5 annulets or (for "Sellinge of Shurland"), impaling Billety a griffin segreant arg., in the south chancel of Pluckley Church according to Philipot (Church Notes). In *Arch. Cantiana* (XII., 383), in St. Peter's Church, Thanet, the coat of Northwood occurs, impaling, A fess ermine between 6 annulets; and another of Northwood, impaling, Three garbs within a bordure semée of annulets, for Kempe. The earliest known coat containing annulets is that of Hasculfus Musard (3 on a shield), who was dead 31 Hen. II. (Lansdowne MS., Brit. Mus., 207 F, p. 76); and another of the same, of his son Ralph Musard (p. 93).

† In the Parliamentary Roll Sir John de Handloo bears *Gules 3 crescents arg.*, which was probably the earlier coat; and on the assumption of the coat with the chevrons and the canton, through some connection with the Criolls, or derivative arms, placed the crescent on the canton as a relic of the original or parent coat, to denote relationship, of which practice numerous examples occur, two of which will be noticed in the case of Huntingfield and Peckham.

Will' de Heure : Gules a cross argent, and label of 5 points azure.

John de Borne : Ermine on a bend azure 3 lions rampant or.

Will. de Detling : Sable 6 lions rampant argent.

Henry de Apulderfield : Ermine a bend gules.*

Rauf Perot : Per pale azure and or, a chief dancette of 3 indents counterchanged (*alii*, quarterly per fesse dancette or and azure ; and quarterly per fesse indented or and azure).†

Henry le fiz Apulderfield : Ermine a bend vaire gules and or (*alii*, the vair or and gules). [“The vair throughout this Roll is of the ancient and authentic form known as *vair nebuly*.”]

Robert de Hardres : Ermine a lion rampant gules debruised by a chevron or.

Stephen de Bocton : Azure on a chief indented dancettée of 4 indents or, 3 torteaux.

Will. de Apledrefeuld : Argent (*alii*, or) on a fess gules 3 lozenges conjoined vair.

Wat' de Goschale : Or on a hurt a cinquefoil pierced [of the field] and on a chief indented dancettée per long, of 4 indents azure, 2 roundles (*alii*, bezants and bezants each charged with a cinquefoil pierced azure).‡

Peres de Huntingfield : Quarterly or and gules, a label of 5 points sable, each point charged with 3 plates.§

* An exhaustive account of this family in all its branches will be found in *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii., by the late Mr. Steinman, one of the best genealogists of the last generation, and who pursued his work thoroughly, according to the materials accessible in his time. Henry de A. and his brothers William and John, all Knights, are witnesses to a deed in the Cartulary of Hyde Abbey, co. Suth., fol. 111.

† Hasted says (x., 121), *temp.* Edw. I., Sir Ralph Perot held lands in Sandwich, and his family bore, *temp.* Ric. II., on a seal, 3 escallops in chief and a crescent in base. Ralph Perot, in the Book of Fees, 35 Hen. III., occurs as holding lands in Knolton, as also Alan Perot ; and in the Book of Aid, 20 Edw. III., Ralph Perot is met with as holding lands in Knolton and Ringleston.

‡ Much information about this family is to be seen in Planché's *Corner of Kent*.

§ Philipot, in his *Village Cantianum*, p. 147, says, “Huntingfield in Estling gave name to the illustrious family of Hunting-

Bertram Tancre : Azure 2 bends argent.*

Bertelmeu de Wateringberi : Arg. 6 lions rampant sable.

Roger de Tilmanston : [Gules] 6 lions rampant ermine.

Stefne Sodan : Azure 3 (*alii*, 2) bends argent.†

Ance de Gise : Lozengy vaire and gules, a quarter or.

John de Bikenore : Or [arg.] on a chief azure 3 lions rampant arg. crowned of the field [*alii*, crowns not mentioned].

Alisander de Chene : Quarterly or and gules, a label of 5 points azure.

John de Pecham : Azure 6 annulets or.‡

field;" but the capital seat of this family was at West Wickham on the skirts of Surrey, and they had other parcels of land which lay scattered in the several parishes of Northfleet, Mepham, Luddsdown, Cobham, and other places, and it is probable had an estate in Somersetshire (for reasons he gives). Walter de Huntingfield is mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill*, 20 Hen. III. In the Book of Aid, 20 Edw. III., Sir John de Huntingfield is frequently mentioned as holding lands which Peter de Huntingfield held. The quarterly coat of Piers de Huntingfield is remarkable as containing the charge of 3 plates on each of the points of the label; this is evidently a distinctive relic of the older coat borne by Wm. de Huntingfield in Charles' Roll, viz., 3 plates on a fess.

* John de Tancre held a knight's fee in Betshanger (*Testa de Nevill*). Before 20 Edw. III., John de Tenacre or Tancre sold the manor of Great Betshanger, formerly held by the family of De Marines, of whom Sir Alberic de Marines was living 1219 (*Arch. Cant.*). 18 Edw. I., Bertram de Tancre was a Commissioner of Sewers (Dugdale on Embanking). A family of Tenacre lived at Boughton Blean in the sixteenth century, ending in an heiress, married to Wm. Brooke of Hartlip, Esq., living 1619.

† According to the Book of Fees, 38 Hen. III. (*Arch. Cant.*, XIII., 203), Stephen Soldanke held 2 knights' fees of the Abbot of St. Augustine, in the hundred of Ringslo and elsewhere.

‡ Mr. Planché (*Corner of Kent*, plate 13, p. 251) gives a drawing of the coat, a field ermine, a chief quarterly, in the first quarter an annulet, which as 2 seals engraved in *Arch. Cant.* (III., 143), without the annulet, shew were the arms of James de Peckham, 49 Edw. III. and 13 Ric. II. This coat with the annulet is depicted on the tabard of a man in Ash Church next Sandwich. Another figure on a tabard gives the same coat without the annulet. But the coat with the annulet is either meant for a cadet of Peckham, retaining a vestige of the earlier coat of 6 annulets (as in the case of Huntingfield and many others), or of St. Nicholas, to denote a connection with Peckham. Mr. Planché says (p. 361), "The arms of St. Nicholas, ermine, a chief

Will. de Mer[worth]: Arg. a chevron gules between 10 crosses potent sable (*alii*, the crusilly simple).

Eymeri de Lucy: Azure crusilly and 3 lucies hauriant 2 and 1 or.

Richard fitz Dering: Or a saltire sable.*

Thomas de Marines: Or a cross engrailed gules.

Henry de Malmaims: Gules 3 dexter (*alii*, sinister) hands erected arg. (or) 2 and 1.

Will. Peyfrer: Argent 6 fleurs-de-lis sable (*alii*, azure).

Roger de Romeual (Romney): Or 2 chevrons gules on a quarter of the second 3 leopard's heads coupé at the neck or, 2 and 1.†

Aleyn de Tuitham (Twitham): Argent 3 cinquefoils pierced sable.‡

quarterly or and gules, deserve an essay to themselves. Camden, in his *Remains*, has pointed out the similarity of them to those of the families of Peckham and Parrock, and given them as an example of the bearing of coat-armour [as he supposed] derived from that of a feudal lord; that portion of the shield called 'the chief' in Heraldry being in this instance the coat of the great family of Say. The origin of the three families, St. Nicholas, Peckham, and Parrock, is generally considered to have been a common one."

* Mr. Greenstreet has a long note on this bearing (*Reliquary*, vol. xvi., p. 239) discrediting it as spurious, observing "the name and coat are manifest impositions; they have undoubtedly been inserted over the coat and name of Criol;" and subsequently describes it as "a wilful falsification."

† On this name and coat Mr. Greenstreet has this note (*Reliquary*, vol. xviii., p. 172): "Note that the Oxford version has Ralph Romenalle or Romevalle. It is possible that neither Christian names are correct, and that the Roll originally had Robert, *i.e.*, the son and heir (of full age) of Alan de Romney, whose Inquis. p.m. was taken in co. Northampton, 54 Hen. III. The arms were according to Papworth (p. 514) granted, but query rather *confirmed*, to Romney of Milton, Kent, 1615. James Greenstreet impaled them with his own (Barry of 8 argent and azure on a canton of the second a martlet or) on his marriage with Frances Romney in 1644."

‡ Mr. Planché thinks this a branch of the family of Helles (p. 92), as *temp.* John the names occur of Alan and Theobald de Twitham, which names are found in the Helles family. But I would go a step beyond this, and suggest that, about the middle of the twelfth century, the two families of Helles and Twitham married two coheirs of the *Domesday* family of Ros, and that the latter married the elder coheir, and took her arms, the coat of Twitham

Ivon de Sillingheld: Azure 6 leopard's heads, coupé at the neck 3, 2, and 1.*

Robert de Hougham: Argent (or) 5 chevronels sable.

Ralph Sauvage: Ermine on a chief azure 3 lions rampant argent.

Bartholomew de Morston: Argent on a chief gules 3 birds (martlets) or.†

Hamon de Gatton: Chequy of 6 by 5 azure and argent (*alii*, argent and azure).‡

Will. Heringod: Azure crusilly and 6 (3) herrings hauriant or (*alii*, crosslets argent, and another no crosslets).

Will. de Hastings: Argent a fess between 3 lozenges azure.§

being 3 cinquefoils, and that of Ros the allusive charge of 3 roses. Certainly the Helles family derived Darent at least at some period from the Ros family, who held it at the Conquest, and the Twitham and Helles family were both liberal benefactors to the Knights Hospitallers. Twitham-Hells, a manor in Ash, not far from Goshall (formerly belonging to the family of Helles), belonged to Theobald de Twitham who died seised of it 4 Ric. II., leaving a daughter and heiress Maud, who was wife of Simpkin Septvans, but who (Theobald) bore apparently 3 bars, on a bend 3 crescents, as in the windows of Molland, and on the brasses of Christopher Septvans and Walter Septvans (figured in Planché, p. 225), and on the monument of Sir Thomas Harflect (also figured p. 229).

* Hasted says (vii., 283) the manor of Shillingheld is in Selling juxta Graveney, and was held, *t. John*, by John de Shillingheld of the Barony of Chilham. Elias de Shillingheld is mentioned in the *Liber Niger* 1166. Sir John de Shillingheld, Knt., was a Crusader *temp.* Ric. I. (*Abbreviatio Plac.*, p. 99). Sir Ivo or Eudo de Shillingheld, Knt., is mentioned, fol. 308, in the Cartulary of St. Augustine (Claudius D x., Cott. MSS., Brit. Mus.).

† This name occurs in the Fines of Edw. II., and in the Fees of Hen. III., and is noticed in the Apulderfield pedigree before referred to. In the *Liber Niger* 1166, Thomas de Moriston and Stephen de Moriston each held a knight's fee of the Abbot of St. Augustine.

‡ A pedigree of this family is found in the 5th volume of *Arch. Cantiana* with the chequy coat on seals.

§ In a paper on "Early Sussex Armory," in *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxx., I have collected notices of the knightly family of Hastings of Hastings, which is said (but I think without foundation) to have had no connection with the celebrated and ennobled family of Hastings, who are traced to "Walter the Deacon," a *Domesday* tenant in chief in Essex, Gloucester, and Suffolk. In Philipot's Church Notes, these precise arms of Hastings are said to be in

Nicole Malmeyns : Gules 3 dexter hands erected argent 2 and 1.

Wm. St. Leger : Azure a fret argent and a chief gules.

Thomas de Kent : Argent a fess gules.*

Cael de Huntingfield : Gules crusilly and a bend arg. (*alii*, crosslet, fitchy).

[The whole Roll comprises 324 shields.]

Mr. Greenstreet, in *Notes and Queries*, May 1, 1875, published a brief but important Roll of purely Kentish Arms about 1317-27. It is, however, he

Gillingham Church, co. Kent, wherein is a figure with these arms on a tabard (engraved in the Sussex volume, p. 141). In a Note I have shewn the connection between this family and Helles, and a notice of a suit concerning land in Gillingham. I suspect a relationship between the two families, as one of the coats of Helles is *Ermine, 3 lozenges gules*; and David, Earl of Atholl, 7 Edw. III., settled on his kinsman, Sir Henry de Helles, Eggarton in Kent, which the Earl inherited, in right of his wife, Joan Comyn, from her first cousin John de Hastings. In *Notices of the Ellises*, vols. i. and ii., I have given copious particulars of the family of Helles, who possessed the manor of that name in Darent. Another coat the family bore was *Sable, a bend argent*, which was the coat of Antingham of Antingham in Norfolk, and probably derived from them who held under the Criolls. Another, and I believe an earlier, coat was a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis. A very early notice of the family is given in Furley's *Weald of Kent*.

* A.D. 1166, Nicholas de Kent held one and a half knight's fee of Daniel Crevequer. Nicholas de Kenet in a charter styles Emma Crevequer "mater mea" (Planché, p. 292). Barming East—Fulke Peyforer and Roger de Kent held this manor in moieties of the Honor of Clare. Wm. de Kent was his son and heir. 20 Edw. III., John, son of James, and Thos. and John de Kent held jointly one knight's fee. Elias de Kent held lands in Hinton, co. Camb., of the heirs of Nicholas de Cryell (Hundred Rolls, ii., 440). Kent's chantry in Hedeorne was founded by John Kent, 6 Edw. IV. Walter de Kancia died seized of Beraere before 20 Edw. III. Mr. Greenstreet furnishes me with several notices of the family of Kenet. 12 Hen. III., Nicholas de Kenet occurs in a fine of lands in Lamberhurst. Nicholas de Kenet held half a knight's fee in Lamberhurst of Hamo de Creveceur (*Testa de Nevill*). 13 Hen. III., Nicholas de Kenet and Peter his brother occur, both having a son Peter. Peter, the son of Peter, was deforeiant of the manor of Lamberhurst. A N. de Kenet occurs in Matthew Paris' Collection of Arms, bearing Or, 3 talbots passant 2 and 3 gules. It is remarkable that both families held of the Creveceurs.

says, "wanting in tinctures throughout, and in many instances even the charges are absent." There are about sixty shields, but I select only those which have not been noticed before.

Cobeham de Sterborough: On a chevron 3 estoiles.*

Sir Tho. Cobeham: On a chevron 3 fleurs-de-lis.*

Sir Wm. Barrey: A fess inter 6 fleurs-de-lis.†

Sir Tho. Colepepper: A bend engrailed.

— Frogenhall: 2 bars and a chief.‡

— Heigham: Barry nebulée of 6.

* In *Collectanea Gen. and Top.* (vii., 320-51) is given a series of deeds of the Cobham family with the seals attached. Sir Reginald de Cobham, who died 1257, bore 3 estoiles or mullets on a chevron, as did his nephew, Sir Reginald of Sterborough. Sir John Cobham, Sheriff of Kent, who died 1300, bore on a chevron 3 fleurs-de-lis. His grandson, Sir Thomas of Beluncle, died before 1352. Sir Thomas de Cobham of Chafford, nephew of Sir John, sealed with a remarkable coat, a chevron between a mullet pierced in chief and a fleur-de-lis, and in base a cross crosslet, thus combining charges derived from different sources. The Cobham armory as illustrated by the deeds referred to is most instructive, indicating as it does the numerous different coats borne by the various members of one family, variations common to most eminent families at early periods, and not arbitrarily assumed, but derived generally from alliances, or partially adopted from ancestral matches, and this to denote as well relationship as a "difference" from the head of the family. In the Appendix to Mr. Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, the different arms borne by the family are assigned to certain sources, but whether truly or not is a matter for investigation. Thus Wm. de Pluckley bears a fleur-de-lis, and his "brother," John de Cobham, 3 fleurs-de-lis, and the chevron is derived from a match with Buckland. An early deed of the family (p. 315), styled "a notable instrument" of John, son of Henry de Cobham, son of Serlo, has the legend "*Sigillum Johannis Cobbeham*" surrounding a *fleur-de-lis*.

† There is a pedigree of this family in Harl. MS. 1548, where the field of this coat is given as argent, the fess gules, and the fleur-de-lis sable. One of the family married the heiress of Sevington of Sevington, whose arms were Argent, on a fess wavy sable 3 escallops or between 3 trefoils slipped sable, as quartered by Elys, and others through that family, from the match of Thomas Elys, Sheriff of Kent 1426, with Katherine, dau. and h. of John Barry, son of Sir Humphry Barry of Sevington. Several of their sepulchral memorials are given by Weever, and in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. IV.

‡ Copious particulars of the family of Frogenhall are given in Nichols' *Topographer and Genealogist*, iii., 206.

John Culpepper: Ermine a bend engrailed.*

— Chich: 3 lions rampant and a bordure engrailed.†

John Digges: On a cross 5 eagles.‡

* No genealogist has yet explained the origin of the name of Culpepper. No such local name has been met with either in England or Normandy; nor does the name in the existing form denote any office or calling, or appear to have been personal. The earliest known account of the family is given by Hasted in his *History of Kent*, 8vo ed. (v., 265), under "Pembury," the first of the name known being Thomas de C., who was one of the *Recognitores Magne Assise*, temp. King John. If the name be a local name, as appears by the prefix de, it must be a corruption which cannot be easily traced. "Culspore" in East Sussex might have given name to the family. In the Catalogue of the Dering Collection of Deeds is one, No. 235, by which, temp. Henry III., Ralph, son of Algar de Culspore, confirms the sale of an acre in Culspore. And in the Muster Roll of the Rape of Hastings, published in the *Collectanea Gen. and Top.* (vii., 123), Walter Colspore occurs in the list for the hundred of Colspore, and in Add. Charters, B. Mus., is one, No. 20001, in which Marcha and Gymma, daughters and heirs of Henry de Colspore, occur A.D. 12—, a witness being Thomas de Colspore. As a clue to the origin of the family, their arms, the "bloody bend engrailed," might be traced to kindred coats. Robert Walrand, in the Roll of 1210-5, bore an identical coat in tinctures and charge; and the Kentish families of Malmain, Chitercroft, and Halden bore a bend engrailed. The probability seems to be that the Culpepers rose to their high position by a wealthy alliance, and in that way, like the Sussex family of Dallingridge, acquired their coat-armour with their property, but through what channel is at present unknown.

† The origin of this name has often puzzled me. As Birsty is a *crasis* of Birchensty and Chumley of Cholmondeley, so I think Chiche to be a contraction of Chicheley. For (Harl. MS. 1094) the pedigree of Chicheley contains a match of Wm. C., Alderman of London, temp. Henry VI., with Cath., dau. of Wm. Chiche of Chicheley, gent., and Isabel his niece marries Alan, son of Valentine Chiche of the Dungeon. We meet with Ernaldus de Chich, temp. Henry II. (Philipot). Perhaps the last of the name in Kent was Catharine Chiche, widow, of Canterbury, whose will, dated 1525, is met with at Somerset House in *Porch 6*. The arms, 3 lions rampant, are on the tomb of Thomas Elys, Mayor of Sandwich, temp. Ric. II. Genealogists say Alice his dau. and coh. was wife of Sir Tho. Chiche. 1311, Roger Elys was manueaptor of Tho. Chiche, M.P. for Canterbury (*Parl. Writs*). *Azure*, 3 lions rampant *argent within a bordure of the same*, are quartered by the three families of Norton, Finch, and Tattesham in respect of matches with the three coh. of John Elys of Otham, who died 1167, and who must have married an heiress of Chiche (*Notices of the Ellises*, ii., 293).

‡ The family of Digges in the Visitations bore *Gules*, on a cross

— Thorneham: 3 boar's heads.

John Gower [the poet]: On a chevron 3 leopard's heads.*

— St. Leger: A fret and a chief within a bordure.

Sir Tho. Shelley: A fess engrailed inter 3 escallops.†

— Folyott: 6 annulets.‡

One of the most valuable Rolls of Arms is the "Parliamentary Roll," probably of knights eligible to be called to the Council of the Nation, published in his *Parliamentary Writs*, by Sir F. Palgrave. The date is supposed to be of the time of Edward I., and the coats are about 1100 in number. One of its chief values is that the Bearers are arranged in counties, and are all of knightly rank. The knights therein enumerated are only some (it may be the chief) of those who held that rank in each county. The following are of the county of Kent:—

Sir Simon de Leyburne: Azure 6 lioncels arg. a bordure indented or.

Sir Henry de Leyburne: the same with a label gobony or and gules.§

argent 5 eagles displayed sable. This coat, except in tinctures, is exactly the same as that of Abelyn, to whom it is said Digges was a feudal tenant.

* A similar coat was borne by Loverick of Sandwich. See Planché's *Corner of Kent*, p. 95.

† The Shelley family, according to Hasted, are met with in the county as early as Edw. I. May married an heiress of Shelley, who bore *Gules 3 unicorn's heads coupéd or.* For in the Arms found in "Mr. Ellis his house" (? Burton in Kennington), apparently taken at the Visitation of 1574 (Harl. MS. 4031, p. 162), there is a shield of Elys quartering May (*Gules, a fess between 6 billets or*); and over the coat of Shelley is written "this joyned to May." There is a pedigree of Schellay of Schellay in Yorkshire of several descents. Henry de S., *circa* 1230, gave lands to Roche Abbey.

‡ In Glover's Ordinary Sir John Foliott is said to bear 6 annulets.

§ In the same Roll, under "Warwickshire," two others of this family are mentioned: Sir Richard de L., *Gules, six lioncels arg.*; Sir Nicholas de L., the same arms with a label azure. Immediately following these names is that of Sir Thomas de Heselarton, who bore *Gules, six lioncels arg., coronet d'or.* He had evidently married a Leybourne, or was a Leybourne who had changed his name.

- Sir Robert de Scirlande : the same with a canton ermine.
 Sir Robert de Rokesley : the same with a fess gules.
 Sir John de Bikenor : Argent on a chief azure 3 lioncels argent.
 Sir Thomas de Bicknor : the same with a baston gules.
 Sir John Savage : Ermine on a chief azure 3 lioncels arg.
 Sir Roger Savage : Argent 6 lioncels sable.
 Sir John de Welle : Gules 6 crescents argent, a bend gobony
 or and azure.
 Sir Henry de Cobham : Gules a chevron or 3 fleurs-de-lis
 argent.
 Sir Renaud de Cobham : the same, 3 molets azure on the
 chevron.
 Sir Henry de Cobham, le oncle : Gules a cross argent.
 Sir Stephen de Cobham : the same with a label azure.
 Sir John de Handlou : Gules 3 crescents argent.
 Sir William de Echingham : Azure fretty argent.
 Sir Robert de Echingham : the same with a bordure in-
 dented or.
 Sir Ralph de St. Leger : the same with a chief or.
 Sir John de St. Leger : the same, a chief gules.
 Sir Robert de Estangrave : Azure billetée and a cross
 argent.
 Sir William Peyforer : Argent fleuretty de sable.
 Sir Fulke Peyforer : the same arms, a label gules.
 Sir Bartholomew de Burwash : Gules lion rampant or, tail
 forked.
 Sir Simon de Creie : Gules cross engrailed or.
 Sir Wm. de Creie : the same and a bend azure.
 Sir John de Norwoode : Ermine a cross engrailed gules.
 Sir John (son) filz : the same, a label azure.
 Sir Wm. de Valoyues : Undée de long argent and gules.
 Sir John de Champayne : Argent 3 undes gules.
 Sir Moris le Brun : Azure fer de moulin d'or.
 Sir Piers de Huntingfield : Quartile or and gules bordure
 sable.
 Sir Esteven de Gravesende : Or les egles sable a canton
 ermine.
 Sir Robert de Septvans : Azure 3 vanes d'or.
 Sir John Abel : Argent saltire engrailed gules.

Sir Nicholas Mahmains : Argent bend engrailed de pourpre.

Sir John le fitz Bernard : Or chief gules, 2 mullets of the field.

Sir Wm. de Basinges : Azure a cross recerced and voided d'or un baston de goules.

Sir Nicholas de Kyriel : Or 2 chevrons and a quarter gules.

Sir Robert le Creuker : Gules cross or.

Sir — de Lucy : Gules crusilly d'or, 3 lucas d'or.

Sir Amery de Lucy : the same, the field azure.

Sir Thomas de Lucy : Azure crusilly d'argent 3 lucas d'argent.

Sir Thomas de St. Leger : Azure fretty d'argent on a chief or a mullet gules.

The collection of arms in the Cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral is a Kentish Armory by itself for the time of their sculpture. Having been printed by Mr. Willement, 1826, in a distinct publication, they are not here reproduced. Copies also exist in Add. MS., Brit. Museum, 5479, Lansdowne MS. 878, and Harleian MS. 1366. Mr. Greenstreet, in the *Genealogist* (v., 169), has some critical remarks on these copies; of Mr. Willement's he says: "His book must not be taken to be an accurate description of what is to be seen in the cloisters now, for he has neglected to give an account of several very important coats, an omission not to be excused, as they are in a state of high preservation, and many of the shields he has described twice over, to say nothing of other minor inaccuracies and omissions. His blazon of the charges is moreover in many places very faulty."

I now proceed to discuss and consider several ancient Kentish coats, both armorially and genealogically. There is a coat which occurs twice in the preceding Rolls, viz., that of Nicol Ablin, who bore

Or, on a cross sable 5 eagles argent. In the Charles Roll, a kindred coat with a resembling name is met with, viz., that of Gilbert de St. Aubin, who bore Or, on a cross sable 5 plates argent, the colours of the field, ordinary, and charges being the same. In the "Parl. Roll" Sir John Rossell bears another kindred coat, viz., Or, on a cross sable 5 mullets argent; and in a MS. version of that Roll (Harl. MS. 4033) Sir Henry Elys, of Yorkshire, bore another, viz., Or, on a cross sable 5 crescents argent (the precise coat of arms borne by Elys, of Stoneacre, in Otham, co. Kent, as far back at least as Thomas Elys, Sheriff of Kent, A.D. 1426), whilst in Willement's Roll of Arms, *t. Rich. II.*, Sir John Elys is said to have borne the same, with the difference of escallops instead of crescents, he being doubtless the Sir John Elys of Kiddall Hall, near Leeds, living at that time.* Another kindred coat is that of Aton, who bore Or, on a cross sable 5 bull's heads caboshed argent. Here we get at the basis of all these coats, viz., the baronial family of Vesey, who bore Or, a cross sable; for Wm. de Aton was son of Gilbert de Aton, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Warin Vesey, second son of Wm. fitz John, son of Eustace. (*Viz. Yorks.*, Harleian Soc. vol. xvi., pp. 10 and 369). Here we have instances, as in the case of the Cobham family, of a number of kindred coats, in which the same tenacity of tinctures was preserved, and which indicate a common origin by

* This is more probably an heraldic misnomer than a "difference." There is a MS. in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 337), *temp. Edw. I.*, which gives illuminated arms of many families, and it is there shewn that crescents and escallops were drawn nearly alike; the arms of Rither being represented as 3 escallops, whilst it is well known their coat was 3 *crescents*.

descent or marriage. This argument is brought forward to shew that Ablin is a misreading for Albin or St. Aubin, on armorial grounds. As we shall presently see, there was no *family* of Ablin. If it could be shewn that there *was* a family of Ablin, going back a century or two, who bore this coat, *cadit quæstio*. But in all these cases it is much more likely that a succession of ignorant transcribers should misread names, or by ear misunderstand them, than that the pictorial language of Heraldry should be mistaken. No one could mistake a lion rampant for a fess, or a saltire for an eagle. The name of Ablin (or anything like it) does not occur in *Domesday*, nor in any of the Record publications (except with reference to the Kentish family), and as far as I have seen it is confined to the persons in this pedigree :*

<p>Sir Thomas Abelyn, Knt., witness to a deed (<i>Arch. Cant.</i>, VIII., 290) of Rose de Dovor in her widowhood. (She married thirdly. 35 Hen. III., then æt. circ. 46.) Ob. 4 E. I. Inq. p.m. 38 Hen. III., had 1 knight's fee in hundred of Middleton.</p>	<p>Isolda, remarried Henry de Apulderfield : ob. 1295-6 (<i>Topographer and Gen.</i>, iii. 179).</p>
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<p>Nicholas Abelyn, æt. 30, 1276; ob. 6 Edw. I. (Inq. p.m.)</p>	<p>Mary, heir of her brother, æt 25, 6 Edw. I.; ux. John Savage. In Hasted's MSS. 5481 occurs a deed, dated 1292, of John Savage, with the arms of Abelyn on an escutcheon of pretence. In the same MS. a deed of Roger Digge and <i>Albina</i> his wife, dated 41 Edw. III., with, on a seal, 5 eagles on a cross, the arms of Digges.</p>
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* There is a place called Ablon in the canton of Honfleur (Lower). 1455, Wm. Abelin occurs at Rouen. A John Abelin occurs 1300 as Mayor of Windsor. In Glover's *Index of Heirs* the Kentish name is spelt Avelyn, and perhaps the name of Evelyn is identical. But these instances, and a dozen more, are nothing against the armorial argument. In the Book of Aid for Kent Tho. de Aldon is called in one place Tho. Aldelyn, an analogous instance to that before us. Hugh Aveline, of New Windsor, occurs 27 Edw. III. (M. and Bray's *Surrey*).

Contemporary with Sir Tho. Abelyn lived Nicol de St. Albano, who is mentioned in Fines 25, 27, 32, and 35 Hen. III. for lands in Lillington and Farlegh, co. Kent (Lansd. MSS. 267-8). In 48 Edw. III. Thomas de St. Alban's was seised in fee of the manor of Apulderfield: in 1375 Robert de St. Alban's was its owner

But I have excellent authority for presuming the Kentish name of Abelyn to mean St. Albin. In some Rolls of Arms, published in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxxix., p. 417), and edited by Mr. Perceval, F.S.A., the following names occur, with his comment :—

- No. 473. Orkablin (*quare* St. Aubin) : Or? on a cross sable 5 escallops arg.*
 No. 325. Gilbert de Wolt Aubin : Or? on a cross sable 5 bezants (*quare* St. Aubin, and the charges plates).
 No. 395. Nicol Ablin : Or on a cross sable 5 eagles displayed arg.

It is not only that names are misread in these Rolls, but the blazonry also, as a comparison of different Rolls clearly shews. In the names just preceding it is obvious that some very careless transcriber had written “Wolt” for Saint, but what “Orkablin” means, *prima facie*, it is difficult to tell. I will, however, make a suggestion that I think is well founded. In the Heraldic Dictionaries Argent, 3 fleurs-de-lis sable are attributed to Abelyn. This coat with colours reversed is found in Rathby Church, co. Leicester, for Areas. In the Parliamentary Roll Sir Alexander Areas occurs for Leicestershire as bearing sable 3 fleurs-de-lis argent. There is a place called Sandford-Oreas in Somersetshire, which, says Collinson, the historian of the county (ii., 377), got its distinctive name from Orcas, which is a corruption of Orescuilz, an ancient Norman family. Surnames as Christian names in early times were rare, but

(*Topographer and Genealogist*, iii., 11). In 15 Edw. II. Adam, son of Katharine de St. Albano, and Nicholas, brother of the said Adam, occur in a fine of lands in Woolwich (*Arch. Cant.*, XIV., 278). In 19 Rich. II. Radulphus Albyn and Sarah his wife occur in a fine of lands in Yalding.

* The name and blazon are exactly the same in a copy in Harl. MS. 6137, except that sable is rendered vert.

occasionally are met with, as Bigot de Loges and Buei de Sullitone, and “Orkablin” in the case before us may mean Orcas Ablin or Albin. I have dwelt at some length on this Kentish name of Abelyn because it is an instructive case, as shewing how this and similar problems may be solved by a sceptical departure from the habit of strict adherence to a literal and pedantic interpretation.

The name of HAUT is often met with in Kentish genealogies. There is an elaborate pedigree of this family in Harl. MS. 1432, being a copy of the Visitation of 1619, but it is untrustworthy in many of its affiliations, and before Sir Simon de Haut probably mythical. This person we have seen (*ante*, p. 9) occurs as Simon de Hauthe,* miles, in a charter dated 29 Hen. III. One of the earliest coats borne by this family, if we may trust the date and authenticity of a charter mentioned by Mr. Willement in his book of the Arms in the Cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral (p. 106), is a fess and in chief 3 roundels. He describes it thus:—“A grant of lands to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, dated 19 Hen. III., to which the original seal is attached, contains on a heater-shaped shield the same arms as in the cloister (viz., No. 351: Arg., a fess azure, in chief 3 torteaux),† surrounded by the following inscription, ‘Sigill’ Ricardi fil. Deringi de Haut;’ penes auctorem.” The date of his book is 1827. A kindred coat to this is that of Huntingfield, viz., Or, on a fess

* Hoath is in the Lathe of St. Augustine, near Chislet.

† The arms of Devereux, a fess, in chief 3 roundels, are also in the cloisters. Sir John Devereux was Constable of Dover Castle. A similar coat is quartered by Langley, viz., Argent, a fess and 3 roundels in chief sable, as seen on a tabard in Knowlton Church (Philipot’s Church Notes).

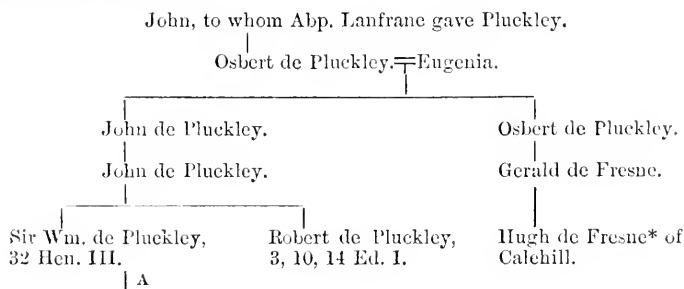
gules 3 plates, which *might* have originated that of Haut. The above is not the only instance of Dering being used as a Christian name: we meet with Dering de Northwood 1203 (*Arch. Cant.*, IV., 280); and it occurs twice in *Domesday*—in Deal as Dering son of Sired, and in Farningham as Dering simply; afterwards it occurs as a surname, as in the case of Richard Dering, 5 Edw. II., who is party to a fine of lands in Minster and Thanet (*Arch. Cant.*, XI., 346), whilst in the Nonne Rolls, *temp.* Edw. III., John Dering occurs as a parishioner of Hythe, the probable ancestor of the Derings living in that neighbourhood whose wills are given in the 10th Vol. of *Arch. Cant.** Another well-known coat of Haut is the cross engrailed, which was got from the match with Marines. Another, obtained subsequent to this alliance, seems to have been a saltire, if we may trust a deed of Haut and seal in Hasted's MSS., Add. MS. 5481, fo. 33, dated 5 Hen. VI., where the saltire impales the cross engrailed, both being dimidiated. In confirmation of this bearing of the saltire by Haut, we have, according to Burke's *Armory*, a grant by the Heralds, 23 Nov. 1584, to Haut of Wye and Maidstone, of the bearings Or, on a saltire sable 5 mullets of the first, being at that date an evident recognition of the saltire bearing by Haut. Lastly, we have another coat borne by Haut of Haut's Bourne, acquired by descent from Bourne, viz., Argent, on a bend azure 3 lions passant or, which is attributed to Monsieur Nicolas Hawte in Harl. MS. 6137.

Philipot, in his Church Notes, before quoted, says that the coat Or, a saltire sable, is that of PLUCKLEY,

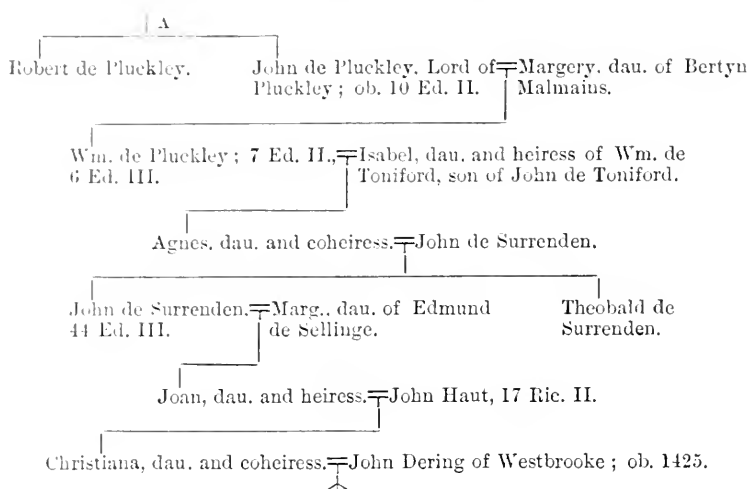
* 9 Richard II., John Dering is quer. in a fine, and Stephen Tomlyn and Idonea his wife deforc. of tenements in Lyd and Middlelee.

and is on the pillars of Pluckley Church ; but I have never seen any seal or authority for this attribution. It is the precise coat of the ancient family of Clervaux of Yorkshire ; and by the list of holders of fees in Kent 38 Hen. III. (*Arch. Cant.*, XII., 205), it appears that Hugo de Clervaus held the third part of a knight's fee in Blean of the honour of Gloucester. This may have occasioned the introduction of their saltire into Kent. The next instance I have met with of the occurrence of the sable saltire on a gold field is on a brass of Isabella, the wife of Sir Wm. Barry, at Sevington, where Barry impales it (figured in *Arch. Cant.*, IV., 119). Who she was we are left to conjecture.

The following pedigree of Pluckley is in Add. MS. 5534, and, as it is brief, and useful to refer to, may as well be given here ; but it must be taken *quantum valeat*.



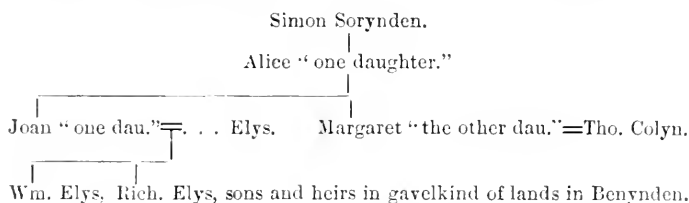
* By the *Liber Niger*, 1166, it appears that Hugo de Fresne held half a knight's fee of Daniel de Crevequer, perhaps the manor of Calehill in Little Chart. The same record states that Walter de Fresne held three knights' fees of Adam de Port in Herefordshire, and Alured de Fresne one-third knight's fee of Hugh de Lacy. This was an eminent Norman family, and is mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis, who says that Richard Fresnel was a vassal of the Earl of Breteuil, that he had eight sons, and was owner of the Castle of Ferté-Fresnel in Perche, which was held by the service of five knights completely armed. In the *Collection des Cartulaires de France*, in 3 vols., edited by M. Guérard, many of the name occur.



Amongst the Harleian Charters is a Deed of Release of Robert SORYNDE, Thomas Elys of Kenington, and Roger Rye, to John Haute of Plokelei,

Turolde, son of Osbern de Freschenes, was a witness at the beginning of the eleventh century. In the twelfth century Raoul de Fresnay sealed with a fleur-de-lis (Danisy, *Recueil des Sceaux*). Hasted says the arms of Fresne were Or, a fleur-de-lis sable within a bordure of the same, and we shall see presently that the family of Pluckley sealed with a fleur-de-lis. By the Book of Aid, 20 Ed. III. (*Arch. Cant.*, X., 131), it appears that in the hundred of Catehill Richard de Frene and others then held one knight's fee which John de Pluckley and others had held in Pluckley. In Add. MS., Brit. Mus., 5481, before quoted, are abstracts of several deeds of Pluckley. In 1286, a charter of John de Pluckley, son of Sir Wm. de Pluckley, is sealed with a fleur-de-lis, and witnessed by Osbert de Pluckley. There is a deed dated "apud Toniford," 11 Edw. I., of John de Pluckley to Wm. de Pluckley his brother, sealed with a fleur-de-lis and the legend "Sig. Johis de Plucklei milit.;" the witnesses being Rob. de Surendene tunc ballivus de Westgate, Tho. de Toniford and Richard his brother. Another, dated 1292, of John, son of Will. Pluckley, Knt., to Robert his brother, is sealed with a fleur-de-lis. In 1308, a deed of Wm., son of John de Pluckley, gives to John Malmains land adjoining the lands of John de Selling, apothecary of London. In 6 Edw. III., William, son of John de Toniford, grants to Wm., son of John Pluckley and Isabella his wife, a messuage in Pluckley, the witnesses being John de Sellyng, John and Robert his sons, Robert de Plucklee and John his son.

dated 7 Henry V., the witnesses being John Darell, Edward Hardres, John Dygges, Wm. Barry, Wm. Scot, and others. There are three seals, two being devices, and the third, on a shield *a bend colized indented*, with the legend “Sigillum Rob. . . .” In Add. MS. 5481 is an earlier Deed of Surrenden, dated 1378, with the same arms. The following pedigree from the De Banco Rolls, 24 Hen. VI., kindly furnished by Mr. Greenstreet, gives other members of the family :—



I now proceed to notice the knightly families of SELLING and SHELVING, and to consider their armorial bearings. Four coats are attributed to these names, viz. :—

1. Sir John de Shelving, who, according to a Kentish Roll in the handwriting of Philipot, Somerset Herald, bore Azure, a fess ermine, in chief 3 cinquefoils or. Mr. Greenstreet thinks the fess here came from Waleys.

2. In Pluckley Church, in the east window of the south chancel, is an impaled coat: the dexter Argent, on a cross azure 5 annulets or, which, Philipot says (Church Notes, Harl. MS. 3917), is for “Selling of Shurland;” the sinister being Billety, a griffin segreant argent. In Add. MS. 5481 is a deed, dated 37 Edw. III., sealed with the 5 annulets on a cross, (the legend being “Sigill. Johis de Sellinge,”) of John filius Elyæ de villa de Chilton, whereby he gives to Agnes, widow of John de Surrenden, and to John her son, all his

land in Pluckley and Parva Chart, which descended to him from Tho. de Pluckley and Isabella, mother of the said Thomas. According to a pedigree in Add. MS. 16279, this Isabella was daughter of Wm. de Pluckley, and married, first, Stephen Stace, of Chart Parva, and secondly, Elias de Chilton, and Thomas de Pluckley was her brother, not her son; he died without issue.

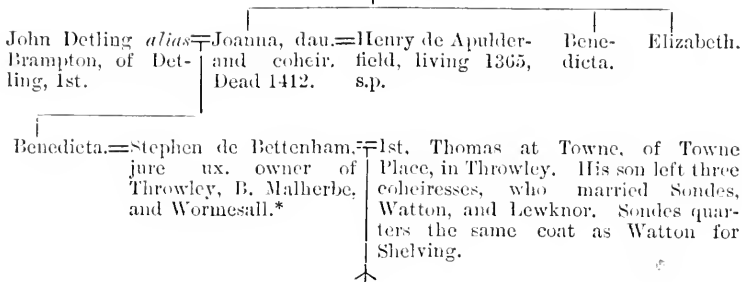
3. In the Vis. of Kent 1619 (Harl. MS. 1548), in the notes to the pedigree of Ellis, of Otham and Kennington, a trick is made of a coat of Shelving, viz., Party per pale, a lion rampant, impaling Ellis, with this remark underwritten: "These armes remayne thus impaled in Woodchurch; the seat of this Shelving was at Bourne, where now Sir Anthony Aucher dwelleth; the female heir of that family was married to Hawte, and from the heiress of Hawte the Wyatts and the Culpeppers are descended."* And in the pedigree this Shelving is made the husband of a daughter of Tho. Elys, the Sheriff, Towne marrying another daughter, and his arms impaling Elys are said to "remayne yett in a window of Kenyngton Church."

4. Another coat attributed to Shelving, or Shel-

* Philipot in his Church Notes has (in pencil) *Gedding* and Ellis, after Ellis and Walkesley (*i.e.* for Guy Elys, son of the Sheriff, who married a daughter of Wm. Walkesley). But such a match has no confirmation. Few notices and no pedigree of Gedding are to be met with; Sir John de Gedding, according to the Parliamentary Roll, bore—Chequy argent and sable, on a fess azure 3 buckles or. Gedding might easily have been misread for an undecipherable note of Shelving. Besides, as the family of Towne was connected with that of Shelving, relationship would indicate the latter name to be the one intended. The Shelving coat—Per pale azure and vert, a lion rampant ermine—is quartered by Culpeper after Hawte, who married the daughter and heiress. This coat may in some way have been got from Cawne (*vide Arch. Cant.*, IV., 223, and V., 321).

vynk, is Azure, a chevron engrailed between 3 martlets arg., as quartered by Watton (*Arch. Cant.*, IV., 258). The order of the marshalled coats with which this is connected is—3 Towne, 4 Detling, 5 Shelvynk, 6 Dene, 7 Gatton. The following pedigree, founded on Inquisitions, etc., given in *Top. and Gen.*, iii., 202, will shew how this coat is brought in :—

John de Shelving, of Shelving, in Woodnesborough, dead 1412.



* In 15 Edw. III. there was a fine levied between Thomas de Dene and Martha his wife, quer., and Benedicta de Shelving, defore., of the manors of Bocton-Malherbe, Wormesall, and Throwley. If Thomas die without heirs, to remain to James Shelving. 13 Edw. III. there was a fine between John de Gosehale and Elizabeth his wife, quer., and Benedicta que fuit uxor [widow] of John de Shelving, one of the deforciant, of the manor of Goldstanton. If the said John die without heirs, the said manor, after the death of the said John and Elizabeth, to go to James de Shelving and his heirs, and if he die without heirs, then to Henry, son of Henry de Gosehall, and his heirs. Another fine, 18 Edw. III., is between John de Goshall, chivaler, and Elizabeth his wife, quer., and Osbert de Wynbrok, capellan, and John . . . , defore., of the manor of Gosehall, to go after the death of said John and Elizabeth, to Elizabeth, daughter of John . . . , chivaler, and if the last Elizabeth die without heirs, then to go to Walter de Gosehale, and if he die without heirs, then to Waresius de Valoyns, chivaler, and if he die without heirs to Henry de Gosehale, remainder to James de Shelving. For these three fines I am indebted to Mr. Greenstreet. By the Book of Aid, 20 Edw. III., it appears that Benedicta de Shelving [widow] and Thomas de St. Leger were then assessed for $\frac{3}{4}$ knight's fee, which John de Shelving and Edmund de St. Leger had formerly held in Woodnesboro'. John de Shelving had died seised of part thereof, 4 Edw. III. (Inq. p.m.). As it would be a hopeless task to endeavour to bring all the members of the Shelving family into a

To conclude,—Mr. Greenstreet's numerous and valuable contributions to the *Archæologia Cantiana*, the various Rolls of Arms that have been so critically edited by him, all evidencing such an extensive knowledge of Kentish heraldry and genealogy, and the invaluable lists of extant Rolls in the *Genealogist*, have eminently qualified him for the performance of the task here imperfectly attempted, and I should have been glad to have seen it in his hands; but *non omnia possumus omnes*.

pedigree, and to reconcile the conflicting accounts of their relations to the families of Hougham, Valoigns, and Bourne, I will simply give a few more notices of the name which I have met with. In 50 Hen. III. there was a fine between John de Dene, quer., and Alan, son of John de Shelving and Emma his wife, of lands in Wymingeswold. In 16 Edw. I. there was a fine between Thomas de Shelling and Will., son of John de Shelling and Joanne his wife, of lands in St. Nicholas, Thanet. Thomas de Shelving, of Sandwich, occurs 1288. The Aid Roll of 20 Edw. III. states that John de Sellyng, Thomas de Shelving, and five others had formerly held one knight's fee in Pluckley, which was then held by Joanne de Sellyng and six other persons. Other scattered notices of the family of Selling are met with which cannot be connected in a pedigree. The Cartulary of St. Augustine's mentions several members, *inter alios* Sir John de Sellinge. Many occur in *Fines temp. Edw. II.* (*vide Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XI., 312, 331). Sir Ralph de Selling is mentioned 1216-19 (*Arch. Cant.*, II., 315, and IV., 308), and Nicolas de Selling in the *Testa de Nevill*.

Pedigree of De L'Angle.

BY HENRY WAGNER, F.S.A

ARMS OF DE L'ANGLE (on the Monument in Croughton Church).—*Azure, a fess between two acorns slipped in chief, and a rose between three bezants in base.*

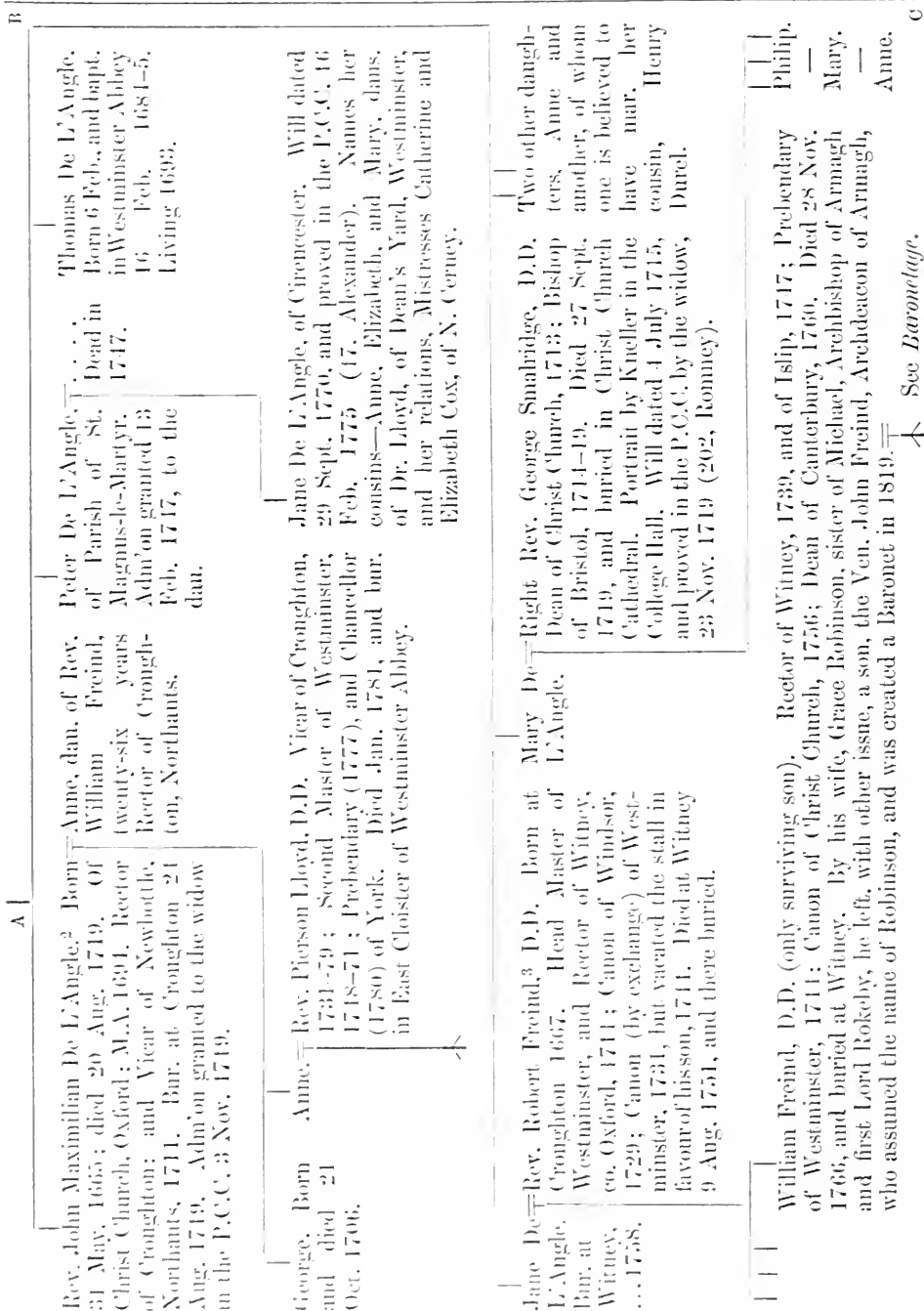
René Bochart. Sought an asylum somewhere—Esther, dan. of Joachim Du Moulin, and in England. Returning to France in 1590, sister to Pierre Du Moulin, Pasteur of became, successively, Pasteur at Dieppe, Charenton, and Canon of Canterbury. Pontorson, and Rouen. See following Pedigree.

Samuel Bochart. Born at Rouen 10 May, 1599; died 16 May, 1667. Marie Bochart.—Jean Maximilien de Baux, Seigneur Theologian, Geographer, Naturalist, and Philologist. He mar. Suzanne Mar., firstly, de L'Angle, senior Pasteur of Rouen. de Bonteshuys, and had an only dau., who mar. Pierre Le Sueur, Georges Guille- Born 1590; mar. 1619; died 1674. bert. Seigneur de Colleville.

Rev. Samuel De L'Angle, D.D. Born—Marie.... 1622, and named after his learned Died in her con- Pasteur of Charenton, 1671-82, when finement, he came to England. Created D.D. of and bar. Oxford in Feb. 1683, and installed in West- Prebendary of Westminster in October minster following. Vicar of Steventon, Berks. Abbey 13 Died 17 June, 1693, and bur. at St. Dec. 1687. Margaret's, Westminster. Will dated 13 June, and proved in the P.C.C. 3 July, 1693 (113, Coker).

Marie De L'Angle.—John Durel,¹ D.D. Born at St. Helier's, in Jersey, 1625. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, and Prebendary of Salisbury, 1663; Canon of Wind- sor, 1663-4; Prebendary of Durham, 1668; Dean of Windsor, 1677. Died 8 June, 1683, and bur. 12 June, in St. George's, Windsor, "about the middle of the north isle." Will dated 1 April, 1681, and proved in the P.C.C. 2 July, 1683 (82, Drax).

Henry Durel, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Marlborough.



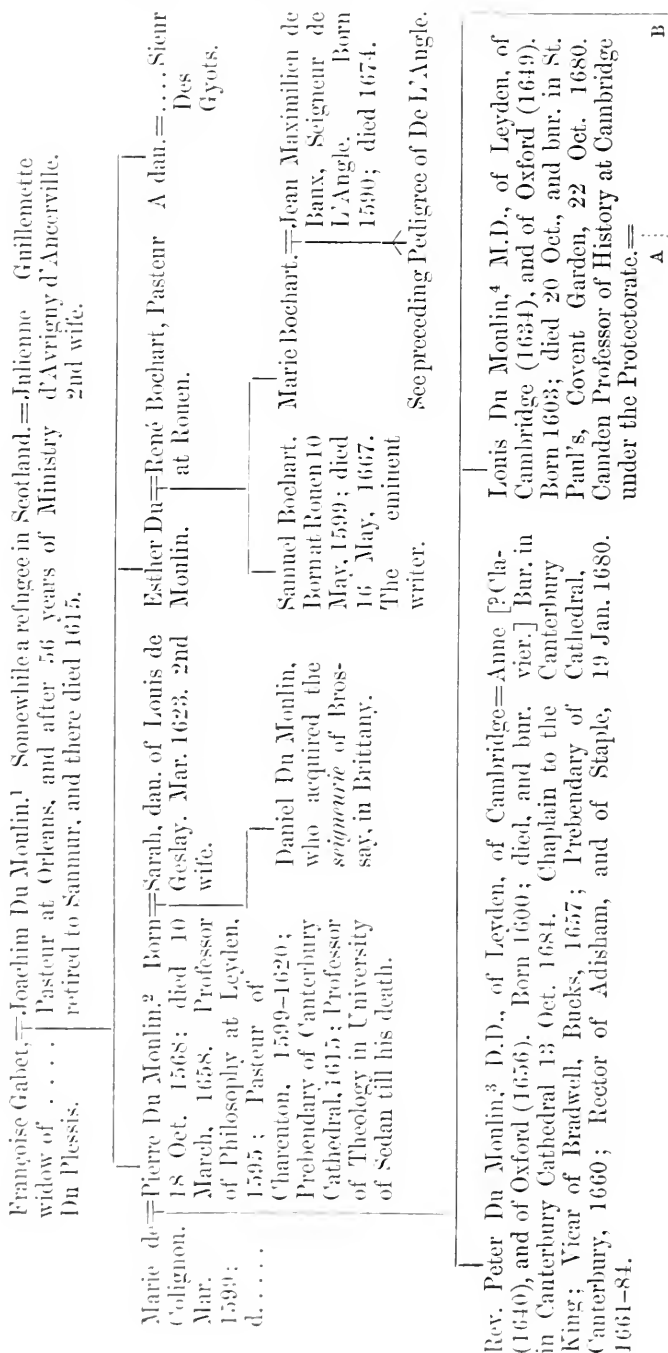
Rev. John Maximilian De L'Angle, D.D. Born *circa* 1640. = Genevieve Will
Curate of Walmer, resigned 1671; installed Canon of Canterbury dated 23 Dec. 1724, and
in 1678, though he and his wife did not obtain Letters of Denization proved in the Consistory
till 19 Oct. 1681; Vicar of Shebbertswell, 1683-86; Rector of Court of Canterbury, 7
St. George's, Canterbury, 1686-92; Rector of Kingston, resigned Nov. 1729, by Rev.
in 1692; Rector of Charlham, 28 June 1695, and lived there in what Theophilus De L'Angle.
was known as "The Delange House." Died there 11 Nov. 1724, (*Lit.* 60, 425.)
and bur. in the chancel. Will dated 10 Dec. 1720, and proved in the P.C.C. 13 Mar. 1724-5 (63, Romney).

Theophilus De L'Angle. Adm'on granted, = Elizabeth, dau. (by Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Dixon, D.D., Prebendary of Roches-
the relict Elizabeth dying before she had ter) of Rev. Merrick Head (3rd son of Sir Richard Head, 1st Bart., by Elizabeth,
taken upon her Letters of Adm'on, to the dau. and coheir of Alderman Merrick, of Rochester), Rector of Leyborne, and of
son, Theophilus, 19 Jan. 1750-1. Ulecombe, co. Kent. Died shortly after her husband.

Rev. Theophilus De L'Angle. Christ Church, Oxford, = Margaret Merrick De L'Angle, "of
B.A. 1716; M.A. 1719. Instituted to Vicarage of Ten- Captain R.N. Will William De L'Angle, "of
tenden 31 July, 1723; to the Vicarage of Goodnestone, dated 2 April, and H.M.S. *Plymouth*, mariner."
1745; and to the Rectory of Snargate, 3 April, 1756, proved in the P.C.C. Will dated 16 May, 1738,
all in co. Kent. Died 29 June, 1763. Will dated 22 May, 1 June 1753 (169, and proved by the widow,
1754; proved in the P.C.C. 6 Sept. 1763 (Cæsar, 425). Searle). Elizabeth, in the P.C.C. 20
Feb. 1744-5 (41, Seymour).

Rev. John Maximilian De L'Angle. Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1748; M.A. 1752. Genevieve. = Berdmore.
= Succeeded his father as Vicar of Goodnestone, 1763; Rector of Danbury and Woodham
Ferres, Essex. Died at Danbury 30 May, 1783. Adm'on granted, 19 June, 1783, to
Margaretta, wife of Rev. Richard Davies, niece and *only next of kin*.

A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE
Pedigree of Du Moulin.



A B

Louis Du Moulin. — Rebecca Taylor. Theodosia.

Théophile Du Moulin. Brought up as a page at the Court of the Elector of Brandenburg, and served with distinction in the Prussian Army. By his marriage with Elizabeth Ruggi, he was father of, with other children, the eminent General, Pierre Louis Du Moulin (d. 1756), whose name is inscribed, on the statue to Frédéric the Great at Berlin, with four other Generals of French origin—Haut-Charnoy, Bonin, Forcade, and La Motte-Fouqué.

Marie de Marbais. — Cyrus Du Moulin. Minister at Châteaudun, 1637. Died in Holland before A daughter. — Daniel Jurien.
1680. Author of *Catéchisme des Contre-espies*, 1569, Geneva, etc.

Susanne. Mar. 1684. Will — Jacques Basnage⁶ de Beauval, Sieur Hélène, came in her — Peter Jurien. Born 24 Dec. dated at Harlem 14 Nov. de Franquenay, the celebrated writer, widowhood to London, 1637; died at Rotterdam 11 1725; proved in the P.C.C. a refuge at the Hague. Born where she died s.p. Jan. 1713. "The Goliath of 4 Aug. 1726, by Rev. Israel at Rouen 8 Aug. 1653; died 22 Dec. the Protestants." Studied under his uncle, Peter Du Anthony Aubrière (160, Plymouth). 1723. Moulin, and took Anglican orders, but later abjured them. Returned to France, and became Professor of Divinity in the University of Sedan, etc.

An only daughter, who — Georges de la Sarray, and had four sons, named in their grandmother's will as James, Henry, Peter, and Louis.

The Du Moulin's appear to have been among the noblesse of the Isle de France, our English dignitaries belonging to the younger or Lorme-Grenier branch, the learned jurist Charles Du Moulin to the elder or Mignaux branch. Of this family, it is said, was Charles Dumoulin, in whose chateau of Brus-sous-Forges, the tower of which is still standing, the early years of Anne Boleyn were passed.

¹ The Royal licence was given in 1586 to French Protestants and their ministers to live in Scotland, and Joachim Du Moulin was among the first to come over. The Haddington Presbytery had before them, 18 Oct. 1589, "the warrant from the Synodall for the ingradering of the support to Mr. — Muling banest out of France." See Agnew's *Protestant Exiles*, iii., 118.

² Pierre Du Moulin was born at the Chateau de Butry in le Vexin, where his father had found a shelter with Duplessis-Mornay. He studied successively at Sedan, Paris, for four years at Cambridge, and at Leyden, where he was elected Professor of Philosophy in 1595, or according to Haag at the age of 24 (1592). He came to London, as did Isaac Casaubon, on the invitation and as the guest of James I. (who criticized his *Vocation des Pasteurs*) in 1615, and at this time received his Prebendal Stall in Canterbury, and possibly further English preferment. In 1626 he appears, from *Athen. Oxon.* (ii., 863), to have succeeded Dr. Godfrey Goodman (who, in 1620, on his preferment to the Deanery of Rochester, had been followed in his Essex living of Stapleford-Abbots by another Protestant Refugee, Cesar Calandrini) in the sinecure living of Llanharmon in Yale; and in *Fasti Oxon.*, i., 329, it is noted that "Old Peter du Moulin of Sedan had the sinecure Rectory of Llanhrayader in Derbyshire, which he enjoyed in 1646." He was 38 years Professor of Theology at Sedan, where he had fled on the discovery of a letter of his to King James on behalf of the Protestants, and where he died. *La France Protestante* (MM. Haag) gives a list of no less than 80 publications of his, and it may be added that he pronounced the funeral oration on Henri IV.

³ Peter Du Moulin studied successively at Sedan, Leyden, and in England. While tutor for some two years at Oxford to Lord Dungarvan and the Hon. Richard Boyle, he constantly preached in the church of St. Peter's in the East. In 1667 he received the Vicarage of Bradwell, Bucks, but resigned it in a few days. The *Fasti* gives a full list of his works, much admired in their day, in number 17. The most noted were *Défense de la religion réformée et de la Monarchie et église Anglicane*, 1650; and *Regii Sanguinis clamor ad calum adversus parricidas Anglicanos* in 1652, to which Milton replied in 1654. He appears to have latterly resided at Canterbury till his death in 1684. His will, dated 7 October 1684, was proved in the Consistory Court on the 13th of the same month (*Lit.* 55, 146) by his niece, the residuary legatee and sole executrix, Theodosia Du Moulin.

Peter Du Moulin . . . now aged 84 yeares and upwards . . . to my nephew Louis Du Moulin . . . two messuages in City of London . . . I bequeathe a book in folio which cost me much labour and expense being the defence of King James his booke against Cardinal Perron Englished by me, and also all those books composed by me for the defence of the Church and King in the most perilous time, and other books made by me for God's holy truth, to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitall Church of Christ Church, Canterbury . . . to my worthy kinsman Dr. John Maximilian De L'Angle the picture of my father which is in my parlour, and also the picture of Dr Rivit . . . to Mrs. Elizabeth Tanner her aunt Winton's picture and also her own picture . . . to Mrs. Eliz. Pilkington the picture of my late deceased wife . . . to my worthy friend and kinsman William Longville Esq. the picture of the kitchen now remaining in my dwelling house in Adsham. . . .

In *La France Protestante* (MM. Haag) it is asserted that he "avait épousé Anne Chavier, d'une noblesse originaire de France. Il en eut Louis qui prit pour femme Rebecca Taylor," etc. It will be seen, however, by the above-quoted will that, while he apparently left no posterity, he certainly had a nephew Louis. Whether this nephew was, as is more probable, the son of Dr. Louis, of whom no will is extant, or of Cyrus, is a fact yet to be ascertained; and the Compiler would be grateful for any information. There also remain unplaced Ann Du Moulin, who on 25 Oct. 1722 was married in Canterbury Cathedral to Simon Gilbert of Abington; and Ann Du Moulin, spinster, of St. George's,

Botolph Lane, London, who in her will, dated 3 Nov. 1718, and proved in the P.C.C. 19 Sept. 1731 (203, Ockham), refers to some house property, which she leaves to a stranger in blood, Thomas Downes, as having been given her by *her uncle*, the late Dr. Peter Du Moulin.

⁴ Louis Du Moulin was a Nonconformist and hot Controversialist. Haag gives a list of 24 publications of his, of which *Patronus bonæ fidei in Causâ Puritanorum*, Lond. 1672, 8vo, was in answer to Dr. Durel's *Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus iniquas atque irreverendas Schismaticorum criminationes Fœdiciæ*, and of which his last was *The last words of Lewis du Moulin: being his retraction of all the personal reflections he had made on the Divines of the Church of England*, London, 1680.

⁵ Of him Voltaire said that he was better adapted for a Minister of State than a minister of a parish. His brother Henri Basnage de Beauval, also a refugee in Holland and not unknown as an author, married Marie Amsineq, aunt to the wife of Dr. Balthazar Regis, Rector of Adisham, 1717-57.

NOTES TO THE PEDIGREE OF DE L'ANGLE. (See page 31.)

¹ John Durel entered in 1610 at Merton College, Oxford, but when that city came to be garrisoned by Charles I., retired into France. Ordained in Paris by Thomas Sydesert, Bishop of Galloway. During Samuel Bochart's absence in Sweden, he served the Reformed Church at Caen. Returning to England on the Restoration, he was instrumental in establishing the French Church of the Savoy in 1661. He is said by Chalmers, in the *Biographical Dictionary*, and by other authorities, to have held the Vicarage of Witney. His institution or incumbency is not to be found in the parish records, whether at the Record Office, the Diocesan Registry, or those preserved in the parish. But these being all imperfect, he may very possibly have held this preferment.

See the memoir in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, iv., 87-94 (Ed. of 1820), where of his merits as a Controversialist it is said that "Several of his professed adversaries do give him great commendations, particularly Lewis Du Moulin, who saith that he is 'in familiari progressu vir civilis ingenio, ore probo, pectore niveo, oratione profluente et lenocinante,'" etc.

² J. M. De L'Angle was succeeded in his prebend by Dr. William Egerton (grandson of the Earl of Bridgewater), the pluralist Rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street, and of Cowden and Penshurst, both in co. Kent, who married Anne, dau. of Sir Francis Head, 2nd Bart., and cousin-german to Mrs. Theophilus De L'Angle.

The following inscription, probably from the pen of Dr. Robert Freind, who was celebrated for his Latin epitaphs, is in Croughton Church:—

Hic enim certa | resurgendi spe sepultus est | JOANNES MAXIMILIANUS DEL'ANGLE | SAMUELIS DEL'ANGLE S.T.P. | de CHARENTON juxta Parisios | Celebris olim Ecclesiæ Pastoris | deinde, pulsus in exilium Protestantibus | Ecclesiæ WESTMONASTERIENSIS Præbendarii | filius ; | et magni BOCHARTI ex sorore nepos ; | Patria Gallus, fide omnino Anglus | Qui | hujusce parochiæ curam administravit, | Rector pius integer industrius | à suis omnibus et dilectus et cultus | Uxorem duxit ANNAM FREIND | Gulielmi Annæ que filiam | quæ marito desideratissimo | H. M. P. ; Obiit An. Dom. 1719, Aug. 20, æt. 53.

³ For the family of Freind see Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, v., 81-105.

It may be noted, by the way, that about the same date there flourished another Canon of Canterbury of French Refugee origin, in the person of Dr. Louis Herault, who was buried in the Cathedral 5 Nov. 1682. This divine, who had become minister of the London Walloon Church in 1643, was forced, being a zealous Royalist, to fly to France during the Commonwealth. But at the Restoration he returned to his ministry, and soon after received his Prebendal Stall. From a nuncupative will, made on 2 Nov. 1682, in the presence of John Maximilian and Genevieve De L'Angle, and of Arnold Bouchery, when he appointed John De la Pierre *alias* Peters, Doctor in Phisicke, his Ex'or (Consistory Court, *Lib.* 55, 17), it appears that he left a wife Martha, and four daughters, Susanna, Mary, Anne, and Margaret Champion.

CHRISTIANITY IN BRITAIN IN ROMAN TIMES, WITH REFERENCE TO RECENT DISCOVERIES AT CANTERBURY.

BY E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A.

THE subject of my paper is one of no small interest in relation to the much discussed subject of the origin of Christianity in our land. It is no less than a notice of what I believe to be the discovery of a portion of a Christian church erected in Roman times.

I propose to describe the discoveries in detail; but before doing so, it may be well to make some introductory remarks upon the subject of such deep moment to us all—the commencement and growth of the Christian faith in our country.

Were we to believe implicitly the so-called writers of Ecclesiastical History, Britain must have been well advanced in Christianity when the Saxons landed on our shores. Alas! that it has to be stated, these records—of later date in almost every case—bear the attendant stamp of the later date. Fact gives place to fiction, and sober history is lost in legends so unreal that we have to pause to consider how much is true and how much the results of the distempered fancies of men living too much alone: whose sense of the marvellous caused sober realities to be set aside; or who believed that they were rendering service to the Church by the exaltation of some dogma or some human authority.

So early a date as the year 150 is assigned, by the

authorities whom Bede follows, for King Lucius' request to Pope Eleutherius to "make him a Christian;" and this is taken as a commencement of Christianity in England. The dates given do not accord; and the existence of King Lucius at all has yet to be proved.

The Diocletian persecution is a known fact; but there are some real reasons for doubting whether or not it ever penetrated into Britain. Nevertheless, more than one chronicler relates the martyrdom of the pious Alban at Verulamium during the Diocletian persecution, "when churches were destroyed and holy men were slaughtered."

Alban suffered with all the surroundings apparently inseparable from a monkish legend. The river Thames dries up at his approach to the place of martyrdom, according to Gildas—although Bede's authorities are content to make the miracle occur at the stream between the city and the hill of execution. A spring bursts forth from the spot. The eyes of the executioner fall out!

St. Joseph of Arimathæa is said to have settled at Glastonbury; St. Paul to have visited Britain. The King of Britain slays with his own hand hundreds of the heathen Saxons at the Battle of Old Bath Hill, his shield being guarded by a statue of the Blessed Virgin!

Thus do the histories of the time, or those written closest to the events, teem with improbabilities, and give reason for the doubt expressed by so close an observer of archæological facts as the late Mr. Thomas Wright, who says, "We seem driven by these circumstances to the unavoidable conclusion that Christianity was not established in Roman Britain;" and again, "Not a trace of Christianity is found among

the innumerable religious and sepulchral monuments of the Roman period found in Britain.”*

These are conclusions too hastily arrived at; and antiquaries should ever remember that their facts of to-day may receive fresh additions and illustrations by the discoveries of to-morrow.

The most absurd-sounding of the old legends may contain a germ of truth under its later dress. Strip it of the latter and we obtain the right view of the case. Thus at St. Alban's we find the description of the country—even to the pool of water—agreeing with what we can trace there to-day, while the local belief in the reality of the Proto-Martyr of England is shewn by the continued existence of a costly church on the spot named by tradition as that of the martyrdom.

A battle was fought at Bath Hill, and it is very possible that a British chief or ruler was there.

The legends of St. Paul and of St. Joseph must be taken with all caution, but their remaining as local traditions for so long a period is a very noteworthy fact.

The old historians render evidence, however, of another kind, of greater weight and importance to our inquiry, bearing as it does much of the impress of reality and truth.

St. Athanasius, in the middle of the fourth century, speaks of British Bishops being present at his trial at the Council of Sardis. Three British Bishops are recorded to have been at the Council of Arles A.D. 314. Their names have been subjected to questioning criticism, which if it stood in relation to this event alone would be worthy of all attention. The fact remains that, as soon as history becomes reliable, we find British

* *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, pp. 353, 355.

Bishops actually in existence in various parts of our country. There was, in Cornwall, in all probability, a See independent of Rome, up to the tenth century, when Athelstan, Bishop of Bodmin, was consecrated by Archbishop Plegmond A.D. 904, and the See then became subject to the Saxon Church. We hear of Bishops of the British Church, early in the sixth century, subject to their metropolitan of Caerleon. The foundation of the Cambrian Sees may be lost in obscurity, but the continuance of some of them is a fact to this day. From the fourth to the sixth centuries, when reliable history comes to our aid, is not long; and it is more reasonable of belief that the Bishoprics in existence at the latter date were the continuance of foundations of an earlier period, than that they were unrecorded foundations of the later time.

Statements by reliable and contemporary authors, rather than those of later date, may also be appealed to, in a few passages which I will rapidly glance at. Origen, in the third century, asks, in his fourth Homily on Ezekiel, "When before the advent of Christ did the land of Britain agree in the worship of one God?" Tertullian's well-known statement, "The parts of Britain inaccessible to the Romans are subdued by the truth of Christ," bears the stamp of true history, and is in harmony with the archæological relics.

There is evidence of still another kind in the old histories.

Incidentally we hear of considerable intercourse between the Churches of Armorica, Ireland, Cornwall, Scotland, and the north of England.

We find this as soon as history becomes reliable, and we may readily believe that this, too, was but a con-

tinuance of something older, rather than something of recent occurrence.

The two visits of Germanus, Bishop of Tours, to Britain, the mission of St. Patrick to Ireland, and that of Bishop Palladius to confirm the faith of the Scots,* all point to the existence of Christians in these countries, and at many points of them, and may be accepted as a reason for the existence of such large numbers of British Christians in the sixth and later centuries. We are thus prepared for the congregations in the Banchors of Ireland and Wales, the missions of Columba, and of the Culdees, and for the flourishing Christian Churches, which appear to be separate and distinct from Saxon England.

The existence of Christians at an early date is also shewn by the rise and progress of the Pelagian Heresy. The Church must have possessed a vast number of members for the errors of the time to be so recruited from their midst; and it may be noted that when Germanus strove so ably to refute the evil, we hear of him not at one spot of Britain only, but at Verulamium, at Oxford, and in Wales.

I will now proceed to describe actual relics of early Christian times, that have been revealed through the aid of the science of archæology. It may, however, be readily supposed that the extent of Christianity cannot be judged or measured by these. The decay of time may account for the loss of many: many more may yet be discovered. We may suppose, too, that there may have been many Christians, and but few indications of their presence that could survive to our time. Indeed there may have been but few outward signs even at the time referred to. "Though we have

* The date is given in the *Saxon Chronicle* as 430.

known Christ after the flesh," says St. Paul, "yet now henceforth know we him no more."

This sentiment was doubtless that of the Church for a long period, and it is quite possible, under its influence, for there to be a large and flourishing congregation of Christians with but few tangible evidences of their existence.

So early as the latter part of the last century a Roman villa was discovered at Frampton, Dorsetshire. It was evidently a building once occupied by a wealthy owner, for the pavements were of great beauty. On one of these, filling a small semicircular apse, the Christian monogram was found, worked in mosaics, forming a portion of one of the most elaborate of the pavements; while in another pavement there is a medallion portrait of a man having a mild and amiable expression, which is recognised by some as a portrait of our Blessed Lord.

The Chirho is an early rather than a late symbol used by the Christian Church, and its presence in a wealthy Roman villa is a significant fact. The discovery attracted much attention at the time, but, being an isolated fact, it was doubted or believed to be a later insertion. It had almost passed out of memory, when attention was again called to it by my friend Mr. T. W. Grover in 1867.*

This was followed by the discovery, in 1864, of a Roman villa at Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester, so favoured by the Romans. Here the monogram of Christ was found carved on two of the steps as if to mark the sure foundation of the building. A hexagonal bath, found at the same time, of remark-

* "Pre-Augustinian Christianity in Britain"—*Journal of the Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1867, p. 223.

able construction, is believed, and with very weighty reasons, to have been a Baptistry.

Mr. Grover enumerates, among other precious relics of early Christianity, the presence of the sacred monogram on two plates of pewter found in the Thames at Battersea, now in the British Museum; and points to the numerous coins of Constantine having the Labarum, and to those of Magnentius with the Chi rho. With so many signs of the Christian faith, then in the ascendant at Imperial Rome, circulating among them, our surprise would be rather if there were no Christians then in our land, instead of at their presence. It can hardly be doubted but that many of these coins were minted in Britain.

In addition to these, there exists at Alnwick Castle a Roman urn of the well-known Caistor ware. It has the sacred monogram laid on in white slip. I am indebted to Mr. Roach Smith for the knowledge of this evidence, and he adds that it is the only object having reference to Roman Christianity known to him.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held early in 1882, a remarkable discovery at a Roman villa at Fifehead Neville, Dorsetshire, was reported by Mr. Middleton. Among the excavated remains of the building two silver bracelets were found. On one was the sacred monogram. It occurred again on the other, in slightly different form, with two palm branches, left and right.

I have confined my references to examples that are beyond doubt or question, to the exclusion of many which cannot now be referred to, or which are of doubtful, Gnostic, or of Mithraic import. Apart from these in England, time will admit only of passing reference to the Christian monogram on the tomb of

Carausius at Pen Machno, one of a long series of Christian monuments extending quite into the later Celtic style of the Welsh Church; and to the Scottish series, which has exactly the same sequence.

The Cornish examples go over the same ground, and prove the existence of Christianity from early to late times.

The Rev. S. M. Lach-Szyrma has recently called attention to the presence of a monument with Roman lettering, most probably of Christian origin, in St. Hillary churchyard, close to one of Celtic Christian style, and to others of the early Gothic period, as illustrative of the continuance of a Christian cemetery on the same spot from Roman times to our own day.

I have briefly scanned some of the salient points of the old chroniclers bearing on this subject. There are others in relation to the building of churches, but it may be needful for brevity sake to refer to but three of these.

St. Augustine (A.D. 602), "being supported by the King, recovered, at Canterbury, a church, which he was informed had been built by the ancient Roman Christians, and consecrated it in the name of our holy Saviour, God, and Lord, Jesus Christ, and there established a residence for himself and his successors."*

This is as direct and clear a statement as can well be desired, made by the most judicious of all our ecclesiastical historians—the Venerable Bede—and from records which are carefully noted in the prologue to his book.† "Traces of the assistance which he

* Bede's *Eccles. Hist.*, ed. Bohn, p. 60.

† This has been pointed out in the Preface to the edition published by the Early English Text Society. The quotation is from this Preface.

derived from Canterbury are perceptible in the minute acquaintance which he exhibits not only with the topography of Kent, but with its condition at the time when he wrote." The finding of a probably ruined building on the site of the intended new church could hardly have been an invention, while the fact would have been sufficiently noteworthy to be recorded. We may therefore conclude that the Roman origin of Christ Church, Canterbury, is an historical fact as well made out as any fact of such a remote period can be. The men of that ancient city, the cradle of our faith, so to speak, may well congratulate themselves that the sounding forth of Christianity from the Cathedral, never interrupted from the days of Augustine to our own, had its beginnings at a still earlier date.

East of the Cathedral, in the cemetery of St. Augustine's Abbey, the ruins of St. Pancras Church claim our attention. The history, as related by Thorn, the monk of St. Augustine's, indicates that St. Augustine found there a temple where King Ethelbert was wont to pray, which he changed into a church, dedicating it to St. Pancras. We owe to the zeal of the Reverend Canon Routledge and the painstaking efforts of this Society, very important archæological results on this site. The ruins are those of a Roman building, and so church-like in their plan as to warrant the belief that they formed a portion of a Roman Christian church.

To refer again to the Venerable Bede, and to the passage so well known to us: "There was on the east side of the city a church dedicated to the honour of St. Martin,* built whilst the Romans were still in

* This reference to the dedication of a church is perhaps the oldest one we have in Britain, and it is valuable as shewing the

the island, wherein the Queen, who, as has been said before, was a Christian, used to pray." It is in this church that the recent discovery of Roman masonry has been made, which is the immediate reason of my paper.

The structural records of these three buildings have been referred to so often that I hesitated to bring them forward again. I have done so, however, since they have never been thus grouped together, and my purpose is two-fold. While they indicate the Roman origin of two of the buildings passed in review, and at least a Saxon origin for the third one named, which is now proved to be Roman, they afford us evidence not a little startling of the extent of Christianity in Canterbury in Roman times. Here, in a distance hardly one mile from one site to another, we find evidences of no less than three separate and distinct churches.

I need dwell but briefly on the Rev. Canon Routledge's discoveries at St. Pancras.* The building had a nave 42 feet 6 inches by about 26 feet, and a south transept central with the nave 10 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches. A tower or porch of exactly the same size at the west end, contained the entrance. An eastern apse opened into the nave, flanked on one antiquity of the custom, and the retention of the name through all the vicissitudes of the building. It may be referred to also as a reason for our belief that the early names of many other churches are of considerable antiquity. The names of almost all the Cornish and Welsh churches are those of the local Saints or those of the earliest centuries. The frequency of their occurrence is alone no slight evidence of the existence of Christianity in those districts at early times, apart from Saxon influence.

* The record of the excavations at St. Pancras is given, with a Plan, in a paper by the Rev. Canon C. F. Routledge in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., pp. 103-7.

side, where we should look for the impost of the chancel arch, by the base and part of the shaft of a Roman pillar, evidently removed from some other building. The discussion as to the age of the walling has been materially lessened from the fact that the mass of the western wall has been visible above ground for many years, and has always been considered of Roman date. Attention was directed to it by the late Mr. J. Brent, F.S.A., who has often spoken of it to me. It was pointed out to the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute as a Roman wall by Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., than whom no man in England is a better judge, from his acquaintance with brick buildings so common in Rome and so unusual in England. The concrete floor of the church was pronounced to be similar to what is found in Roman villas, by Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., long before the church-like plan of the building had been developed. The walls of the church are of brick and flint, and have been altered probably in Saxon times; the large chancel arch had been lessened in width; and another opening was made into the transept. It may be noticed, too, that the western porch or tower, of brick, has a strait joint where it abuts on the western wall of the church; as if the former were later in erection than the latter. Still, minute inspection will shew that the walls of this western tower or porch have been not only plastered but painted in bright purple-red Roman fresco. A part of it is still visible on the older west wall, beside and below the threshold of the Norman western door leading into the church, where it was met with during the recent excavations, having been buried beneath the level of a later floor.

At St. Pancras, an interment of a child was found at the west end, the bones being within a wrapper of lead, on which a somewhat lengthy inscription was scratched. A name occurs, in the dative case, followed by the word "sacrum," "sacred to" (the drawing seems to read "Gom . . ornuo"). Mr. De Gray Birch thinks that the age of this inscription may be the ninth or tenth century, or earlier; the whole being in a very early Celtic hand. Another interment was also found at the west end, within the tower. The body, laid on the bare earth, was built around with stones nearly to the form of the body. The covering was of slabs of stone chamfered; the direction being east and west, the head being to the west.

Let us now pass to St. Martin's. Few buildings have been more frequently scanned; and probably few in a more superficial manner. The result is that its true evidences have been passed by unrecognised, the popular belief being that the walls are early Norman with a later east end; the flat pilaster buttresses of the nave being considered as conclusive in determining this date. No statement is farther from the fact, for there is nothing whatever of Norman work in the walling except very apparent insertions. We may search in vain for the inner and outer casings filled in with rubble so common in Norman work. There are no small worked quoins with Norman diagonal tooling, no grouted work, and no thick walls such as the Normans always built. On the contrary, the walls at once testify that they are different from those of an ordinary church by their unusual thinness—a characteristic rather of some modern than of ancient churches. They average 1 foot 10 inches only

in thickness.* This dimension must at once attract our attention, for it is very usual in the walls of Roman villas, where we meet with it over and over again. The materials, too, are similar, and resemble what we find in villas, a mass of rather rough walling partly of brick and partly of stone, evidently intended to be plastered originally on both sides, and in the case of the nave of the church, built with sea-shore mortar of such remarkable solidity that although the walls are thin and lofty, yet they have sustained the thrust of the later high-pitched roof of Gothic times without injury, and they still stand solid and sound. I would, however, refer them to a late rather than to an early period of the Roman occupation.

The buttresses at the south-east angle, and the central circular buttress of the nave, are of stone up to a certain height, then of brick. Above this they have been tampered with.† Those of the south-west have disappeared during some rebuilding of early date. One only of the north-west angle buttresses remains, the other has been cut away. It is constructed for the most part of stone from some other Roman building, and roughly cut to fit into its present position. The neatness of the evenly cut beds of earlier date contrasts with the roughness of the later work.

It was within the church that the Rev. Canon Routledge's first discovery was made. His curiosity being excited, he had a portion removed of the

* This agrees fairly well with the thickness of the walls of St. Pancras; which are, in some cases, 2 inches less.

† The angles of St. Pancras have also similar flat pilaster buttresses, but of brick.

modern wall-framing near the south-east angle of the nave. Here, hidden behind it, a portion of the original plastering of the walls was met with in position. It is Roman plastering formed of pounded brick. By his invitation I had an opportunity of inspecting this remarkable evidence of the Roman date of the building. I compared a specimen that I removed from these walls, with another which I had brought but a short time previously from the Roman villa at Wingham. They are identical in texture, and but that I had marked the latter, which is thinner, I should not have been able to distinguish between them. This plastering has been found internally on several portions of the nave walls, both north and south, but not quite up to the west end.*

During a recent visit I found that the south wall of the nave had also been plastered, externally, with mortar of pounded Roman brick, in larger fragments than on the interior, and a portion of it is still firm. Its course may be traced; and this indicates the portions of walling that are original and those that have been rebuilt. It can be traced to the lower part of the central buttress, but not to the upper, and it disappears when near the west end.

The western part of the chancel wall, south side, is wholly of brick; the sea-shore mortar is not so apparent, and the Roman plastering has not been met with either internally or externally. It may therefore prove that this portion, like the brickwork of St. Pancras, is of slightly later date, and that we

* Traces of a blocked north door have since been opened up. It proves to be an insertion of Norman times, with straight jambs of axed Caen stone. It had a semicircular head, the tympanum of which has disappeared. It is 4 feet wide, and about 7 feet high.

have in St. Martin's an example of a church to which a chancel has been added. Whether or not this chancel ended originally in an apse has yet to be proved, the present square east ending being of the thirteenth century and an extension of the original building.

On the south side two curious openings call for remark. One is a square opening 5 feet 6 inches high by 3 feet 4 inches wide, having a massive lintel of greenstone above and an equally solid threshold below.*

To the east of this a small semicircular-arched opening is to be seen, recently revealed by Canon Routledge. This may be, in part, of later date than the former opening, for, while the eastern jamb appears solid and the bricks which compose it range with the others, that on the west side is not so regular, and the arch itself, of thin stones, seems as if it had been inserted in an older wall. There is a fragment of freestone, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, brought from elsewhere, and built in during some repair, in the west impost. On it are a portion of one line of inscription and traces of a second line. A copy of it has been sent to Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., who describes it as being "of the ninth or tenth centuries."

* This had been walled up in mediæval times in part, and used apparently as a low side window. Traces of mediæval wall-painting were found on the later splayed jamb on the west side.

Behind the Norman piscina in the nave (see Vol. XIV., p. 110) a rough opening has been found on the external wall, 3 feet 8 inches high and 4 feet wide. It is of later date than the piscina, since the plastered surface of the opening covers the stonework of the latter. It is doubtless the arch shewn in Stuckley's view, and was used probably for a churchyard light. It never had any communication with the church.

The letters OMNIV. SEORV., representing the words "Omnium Sanctorum," are visible; the [E] square C with line through its back marking contraction, being of the period named. The first line appears to read ST.E for "Sanctæ." The whole may be thus read:—"To the honour of Saint . . . (a female) and All Saints." It is too imperfect for critical conjecture.

St. Martin's Church consists of a nave 37 feet 11 inches by 24 feet 9 inches, chancel 39 feet 7 inches by 14 feet 2 inches, a western tower of fourteenth-century date, and a vestry and organ chamber of more or less modern work on the north side of the chancel. In seeing much modern work within the building, we cannot but regret that the golden opportunity afforded by the ordeal of restoration, many years ago, was not taken advantage of for a thorough survey of the fabric.

To conclude. We have at St. Martin's the concurrent testimony of history and of the building, that it is of Roman date. We have also the close analogy of the work with that of St. Pancras, even to the differences of construction there visible. In both buildings alike, the orientation, which is perfect, points to the fact that these two Roman buildings were originally intended to be churches, and that we are not regarding the remains of buildings originally erected for some other destination, used at a later period for sacred worship.

The gratifying nature of this evidence will commend itself to many a lover of our old English antiquities. Probably for no one parish church has more interest been shewn than for the little Church of St. Martin on the hillside overlooking Canterbury, where the site and the surroundings at least have

been recognised justly as the same as when Queen Bertha worshipped here, and St. Augustine commenced his momentous mission. This interest may now be very greatly increased, when weighty archaeological reasons are thus rendered to justify our belief that the fabric is actually the same as in their day, and that we have in it, as at St. Pancras, actual remains of a Roman Christian church.

The revealing of traces of two Roman churches when none have been hitherto noticed is a remarkable archaeological fact. It is sufficiently gratifying to shew that while we are spending pleasant holiday hours, we are recovering a portion of the lost history of our land. No sooner is the subject noted than its scope enlarges. St. Pancras shews in its eastern apse that this feature was of earlier date than at first we may have been inclined to believe, and that its presence here need not be attributed to any importation either from the Western or the Eastern Churches. I have already spoken of the semicircular apse of the Roman villa at Frampton, a feature of constant occurrence in such buildings, but we owe to Mr. Dowker evidence of its existence on an extended scale.

He opened out the site of the church within the Roman station at Reculver in 1877,* and proved beyond all doubt that the building in all its leading lines is Roman. It had a large eastern apse, a nave and side aisles. Portions of the walls of all are of this early date, and the flooring is so also. In the present condition of our knowledge we must believe that this is a Roman building, a Basilica it may be, for we can hardly believe that in the third or fourth

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 248.

centuries the centre of a new Roman station would be chosen for the site of a Christian church.

So church-like, however, is the plan that it affords us good evidence that the church-builders did at once follow it as a model in Britain, as we know they did on the Continent, and we may therefore believe that the builders of the apse of St. Pancras had their model at hand.

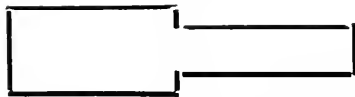
The plan, too, of the ancient Church of Brixworth, Northants, with its nave arches neatly turned with Roman bricks, and its so-called three periods of Saxon work, is so like in its leading lines to the plan of Reculver as to raise the inquiry in our minds whether or not we may not find there traces of another Roman Christian church.

The thanks of all antiquaries have been well earned by the Reverend Canon Routledge, Churchwarden of St. Martin's, for his painstaking researches, which have produced such interesting results.

NOTE ON DISCOVERIES AT ST. MARTIN'S,
CANTERBURY.

BY CANON C. F. ROUTLEDGE.

I HAVE been in such constant communication with Mr. Brock that I have little to add to his interesting account of the recent discoveries in St. Martin's Church. I am glad, however, of this opportunity of placing on record a few new facts. In addition to the Roman plastering which I had discovered on the *south* side of the nave (extending to the present baptistery, and traced as high as 4 feet from the ground), I have (in January, 1883) uncovered similar plastering on the *north* side—thus clearly shewing that the original building occupied much the same extent as the present one. The theory that St. Martin's Church originally ended in an apse must, I think, be given up, in face of the discoveries recently made in removing the external modern plaster on the north side of the chancel. It was then found that the wall of Roman bricks extended in a straight line, almost up to the present east wall; and there are no signs whatever of any semicircular inclination inwards. The plan of the building as it existed at the beginning of the fifth century was probably exactly like what it is at the present time; similar, in fact, to the churches



at Killaloe and Boarhurst. The wall of the *nave* is

built in regular courses of Roman brick, the wide intervals between those courses being filled up with Kentish rag and rubble. This wall is coated internally with Roman plaster, made of pounded brick. The *chancel* is built of Roman bricks, laid closely and evenly on one another, with no signs of Roman plastering. Looking to these different styles of building, I am inclined to hazard the conjecture that the nave was an old Roman villa or temple, which was turned into a church (somewhere about the end of the fourth century) by the addition of the chancel. I hope, at no distant date, to examine more closely the west walls both of the chancel and the nave.

The square opening at the south-west corner of the chancel was 6 feet high (not 5 feet 6 inches as Mr. Brock states). I have very little doubt myself that it is a Roman doorway. Supposing the semicircular-arched opening, near it, to be also of a late Roman date, we may refer for the occurrence of square and semicircular doorways in the same building to the instance of Jublains in the department of Mayenne, to which Mr. Roach Smith has called my attention.*

I may take this opportunity of recording the fact, that the so-called "Queen Bertha's tomb" in St. Martin's was opened on January 12th, 1883. Beneath the covering slab of oolite, a coffin of stone was discovered, hollowed out into the shape of the body, and having a small semicircular opening (about 9 inches in diameter) for the head of the corpse. This opening had been bricked off from the rest of the tomb, probably when the tomb was last opened in 1844, and was thus made into a receptacle for fragments of

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii., p. 111, plates xxviii. and xxix.

bones and other human remains. The rest of the stone coffin was filled up with flints, bricks, and rubbish. The bones were pronounced by a surgeon who was present to be probably those of an elderly man, about seventy, of small proportions. This opinion would harmonize with one which I had previously broached, that the tomb is probably that of the restorer of the church, about the end of the thirteenth century.

I may add that Mr. Broek is mistaken in saying that the bones discovered in the curious leaden wrapper at St. Pancras were those of a *child*: they were clearly proved to be the bones of a full-grown person; and, as the leaden wrapper only measured about 2 feet 6 inches in length, it is probable that the coffin contained the relics of some Saint, or other distinguished person, which had been collected together, and placed in a specially sacred part of the church, as close as possible to the walls of the actual edifice.

ON THE PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEY OF SS. MARY AND THOMAS OF CANTER- BURY, AT WEST LANGDON, KENT.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A.

THE Abbey of Langdon, near Dover, was founded in 1192 by William de Auberville, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury, for Canons Regular of the Præmonstratensian Order.

This Order was founded by St. Norbert, Archbishop of Magdeburg, in 1120, on the same lines as the Augustinian, of which indeed it was an offshoot, but with stricter regulations respecting fasting, labour, and silence. It derives its lengthy name from *Præmonstratum*, the Latin form of Prémontré, in the Diocese of Laon in Northern France, where the first Abbey of the Order was founded.

The Præmonstratensians seem to have been the Puritans amongst Canons, as the Cistercians were amongst Monks; and, like them, changed the colour of their habit from black to white on the adoption of their new rule: hence their other name of White Canons. The *Conversi* or Lay Brothers, however, wore grey.

The Order was exempt from Episcopal jurisdiction, and all the Abbots met in General Chapter every year on the Feast of St. Dionysius* at the mother Abbey of Prémontré.

Abbots were expressly forbidden to wear the mitre and gloves properly pertaining to Bishops. Like the Cistercians, they lived with the brethren and slept in the common dormitory.

Another feature of the White Monks, which existed amongst the White Canons, was the foundation of new houses of the Order by colonies sent from existing Abbeys.

* October 9th.

Thus Bayham and St. Radegund's were colonized from Prémontré, and Langdon from Leiston.*

The history of Langdon Abbey is very meagre, and we know very little concerning it for the first three centuries of its existence. A Register or Cartulary of the Abbey is preserved in the Public Record Office, but it contains little else besides the usual transcript of charters. The Peck MSS. in the British Museum also contain copies of a number of letters relating to the business of the Order (which have been exhaustively treated elsewhere†), in which the Abbot of Langdon figures as mediator between the Pope and certain refractory English Abbots of the Order.

The only source from which may be gathered anything referring to the inner life of the Abbey is the Visitation Book‡ of Bishop Redman, Visitor-General of the Order, between 1475-1501. In 1475 there were then in the Abbey, *Dominus* Johannes Kentwell, *nuper Abbas*; *Frater* Johannes Lyon, *supprior*; Johannes Chamber, *vicarius*; Robertus Stanton, *vicarius*; Johannes Bastor (?); Edwardus Symon; Ricardus Coly; and Johannes Mitchell, *non professus*. Similar lists occur for other years. In 1478 it is recorded that—

“*Dominus* Thomas Keryell est fundator.§ *Abbas* de Leyston est pater *Abbas*; vj habent ecclesias; curati sunt canonici sed non perpetui; fundata erat in honore Sancti Thomæ Martiris Anno m° c° [c] xij°. *Dominus* Johannes Brondysch *Abbas*. *Frater* Johannes Chambyr *Vicarius* de Tonge,” etc.

At the Visitation of 1482 (August 30) the Bishop describes the canons as being pretty laudable in exterior matters, and that, as Martha, they administer all things. He orders the church to be repaired inside and out, and the brethren to work from morning till night. The then Abbot was Robert Waynfleet. In 1488 Brother John Ramsay was found “*protervum et inter fratres non ydoneum ad concordiam*,” and three years later another erring canon appears, one Edward Simon, who was convicted of incontinency with a married woman. The penalty inflicted was forty days

* In Suffolk.

† *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, ix.

‡ Bodleian Library, Ashmole MS. 1519.

§ *Fundator* here is equivalent to patron.

in gravi culpa and banishment to Wendling Abbey. In 1494 Richard Coley was Abbot, an office he still held at the visitations of 1497 and 1505. At the visitation of October 9, 1497, the church was said to be very ruinous and ordered to be re-edified. Brother John Boston was brought before the Visitor for not rising to Matins, and for punishment put on bread and water every Friday till Christmas.*

There is a curious circumstantial account of the misconduct of the last Abbot, William Sayer, by one of the King's Visitors, in *Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries*.†

Langdon Abbey was suppressed with the lesser religious houses in 1535. The so-called "Deed of Surrender" in the Public Record Office bears the signatures of William Sayer, Abbot, and ten canons. To it is appended a very good impression of the convent seal, with the Blessed Virgin and Child on one side, and the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury on the other.

After the Suppression the Abbey was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but has long since passed into lay hands. It is now the property of Benjamin Taylor, Esq.

The site of the Abbey is marked by a substantial red-brick house; in front perfectly plain, but behind with considerable portions of good Elizabethan brickwork. This house I have since found to be built upon the undercrofts of the *cellarium* or cellarer's buildings. They are still used for their original purpose as cellars.

The site of the church and conventual buildings is an orchard behind the house; but, with the exception of a fragment of flint masonry, which we now know to be part of the church, nothing whatever remained above ground when I first visited the spot in 1880. After a survey of the orchard, I found lines of walls indicated in various directions by their tops being just level with the turf, but these gave no clue to the destinations of the buildings. Besides this, nothing could be made out, and I had to be satisfied with Mr. Taylor's

* For these extracts from the Visitations of Langdon Abbey I am indebted to my friend the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., of Durham.

† Camden Society: London, 1843.

consent to my tracing out the walls by the aid of spade and pick at some future date.

During Eastertide 1882 I paid a second visit to Langdon, and, Mr. Taylor having assented to our excavations, operations were commenced on April 15th by myself and four other amateur navvies.* The work was carried on more or less regularly until July 29th, by which date we had excavated as much as was practicable.

With the assistance of £5 granted by the Kent Archaeological Society, we have been able to trace out nearly the whole of the buildings, including the greater part of the church, the chapter-house, part of the calefactory, and the whole of the infirmary.

Before describing the Abbey buildings, a few words are necessary on the plan and arrangements of the Præmonstratensians.

Of the thirty-six English Abbeys of the Order, I have been able to get together more or less reliable information respecting seventeen. With the exception of one feature, there is no marked deviation from the normal Benedictine plan, which cannot be accounted for by difficulty of site, and as the White Canons were not their own masons there is no uniformity of plan in their Abbeys, and in fact I know of no two even similar ones. The one peculiar feature, which they share with the Secular and Black Canons, is the plan of their churches. The limits of this paper forbid my entering into the case more fully; but it is a well-ascertained fact that most canons' churches† were originally cruciform and aisleless, and that when at a later period it was deemed advisable to enlarge their churches by the addition of aisles, it was only possible, owing to the cloister and conventual buildings abutting against the nave, to add to it *one* aisle, on the side remote from the cloister. With regard to the choir, no such obstacles intervened, and there was nothing to prevent two

* My brother navvies were Messrs. Richard Ussher, Charles Barrow, W. Miller, and Tim

† The case has been very ably gone into by my friend Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., in a paper on *Bolton Priory* for the *Yorkshire Archaeological Association*, and in one on the *Growth of Parish Churches* in *Archæological Journal*, vol. 37.

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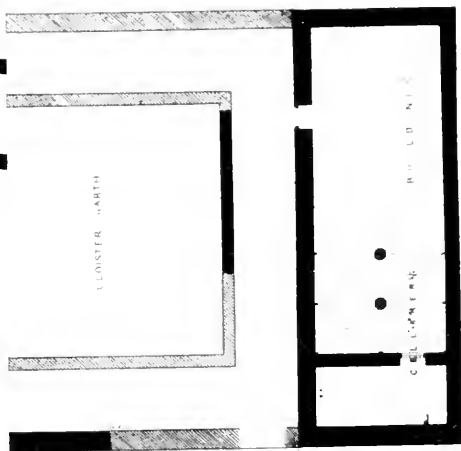
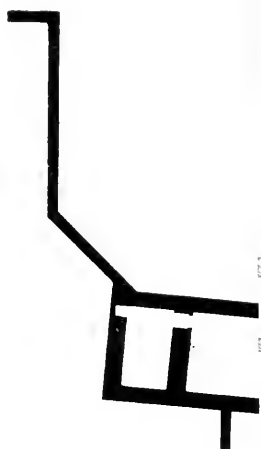
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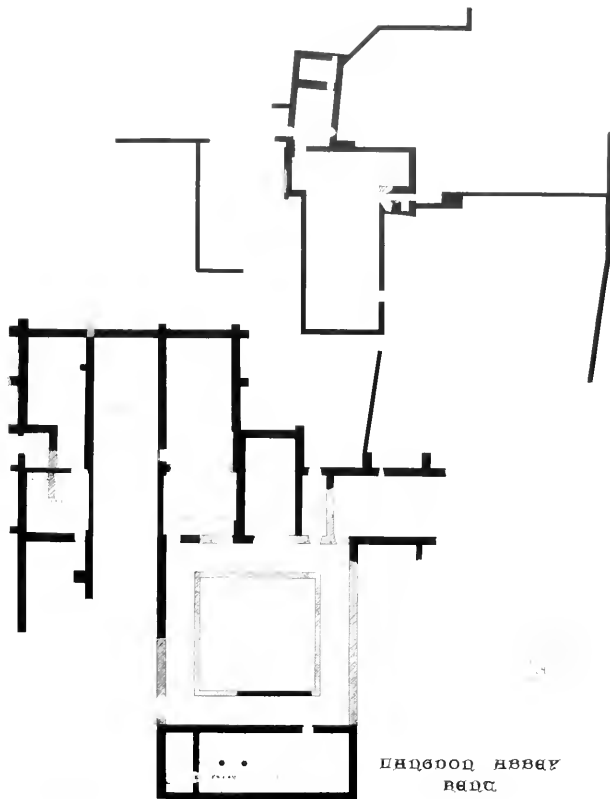
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VIEW OF THE

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aisles being built, as was done at Kirkham, Bridlington, and Breedon.

The plan of the church at Langdon fully confirms this view. We have a nave, apparently once without aisles, but now with one to the north—the cloister being on the south; and a choir with an aisle on each side of almost equal width with itself.* There is some evidence that each of these is an addition. The choir-aisles are both continued westward to form quasi-transepts.

There is a singular arrangement of walls on the north side of the choir, not easily explained. One of them turns at right angles and passes underneath the cross wall against which the altar stood.†

At the west end of the south choir aisle is the broad first step, with its edge worn by constant tread of feet, of the night-stairs to the dormitory, which were carried over a wide arch, whose jambs remain; these stairs were 5 feet $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. The extent of the nave westward and the position of the campanile are both unknown. Nor are they easily ascertainable, owing to modern buildings on the possible sites.

There is one point one would wish to see cleared up, and that is the apparent absence of doorways. There is a door from the cloister into the choir aisle, but no trace of the usual and universally found door from the cloister into the nave. There is likewise a door on the south side of the presbytery, but no trace of any north doors except the one out of the north choir aisle into the nave-aisle. This is all the more curious, since the walls are mostly left to a sufficient height‡ to have shewn the doors themselves, or the gaps where the ashlar jambs stood, had they existed.

It is to be noted that the walls of the choir proper, which extended westward as far as the east cloister-alley, are solid, as at Rochester Cathedral and the sister Abbey of Bayham. Perhaps the thin side walls of the choir are the bases of screens carried above the stalls, as at Canterbury, so as to

* The lighting of the eastern arm must have been effected by a clerestory, as at Rochester and St. Alban's.

† See Plan.

‡ On the average about 3 feet, but nearly twice that height in the chapter-house.

enable sick canons in the choir aisle to hear the service. From the perfect condition of the wall-plaster it appears that the canons' seats, at any rate at first, were only movable benches.

As the area was not excavated, we are in ignorance as to the ritual arrangements. We found, however, the base of an altar, with its tile footpace, in the western division of the north choir aisle, beside which is a small floor-drain. Another altar base was found at the east end of the same aisle.

The length of the church does not seem to have exceeded 137 feet; its central width averaged $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Immediately adjoining the church on the south is the *capitulum* or chapter-house. This was a vaulted apartment, $34\frac{1}{4}$ feet long by $17\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide, lighted by three lancet windows on the east, and perhaps a single light on the south. It projects a severe eastward of the rest of the range. The west wall could not be followed. The walls are still covered with a most perfect coating of plaster.

Next the chapter-house is a slype, 8 feet 8 inches wide, which possibly served the double purpose of a passage to the infirmary and cemetery, and the *locutorium* or regular parlour, where conversation was permissible on certain conditions.

Extending southward is the *calefactorium* or calefactory,* which, as its name denotes, was the place where the canons could go to warm themselves. It was 21 feet wide, but unfortunately its length is unascertainable. The interior is blocked up in part by later walls, apparently of post-Suppression date.

Over the whole of the range formed by chapter-house, slype, and calefactory was the dormitory.† It was usually divided into cubicles, and furnished with night and day stairs. The position here of the latter is not known; but the former, as usual, led down into the church, to enable the canons to descend to Matins without passing through the cold draughty cloister. I think that the Abbot had for his use the portion of the dormitory which extended over the east

* Called the Common House at Durham.

† The floor of the basement of the eastern range was of lower level than of the church and cloister, owing to the fall of the ground, and the existence above of the dormitory.

end of the chapter-house, and that in it were also kept the muniments and treasure-chests.

Of the cloister, which was $64\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, we have a portion of the inner wall on the west, but much altered. Nothing remains to shew the arrangements, and the only doors out of it, of whose existence there can be no doubt, are three on the east, opening into the church, chapter-house, and slype respectively, and one on the west, into the *cellarium*. There must have been one on the south, into the frater; but its site is not known. Of the frater itself we were only able to recover the width, 20 feet 7 inches at the east end.

I have previously mentioned the existence of the sub-vaults of the *cellarium*. The smaller is an oblong room, 21 feet 1 inch by 9 feet 8 inches, with a well-constructed barrel-vault made of chalk blocks. There is a blocked doorway* towards the west end of the north side, which could hardly have opened into the church. The latter seems therefore to have terminated westward in a line with the east wall of the *cellarium*.

The rest of the western range, which was 21 feet wide, was vaulted with quadripartite groins springing from a central row of octagonal columns. The wall-springers rest on corbels. This vaulting was unfortunately taken down by the father of the present owner.

The site of the kitchen and accompanying offices is uncertain.

We now come to the buildings beyond the cloister. The singularly planned edifice to the south-east of the abbey church is the *infirmatorium* or infirmary, that is the abode of sick and infirm canons. It consists of a large hall, nearly 61 feet long, shaped like a **T**, with an eastern appendage divided into two apartments. The hall has but one door, on the south. It had an upper floor, which was gained by an octagonal stair on the south side. This stair has an external entrance, but from the broken state of the wall it is not possible to ascertain whether, as was probable, it had a door

* Not shewn on the Plan. This is not visible externally, owing to the accumulation of soil and debris.

opening from the hall. In the east wall of the large chamber is an almery with pointed head.

From the north-east angle of the hall a short passage leads eastward through the curious triple wall into the smaller appendage. This is not built in the same straight line with the hall, but has a decided inclination towards the south. The western of the two apartments into which it is divided has a north door, with a one-light window opposite, and in its west wall an almery. The window was not glazed, but closed by a shutter, one of the hooks for whose hinge still remains. On the sill, when first uncovered, we found a number of lengths of jamb-shafts, a twin-base of Early English date, and a fine Perpendicular cap with circular bell and octagonal abacus. In the south-east corner is a doorway, leading into the eastern apartment. The only feature in this is a recess in the angle opposite the entrance which is carried down to the floor and provided with a drain.

The Statutes do not mention an infirmary chapel, and those inmates of the *infirmitorium* who were able had to go to the church for the Hour-services. Still an order, that when Lauds was sung in the church, Matins was to be sung *in infirmitorio*, may imply the existence of an infirmary chapel.

It is difficult to see how the infirmary was reached from the cloister. The obvious way is through the slype, but one would expect a more direct route than round the south-west angle of the hall to the door near it. There may have been a door from the calefactory, with a pentice along the wall of the latter, and along the skew wall to the south door of the infirmary hall.

The various outlying walls shewn on the Plan are the boundaries of the infirmary court and garden, and of the cemetery.

Of the buildings of the outer court only a few unimportant fragments remain. The gatehouse stood north-west of the abbey church, and its basement may still be traced on each side of the road which leads northward to West Langdon.

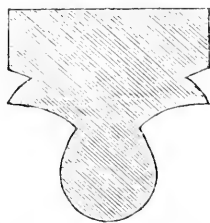
If the result of the excavations may seem unsatisfactory in some respects, such as the want of information as to the

arrangements of the church and other buildings, it must not be forgotten that the necessary research would have been both costly and of detriment to the many valuable trees in the orchard, which forms the site. As it is, it is impossible to speak in too high terms of the liberal manner in which Mr. Taylor afforded us every facility in our researches, and suffered his fair orchard to be cut up and disfigured by ugly trenches and mounds of debris. Owing to the nature of the place and the value of the ground, it was not possible for the works to be left open permanently, but here again we were relieved from much expense by the owner offering to fill them in again at his own cost.

The value of the results, from an archæological point of view, is very great, for not only has the plan of another Kentish Abbey been rescued from oblivion, but the plan itself exhibits a singular disposition of the buildings. Out of my own collection of upwards of one hundred monastic and conventual plans, there is not one which may be described as even approximately similar.

The numerous tiles, bases, pieces of mouldings, etc., discovered during the excavations have been carefully preserved by the owner. It would seem from these fragments that the majority of the work was of late Transitional or Early English date, which agrees very well with the date of the foundation.

The accompanying Plan was drawn by me from measurements taken during the excavations.



Section of Vaulting-rib, from the Chapter House.

TRACES OF ROMAN OCCUPATION IN AND NEAR MAIDSTONE.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE learned Camden, in his *Britannia*, sought to identify Maidstone with *Vagniacæ*, a Roman station mentioned by Antoninus as forming one stage on the second *Iter*, or route, given in his Itinerary. He says it stood twenty-eight miles distant from London, between *Noviomagus* and *Durobrivæ* (Rochester), on the road to *Durovernum* (Canterbury). He founded its identification mainly upon a fancied resemblance between the Saxon name of Maidstone and the word *Vagniacæ*.

We cannot endorse Camden's conjecture, although it was adopted by many learned writers after him; but modern research has proved that the whole district around Maidstone was largely occupied and cultivated by the Romans, who also worked stone quarries in the neighbourhood. From Upchurch, Rochester, and Strood, as far as Tunbridge, they seem to have settled, on both banks of the Medway,* throughout its entire course; and the name Pencester, an early mediæval equivalent for Penshurst, suggests the presence of the Romans, even there.

Many ancient place-names no doubt contain memorials, unsuspected by us, of Roman occupation; but around Maidstone we find several names which are in other districts known to be associated with Roman remains. Such names

* The *Putingerian Tables* mention a station called *Madus* on a road from Canterbury westward. Of this, Mr Gordon Hills says, "*Madus* may be conceived to be the Medway; but the distance goes two miles and a half beyond the Medway, on the direct Roman London road through Rochester; and as much beyond the town of Maidstone, if it be supposed to have gone there by branching off at Sittingbourne. It may have been some place beyond the Medway, at Cobham or Higham; or if it must absolutely be on the Medway, then at Barming or Teston, above Maidstone" (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxiv., p. 306).

are *Buckland* and *Boughton*, originally written as *Boc-land* and *Boc-ton*; *Stone Street*, and *Week Street*, containing a corrupted form of *Wyke*; *Whitehall Place* occurs in the eastern portion of the town, not far from the Vicarage and Mote Park. Where the name *Whitehall* is really ancient, it is often found to be associated with Roman remains. I cannot ascertain that it has clung for many centuries to this site in *Maidstone*; but probably it has.

Within *Maidstone* there are three sites adjacent to each other on the west bank of the *Medway*, to which the significant name of *Buckland* still clings: and Roman remains have been found at one of them. From the time of our Old English or Saxon forefathers, *Maidstone* has consisted of at least three "boroughs" or townships, which bore suggestive names. One being on the west bank of the river, was called *Westree*; other two, on the eastern bank, were the boroughs of *Stone* and *Wyke*.

The late Rev. Beale Poste has drawn attention to the significance of the latter name. Writing, a quarter of a century ago, in the first volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* (p. 161), he said, "There must have been an ancient *vicus*, that is village or town, of the Romans at the spot; for it is not to be believed that the Saxons ever gave the name, except in reference to the Latin term *vicus*, before existing at the place." Mr. Poste made a most commendable effort to fix the position of *Vagniacæ* at *Maidstone*; and suggested for it a site on the *Sandling Road*, opposite the lodge southwest of the grounds of *Park House*. His paper is full of interest, and abounds with information, most carefully put together.* He believed that in summer only, or chiefly, did the Romans use the short route of the *Watling Street* (alluded to in the third *Iter* of *Antoninus*) from *London* to *Rochester* through *Deptford*, *Welling*, *Dartford*, and *Southfleet*. His opinion was that, as this route crossed three estuaries of the *Thames*, it might often in winter be difficult or impassable. He therefore suggested that, in bad weather, a longer route was adopted, which passed through *Keston* (where Mr. Poste would locate *Noviomagus*), beside *Oldbury*

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, I., 154-175.

Camp, over Wrotham Heath, to a point, nearly four miles beyond that Heath, where it branched off in two directions. One branch, said Mr. Poste, crossed the Medway at Aylesford. The other branch, he believed, led down to Radford, beside Throt Wharf, within the parish of Maidstone, half a mile north of the town, and a quarter of a mile north of the Barracks. It emerged upon the Sandling Road, opposite the Lodge at the south-west corner of the grounds of Park House. The state of the tide, or of flood-waters, would dominate the traveller's choice of these alternate fords; and their double character, said Mr. Poste, would account for the plural form of the name *Vagniacæ*.

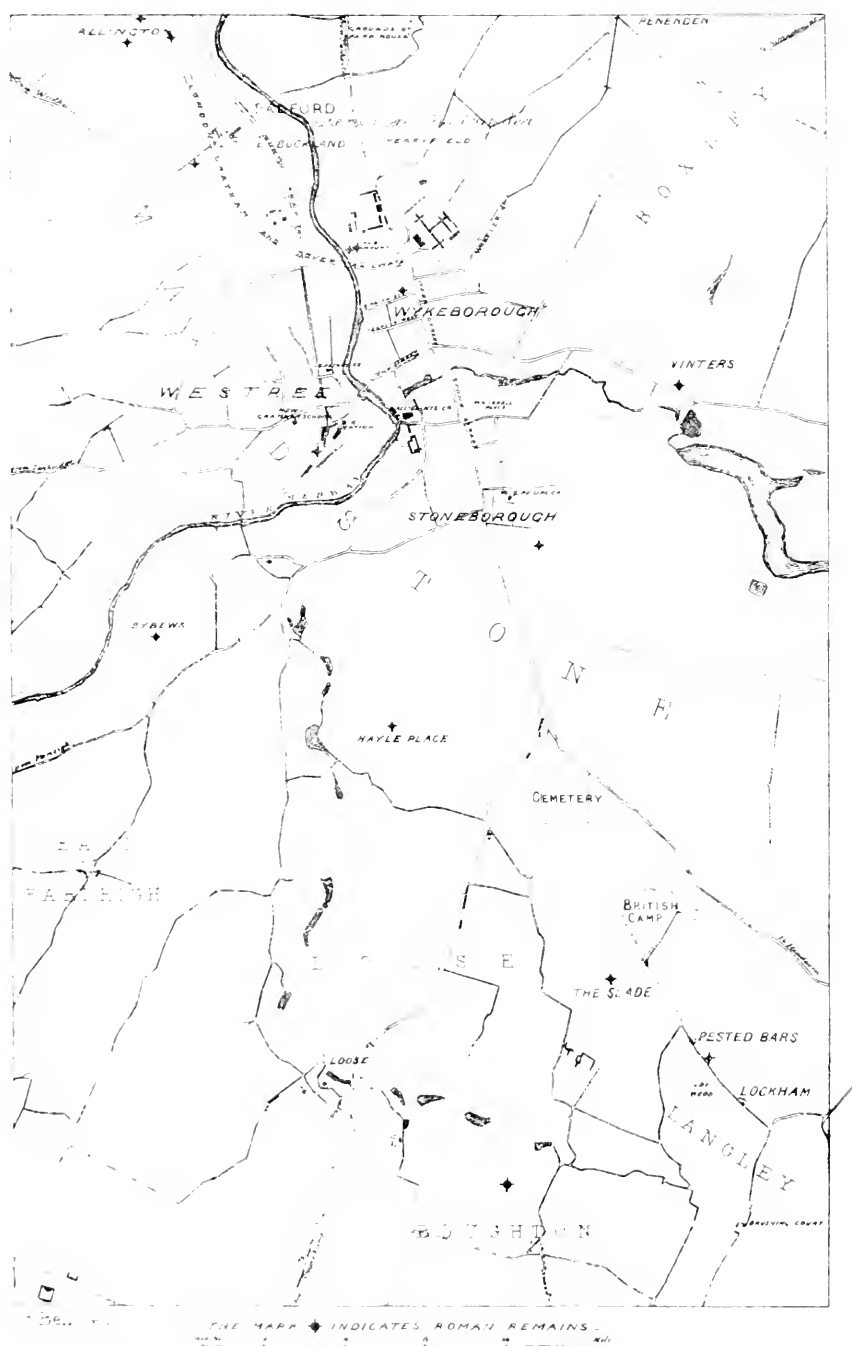
Much as Mr. Poste's paper is to be valued, we cannot endorse his views respecting *Vagniacæ*. Mr. Roach Smith has admirably summed up the results of modern research, in an able paper furnished by him to the tenth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*. He says, "Although it appears to me that we are more justified in placing *Vagniacæ* near Springhead, yet I have no doubt a Roman road ran near or through the site of Maidstone probably direct from London to the *Portus Lemani*; that it branched off in one direction to Rochester, in another towards Loose and Sutton Valence; and that it had vicinal ways, as, indeed, all the main roads must have had."*

Mr. Gordon Hills has recently published valuable notes on the Antonine Itinerary, in which he also places *Vagniacæ* upon the ancient Watling Street. He says, "At nine miles from Rochester, on the line of the Watling Street, in the woods of Swancombe Parish, is a singular collection of earthworks called on the Ordnance maps Clubber-Labber. As the public road is here diverted for several miles from the Watling Street, these remains are little known, and rarely visited. I take them to be the site of *Vagniacæ*."†

Nevertheless, Mr. Beale Poste's researches, and his collection of local facts, are of great value. His paper should be consulted by all who take interest in the subject. From old documents he hunted out the name and site of Rad-

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, X., 171-2.

† *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. xxxiv., p. 396.



SITES OF ROMAN REMAINS FOUND IN OR NEAR MAIDSTONE

ford, where he found the river to be now twenty feet deep. Yet it may possibly have been forded there by the Romans; as the road to Radford passes close beside the remains of a Roman villa at Little Buckland. The name *Radford* may imply that the Old English, or Saxons, used that ford, as the direct passage across the river, for all who desired to travel from the west bank to any great Kentish gathering, council (*Rod*), or moot, held on Penenden Heath. The highway from this ford, when it reached the Sandling Road, or Wyke Street, passed close beside "Perryfield," the name of which suggests the site of a Saxon "bury," a fortified dwelling, or earthwork. Mr. Poste's enumeration of ancient roads* which formerly converged towards Perryfield and Rad-ford, deserves to be remembered, although we need not dwell upon it here.

Within Wyke borough, which comprised the northern portion of Maidstone, extensive discoveries of Roman remains have been made, from time to time. On high ground close beside the river, near the Chatham and Dover Railway Company's bridge across the Medway, at a place called "The Mount," within the limits of an ancient Fair-meadow formerly called Carings, extensive remains of a Roman building were found in 1843. The late Mr. Thomas Charles, of Chillington House, excavated a portion of the site, and discovered the less interesting offices of this dwelling, extending over a large space. The south wall, of ragstone, was supported by thick buttresses, which Mr. Charles was perplexed to account for. He considered that the building, in its entirety, covered a large area, but we must not stop to descant upon its details.† A late Gordian coin among its ruins gave some clue to the date of its occupation.

More towards the east, yet still in the northern part of the town, a small image of Mercury and two Roman coins (large brass) were dug up (*circa* 1827) near the site of Wheeler Street, in the garden of a solicitor named Lam-

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, I., 163. One, crossing the hills near Boarley Farm; another from Boxley through the grounds of Park House; a third from Detling and Sittingbourne now diverted.

† See his account and plan of the excavations in *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. ii., pp. 86-88.

prey, on the Boxley Road, about one quarter of a mile out of Maidstone.* A cemetery, mentioned by Mr. Charles as being found in 1836, on the east side of Wheeler Street, seems to have been Saxon rather than Roman; yet a two-handled urn was dug up there. This probably was part of the same cemetery which Mr. Poste speaks of as being opened in 1823, when foundations were dug for a Lancastrian School in Wheeler Street.*

Nearer the heart of the town, Roman urns have been dug up in St. Faith Street, towards its upper end. In Earl Street also (of old called Bullock Lane), several Roman urns and an entire skeleton were found, in 1715, at one of the angles of Pudding Lane.† Coins of no less than eleven Roman Emperors have been found, in the town itself, or in the river Len, at various times.‡ The wide period embraced by the reigns of these Emperors affords some clue to the length of time during which Maidstone was occupied by the Romans. It indicates about three centuries, *circa* A.D. 75-380.

We have hitherto dealt with the northern side of Maidstone, on the eastern bank of the river; let us now cross the river and examine traces of Roman occupation, in the corresponding northern district, upon the western bank. It is worthy of remark that the northern district of the town and parish (on both banks of the Medway) seems to have been the site of the principal portion of the Roman buildings. This fact however simply corroborates the silent but suggestive testimony of the name "Wyke," borne by the northern borough, indicating the site of the Roman *vicus*. When we come, by-and-by, to examine the southern district around Stone Street in Stone Borough, we shall find traces of Roman buildings, but they are separated by a very considerable area from the "*vicus*" on the north.

Crossing the river, then, to examine the north-western

* *Archæologia*, xxx., 535-7 (in a letter from Mr. Charles to Mr. Roach Smith, 1842), and *Archæologia Cantiana*, I., 165-6, where Mr. Poste states that the figure of Mercury came into the possession of Mr. Lamprey's nephew, Captain Skinner, R.M.

† Newton's *History of Maidstone*, p. 6; and *Archæologia Cantiana*, I., 164.

‡ *Archæologia*, xxx., 535-7. Coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Gordian, Carausius, Allectus, Constantine, Constans, Constantine junior, and Gratian.

district of Maidstone, and its immediate vicinity, we stop first at Little Buckland. About one quarter of a mile from the Rad-ford, and close beside the road which led thereto, the foundations of an extensive Roman villa were found in a cherry orchard, on Little Buckland Farm. Mr. Beale Poste says that Roman coins are stated to have been found in the vicinity of the site.*

Three quarters of a mile north-west of Rad-ford, Mr. Charles, in 1844, noticed that portions of masonry, from another Roman villa, were being removed. He rescued and preserved some fragments of its hypocaust.† This villa stood on the west side of Allington Castle; and the Castle road was frequently mended with bits of Roman tiles obtained from the ruins. Three years later, in a large stone quarry, the surface soil of which had originally stood as high as seventy feet above the Medway, a Roman "tile-tomb" was uncovered. It was situated in Allington, near the boundary of Maidstone parish, about 100 yards eastward from the site of the villa just mentioned, and about 220 yards from the Medway.‡

So far as we can ascertain, no other remains of Roman buildings have been found in this immediate neighbourhood. If, however, we turn back towards the town, still remaining within Westree, we find further traces of Roman occupation, although of a different kind. Not far from Maidstone Bridge, a tiny little bronze image of Sylvanus, only two inches long, was found sixty years ago, together with a Roman lamp, in a garden beside the ancient chapel of the "Hospital of St. Peter of the Newark" (now St. Peter's Church). A sketch of this figure was given by Mr. Beale Poste in the first volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, on page 166.

Indications of extensive Roman cemeteries have been found still further south, in Westree. On the South-Eastern Railway line, some distance south-west of the station, and nearer the engine-house, portions of a cemetery were uncovered. This would be about 500 yards south-west of All

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, I., 156.

† *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. ii., 88.

‡ *Ibidem*, vol. iv., 65. See, also, Mr. Roach Smith's observations, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., 116.

Saints' Church, as the crow flies. Oddly enough, a similar discovery seems also to have been made at a site about 500 yards north-west of All Saints' Church. Mr. J. M. Russell, in his recently issued and commendable *History of Maidstone*, mentions that 24 human skeletons, and about 150 Roman urns and coins, were dug up by men who trenched a piece of ground at the back of the present Grammar School. These cemeteries indicate the course of a Roman road, on the west bank of the river. Possibly it led towards the bridge at East Farleigh, where I believe that the Romans probably had a passage of the river (whether ford or bridge) which was of as much, or of more, importance than the Rad-ford at Maidstone. Towards it ran a direct road, across Barming Heath. The Roman remains found in East Farleigh* shew that its site was much occupied during the four earliest centuries of our era; and similar traces have been found at Barming,† to which place, or to East Farleigh, the remarks of Mr. Gordon Hills, already quoted in a note, respecting the Roman station *Madus*, may apply.

We must, however, return now to the east bank of the river, and examine the southern branch of the town, around Stone Street, in Stone borough. Undoubtedly, the chief Roman road in or near Maidstone ran thither from Rochester, and its memory is perpetuated and enshrined in the names of Week (*i.e.* Wyke) Street and Stone Street. It probably passed on through the site of the modern Cemetery of Maidstone, traversed Mangravel Wood, skirted a British Camp beyond, passed Pested Bars and Lockham, made towards Amberfield and Chart Hill, and joined the modern Headeorn road, near a place called The Harbour in Sutton Valence. This route must be taken as simply conjectural, in its latter portion; future research in the district may enable better traces of its direction to be obtained.

Far removed from the Roman buildings discovered in Wyke and Westree, we find in Stone borough, near Upper Stone Street, the foundations of a handsomer villa than any

* Urns in the new Vicarage garden; a villa at Combe Town or West Stone; a vase or urn at Gallants; and other remains.

† Mr. George Payne has described these discoveries in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XLII., 169-70.

yet explored in or near Maidstone. Its extensive basement-walls were found beneath the surface of Mr. Fauchon's hop-garden, at no great distance, south-east, from St. Philip's Vicarage. Mr. Hubert Bensted made an admirable plan of its foundations, shewing the various rooms; one with an apsidal end, and another circular, forming a tower. Pavements also were preserved, and indicated on his plan, which was inserted in the tenth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, where the villa was admirably described by Mr. Roach Smith.

The ragstone used in building the walls of that villa proves that the neighbouring quarries were worked by the Romans. According to their custom, in places where stone abounded, the main highways leading from the quarries to Maidstone were, no doubt, paved with blocks of ragstone. Hence, probably, came the name of Stone Street, given by the Saxons in wonder at a highway so laboriously constructed. Accustomed, as our old English or Saxon forefathers were, to wooden or wattle dwellings, they would naturally give to the site of such a paved street and of such a noble villa as this, and others probably in its vicinity, the name of Stone Borough. That name still survives, a fossil word, bearing unobtrusive testimony to the early civilization and skill of Roman settlers in this district.

Further afield, at Vinters a Roman burial-place was found, about 150 years ago;* at Hayle Place, cinerary urns and a Samian patera were dug up in 1834;† south-east of Loose an important Roman villa was excavated in Slade field, on Brushing Court Farm, more than forty years ago.‡ Thus, on the southern or Stone side of Maidstone, extensive traces of the Romans are found, in groups completely distinct from those discovered in the northern, or Wyke portion.

The original course, southward, of the Roman continuation of Stone Street, has been clearly indicated by the discovery of an important cemetery, about two miles beyond Maidstone, at a point towards which converge the boundaries of three parishes, Maidstone, Langley, and Boughton Mon-

* Newton's *History of Maidstone*, p. 5.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., 535-7.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xxix.

chelsea. The fork now formed by the modern roads to Loose and Headeorn does not represent the course of the old Roman road. The Roman cemetery, to which we allude, stands about midway between those two modern roads. The original Roman road runs close beside the cemetery, being only eleven yards distant from its south-west wall; for this Roman cemetery has the unusual peculiarity of being surrounded by a stone wall.* It is situated about half a mile from the Roman villa in Slade field, at Brushing, and it lies within a wood, between Pested Bars and Lockham Farm; not many yards south-east of the Bars, but a little further distant from the Farm. The woodland close beside it, on the opposite or southern side of the Roman road, is called Joy Wood.

It was discovered in 1842 by the late Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, an accomplished lawyer, who was for many years one of the leading men of Maidstone. He devoted much time to the exploration of this cemetery, and yet further time and care to the elucidation and description of his discovery. In 1847 he prepared for the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate account of the cemetery. That wealthy body, however, failed to print it. The bare fact of his discovery of this cemetery was mentioned in several Archaeological publications;† but during Mr. Smythe's lifetime not one of them printed his paper. Some years after his death, his sister through her nephew, the Rev. W. W. Bird, entrusted the manuscript to Mr. Roach Smith, to prepare it for the pages of *Archæologia Cantiana*. Time passed on; the manuscript (which contains three separate versions of Mr. Smythe's discovery, together with much other matter, some elucidatory and some irrelevant) comprised seventy sheets of foolscap. Mr. Roach Smith at first proposed to himself to re-write the account entirely. At length, however, he abandoned that idea, and on the 13th of July, 1874, Mr. Roach Smith handed over the whole manuscript, *en masse*, to the present writer, as Editor of *Archæologia Cantiana*,

* Mr. Roach Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., 191, has recorded Mr. Noble's discovery of a small walled cemetery at Barming.

† *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, ii., 86; *Archæological Journal*, xxi., 392; *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii., 39.

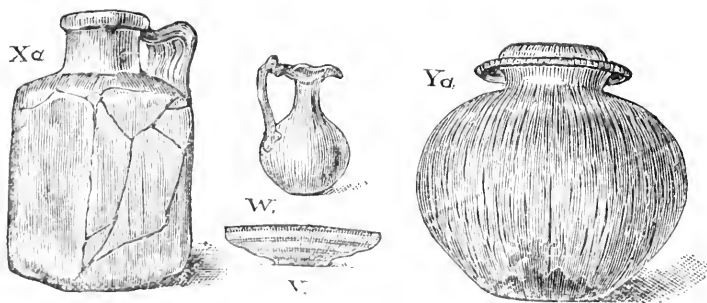
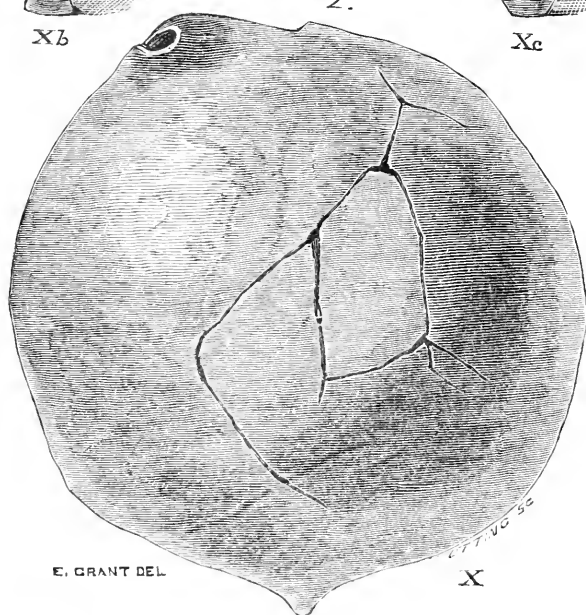
suggesting that a portion, prepared by Mr. Smythe for the Society of Antiquaries, might be printed, but that some digressions should be omitted.

As the manuscript was so voluminous, a time of leisure was absolutely needful for its due examination; and as 32 years had elapsed since the discoveries were made, there was manifestly no urgent need for haste. The meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society at Maidstone, in August 1882, seemed, however, to afford a suitable opportunity for recalling the memory of Mr. Smythe's discovery; and the present writer resolutely set himself to face the task of wading through Mr. Smythe's manuscript, and of preparing it for the press.

He has now much pleasure in laying it before the readers of *Archæologia Cantiana*, premising that many of the Roman vessels dug up by Mr. Smythe, from the walled cemetery, are carefully preserved in the Charles Museum, at Chillington House, Maidstone, where they can be inspected by any one.

Among them will be found two large, round wine-jars, or *amphoræ*, of earthenware, which contained the cremated deposits that are numbered 3 and 6 on the plan of this cemetery. The base of each *amphora* tapered away to a point. They were 24 inches deep, and their widest diameter was 21 inches. They could not stand upright without support; consequently, in the Museum, circular frames of iron have been made for them, with legs. To prepare these wine-jars, for use as funeral urns, their necks and handles were broken off, and a large aperture was cut symmetrically in the top of each. In one *amphora* (X) this aperture was made square, and each side of it measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; through it the cremated deposit No. 3, enclosed in a square jug of glass (Xa), was introduced into the *amphora*. In the other *amphora* (Y) the aperture was made larger, and perfectly circular; in order that a large round glass vessel (Ya) might pass through it, to enshrine a cremated deposit, numbered 6 on the plan.

The square-mouthed *amphora* (X) is so put together as to be nearly perfect. Within it was the vessel Xa, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, containing the calcined bones of the deceased person.



The body of this jug is square in plan ($5\frac{5}{8}$ inches square, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high); above the square body rises a neck 3 inches high, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; with a rimmed mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Attached, to the neck and shoulder, is a broad reeded handle, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and varying in width from $2\frac{5}{8}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Two bronze vessels also found in *amphora* X are still preserved in Maidstone Museum. One of them is an octagonal jug (Xb), 7 inches high, from which a hinged lid has been torn away, leaving a sufficient trace of the hinge on the mouth, above the handle. The diameter of this octagonal bronze jug is 4 inches at its widest part, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the narrowest part of the neck, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ at its mouth. Its handle is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch distant from the narrowest part of the neck. Another bronze vessel (Xc)* is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and has two handles, each 4 inches long. The diameter of this vase is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches at its largest part, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at its mouth, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ at base.

Into *amphora* Y, through the large round aperture cut in its top, was inserted a large globular hollow vessel (Ya) of glass, $36\frac{3}{4}$ inches in widest circumference, containing the calcined bones of cremated deposit No. 6 on the plan. This fine circular vessel stands $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; and its diameter is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches at mouth, $11\frac{1}{4}$ at centre, and 6 inches at base. An erroneous memorandum in the Museum suggests that with this globular vessel (Ya) there was, in *amphora* Y, a large square jug of glass, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches square in its body, labelled No. 19 in the Museum. Mr. Smythe's description of his discoveries shews that this is a mistake.

That jug, No. 19, the largest of the three preserved from this cemetery, seems to have contained calcined bones from a cremated deposit No. 5 on the plan. Although Mr. Smythe speaks of these square glass vessels as being all of the same size, the fact is that no two of them are exactly alike in size. They vary in height from $11\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and their bodies vary from $5\frac{5}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. Together with that jug which contained deposit No. 5, was a *patera*, or

* The Museum labels at present on these vessels are :—on Xa, No. 20; on Xb, Case 7, No. 320; on Xc, Case 7, No. 319.

plate of lovely sea-green glass, which stood $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high, its width was $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches at base, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top of its broad sloping rim.

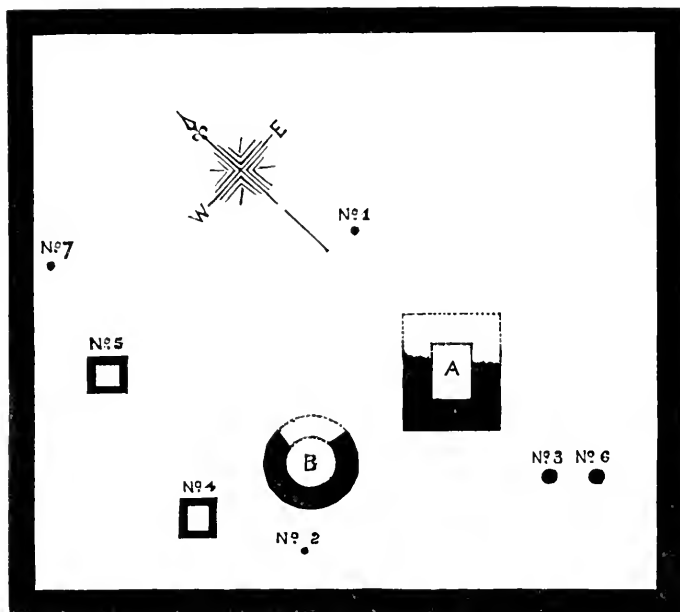
Preserved in the Museum, and numbered 18, there is a third jug of glass, 6 inches square at base, with broad, reeded handle, and it is probable that it contained the cremated deposit which is numbered 4 on Mr. Smythe's plan. This and other glass vessels there preserved cannot be identified by means of Mr. Smythe's description. Perhaps they come from another cemetery, which he discovered at Sutton Valence. The most beautiful of these is a jug (Z), which stood 10 inches high before its foot was broken off. It has a handle, 6 inches long, with a further projection of nearly half an inch above its mouth. The mouth is 3 inches wide, but the neck tapers down to a diameter of only 1 inch; it then swells again until the body of the vessel attains a diameter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, whence it once more tapers down to three quarters of an inch, but it then again swells out to form a foot, which is 3 inches wide. The elegant contours of this vessel cannot easily be surpassed. Its Museum label now bears the number 167, Case 5.

Three small low glass jugs, of varying size but about 4 inches high, and nearly as broad as they are long, have the broad rims of their mouths turned up and over until their edges meet near the lip, so as to lessen the outflow of liquid. The effect of the upturned rims is very pretty, and similar to that seen in many Etruscan vases. The Museum label on (W) is No. 155, Case 5.

A fifth vessel (V) is somewhat like a deep saucer, of glass, with its rim curved over inward. It stands $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high; its base is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad; and its mouth $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the clear. The section of its outer contours shews three or four bulgings, or bold convex curves.

In taking the measurements of these various vessels I was much assisted by Mr. Bartlett, the Curator of the Maidstone Museum. For the accompanying sketches of them I am indebted to the kindness of Miss Emily Grant, of Maidstone.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.



SCALE 24 FEET TO ONE INCH.

A WALLED ROMAN CEMETERY IN JOY WOOD, LOCKHAM, NEAR MAIDSTONE.

BY THE LATE

CLEMENT TAYLOR SMYTHIE.

WHEN the surface earth was removed, the enclosure presented the form of a quadrangle, about 80 feet square. I proceeded to trench its whole area and to grub up the old roots; and in the course of this work I uncovered the remains of [A] a square tower, the ruins of [B] a circular tower, and at seven places funeral deposits. Two of them in large amphoræ, two in stone cists, and two in common earthen urns, and fragments of small urns, pateræ, etc., which will be described in detail in the order in which they were found. The plan will shew the site of each.

The boundary wall, of quadrangular form, measured 77 feet by 85 feet. Its corners pointed approximately to the four cardinal points of the compass. The entrance was probably on the north-east side, in the wall of which there were some indications of a gateway. On that side of the enclosure were, also, the remains of

the funeral fires. The north-east and south-west walls, 85 feet long, ran on the south-west side parallel with the Roman road, which was 33 feet distant. The top of the wall was covered with earth and decayed vegetable matter to a depth of 6 inches. The remains of the walls averaged about 1 foot in height from the original surface of the earth, on all four sides, except at the south-east corner, where the wall was defective down to the footing, in length from 16 to 20 feet. The wall was of a uniform width of 3 feet, and was built of the indigenous green sandstone called Kentish Rag, faced on both sides with hammered headers about 4 inches square, and from 4 to 6 inches long, which were laid with strong mortar, composed of lime intermixed with sand and charcoal, in regular courses above the footing of the wall. Beneath the surface, and below the footing, a trench had been originally dug, 3 feet 6 inches in width and 2 feet in depth, and the foundation wall below the first course was of Kentish Rag stones of irregular sizes and forms, varying from 6 inches to 2 feet, which were carefully laid in, and (as Thorneycraft and the other workmen described it) dovetailed, and the interstices were filled with earth dug out of the trench, and rammed in, forming a compact mass very difficult to remove. At some parts of the wall the foundation was from 6 inches to a foot deeper: but all of the same character. In the area within the walls the earth rose higher at the south corner, and along the south-west side where the towers and the other tombs were: about half the enclosure towards the north-east had never been disturbed. Thorneycraft thought there were some indications of an entrance gateway in the north-east wall. On reference to the plan the situation of the tombs will be found indicated by the letters A, B, and by numbers 1 to 7 in reference to the following description in the order in which they were found.

SQUARE TOMB, A.

The ruins of the square tower, which stood 20 feet distant from each of the walls on the south-east and south-west sides, and near the south corner of the enclosure, consisted of about half the base or lower part of the building; the south-west side measuring about 12 feet in length, and the north-west and south-east sides from 7 to 8 feet in length, varying from 3 to 5 feet in height. The other portion of the remains of the base of the tower was destroyed, between twenty and thirty years before, by Mr. Cole, the owner of the wood. The walls being prejudicial to the growth of the underwood, he took a large quantity of stones away; but, finding the work tedious and expensive, he abandoned it. At that time the contents of the tomb were probably disturbed and destroyed. In clearing out the earth from the interior of the tower, Mr. Roach Smith found fragments of Roman pottery, and part of a large globular-shaped glass vessel, similar to one (Ya) found afterwards in another tomb, and described below. The foundation walls below the original surface of the ground were left entire, not having been disturbed when Mr. Cole removed a portion of the upper walls.

The base of the tower measured on the outside 12 feet 6 inches, on the north-east and south-west; 14 feet on the other sides; and 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet within. The foundation walls were 2 feet 6 inches deep, and consisted of rough Rag stones of various sizes at the bottom; upon which was a layer of strong cement, composed of lime and sand, 9 inches thick, forming a compact mass, the upper surface and sides of which had been smoothed and shaped whilst in a liquid state. On this were laid rough Rag stones of various sizes, in random work, in similar cement. The thickness of the walls was 4 feet. The wall was carried up above the surface of the ground to the height of 1 foot, by two courses of Rag stone headers laid in fine cement, and of 4 feet in thickness; above which the walls were contracted to 3 feet 6 inches, having a set-off of 6 inches in width running round the whole building. They were constructed of regular courses of Rag stone headers laid in cement. The bottom, or floor, of the interior was covered with large masses of stalagmite.

This tower must have been lofty. The ruins of its upper walls, which appeared to have been thrown down by violence, lay in large quantities close under the remaining walls, although Mr. Cole had carried away many tons of stones from this building. I may observe that Rag stone is not found on the spot, but was all brought from a quarry (still open) about half a mile off. This fact, Thorneycraft, who had been accustomed to work in the quarries, ascertained by comparing the stones. On the outside of the south-west side of the tower, which fronted to the Roman road, among the stones thrown from the upper part and close to the foot of the building, was found a small altar-shaped tablet formed of terra cotta, which had evidently been inserted in the wall of the tower. It had been formed with a rough and unequal back for that purpose. The upper part of the tablet is ornamented with a Greek pattern; the face had been covered with pink or red cement overlaid with yellow, on which were the remains of lines and characters painted blue. They are much defaced, and so little of the surface has been preserved, that it is not possible to decipher them.

CIRCULAR TOMB, B.

The ruins of the circular tower stood 10 feet from the boundary wall facing the Roman road, about midway between the south and west corners of the enclosure. They were covered with earth, and upon clearing the ground away it was found that a portion of the wall on the north-east side had been removed. There remained about three-fourths of the circular walls, which stood about 2 feet or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the original surface of the ground. This round tower measured 11 feet 6 inches in diameter on the outer side, and 5 feet within. The walls, which were 3 feet thick at the base, were contracted at 1 foot above the ground to 2 feet 9 inches, having a set-off of 3 inches running round the building. The foundation was laid at 2 feet below the surface, 3 feet wide, and consisted of Kentish Rag stones of irregular sizes, in random work, laid in very fine



VIEW OF THE CIRCULAR TOMB, AS SEEN FROM THE WEST, WITH THE SQUARE TOMB BEYOND IT.

mortar or cement. The sand used was bank sand, and finer than any in the other buildings. The wall above the surface, up to the set-off, consisted of two courses of hammered Rag stone headers of irregular sizes, varying from 6 to 15 inches long, by 3 to 4 inches wide, laid in cement on the outer face; but the interior of the wall had been grouted. The upper part of the building was of similar construction. In the walls were large quantities of a very hard blue mortar or cement.

The exterior of this tomb had been covered with cement, and ornamented with engaged columns and pilasters, the whole being coloured. The lower part of the wall to the set-off, 1 foot high, was covered with cement mixed with powdered tile, 1 inch thick, of a pink colour. Above the set-off the wall was covered with cement, and painted in stucco in small squares of a reddish-brown colour, and divided by broad lines of yellowish-white or cream colour, with furrows, made by some blunt instrument before the cement was dry, along the middle of the lines, and coloured red, the divisions forming a pattern similar to modern pointed plaster work; this ornament which was carried round the building was about 2 feet in height. Above rose the engaged semi-columns and pilasters from small square bases. Upon examining the fragments of stucco which were found among the ruins it appeared that the upper walls of the tomb were painted in stucco, the ground colour being a light green, the engaged columns and pilasters red, and their small square bases of blue.

In the interior of the circular tomb, in the lowest part of it, were found portions of a human skeleton; but the contents had evidently been disturbed and partly removed. We found the lower jaw bone

with the teeth in it, the atlas, some portion of the spine, rib bones, and a few others. Mr. Thomas Charles and Dr. Bromet examined them, and found that the shortness of the jaw bone, the teeth, and the smallness of the bones indicated a young child.

There was a great mass of stones, tiles, and fragments of cement and stucco spread around the building, shewing that this, as well as the square tower, had been destroyed by violence, and that it must have been of considerable height. There was no appearance of timber having been used in the lower parts of either of the towers for floors or other purposes, and all remains of roof timbers had disappeared; but there were many of the roofing tiles, some of which were long, with their edges turned up on two sides, and others were hollow semi-circular tiles, one of which spanned over and covered the upturned edges of each pair of adjacent long tiles. The hollows were filled up with cement or mortar.

Cremated Deposit, No. 1 on the Plan.

On this spot were found the remains of the funeral fires at a foot and a half below the present surface, strewn with ashes and charcoal. Among them fragments of urns and burnt bones. Some of the pottery was of the thin black ware, embossed with dogs and other animals in full chase.

Cremated Deposit, No. 2.

On the spot, between the circular tomb and the boundary wall, a few feet under the surface of the earth, was found a red unglazed bottle with a handle; beneath it was an urn, of dark unglazed earth (containing burnt bones and ashes), which was standing in a patera of Samian ware, with the maker's name in it.

Cremated Deposit, No. 3.

At about 7 feet from the south corner of the square tomb we found that the earth had been moved to a greater depth than at other places. Here we discovered many large Rag stones, thrown in loosely, and fragments of cement, and one large piece of Headcorn or Petworth marble. About 6 feet from the surface we came to a Roman tile 9 inches square. Under it there was a second tile, which had been placed over the mouth of (X) a large amphora of unglazed reddish earth, measuring 1 foot 9 inches in diameter at the middle, and 2 feet in depth, capable of holding many gallons. The neck and handles of the amphora had been taken off, and a regularly-formed square hole had been cut in it to admit the contents. Within it were a large glass vessel quite perfect and several urns were found. The glass vessel (Xa) was of square outline with a reeded handle; it measured $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. It was filled with burnt human bones and ashes. The bones of the cranium were uppermost, and reached to the neck of the vase. The other vessels within the amphora were an earthen libation vessel, with

handle, of a light red colour, unglazed; two bronze urns, one (Xc) with two handles, the other (Xb) with one handle, fragments of a small glass vessel, and the remains of an iron lamp much decomposed. To the smallest bronze vase there was still adhering a substance of a coarse texture resembling linen cloth, probably asbestos. The amphora, in which these were contained, was broken by the pressure of the earth, and it appeared to have been broken soon after its deposit there: but it had not collapsed. The pieces were carefully taken out, and have since been firmly put together.

Cremated Deposit, No. 4.

On Monday, 28th November, 1842, the workmen having met with another tomb, I went to the wood and found that they had just come down to the neck of a bronzed vase and to a glass vessel, which had been broken by their injudicious use of the iron probe. They said that, at about 4 feet below the surface, they met with Kentish Rag stones placed irregularly: upon clearing these away they came (to use their description) to a square dome of Rag stone laid regularly but without mortar, upon removing which they came again to earth which had been previously moved, and which they were throwing out of the hole when I arrived. This tomb was a cist of 3 feet 2 inches in length by 3 feet in width; the side walls (1 foot deep and 1 foot wide) were constructed of Rag stone headers (the best that had been found in any part of the walls) laid in cement, in regular courses. Into this cist the earth had been cast after the deposit had been made, and we found it very difficult to remove: the depth, from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the cist, was about 6 feet: allowing for the accumulated soil, we may suppose it to have been about 5 feet below the surface at the time of its formation. The contents of the cist were:—(1) A small bronzed vessel with one handle, similar to the smallest one found in the amphora; it was much decayed, the bottom and handle having fallen off. (2) A large square glass vessel of the same size and description as that in the amphora, but much broken: although it had been filled with burnt human bones and ashes, we could only take out the fragments of glass, the rain having made the place a perfect puddle, so that we could not take out the bones. (3) An iron lamp, with rod and hook, much corroded. (4) An upright vessel of some metallic substance, but in fragments, much decomposed; it appears to have been of lead or silver. (5) A small upright glass vessel with a handle, nearly perfect and of elegant shape. (6, 7, 8) Three small globular-shaped glass vessels with lips and handles, two of them crushed to pieces and the other having lost its handle and lip. I have, however, been able to get them sufficiently together to shew their forms.

Cremated Deposit, No. 5.

This was a similar tomb to that last described, but with some little difference in the way it was covered over. In this instance

the Kentish Rag stone, placed over the cist, was in large quantities, many cart loads, and of large size, the pieces varying in weight from a quarter of a hundredweight to a hundred and a half, thrown in without any regularity as in the last deposit. This cist was constructed like the former one, but it varied a little in size, measuring 3 feet 8 inches by 3 feet, but of the same depth. The contents were:—(1) A large square glass vessel with handle (containing burnt bones and ashes), of the same size and description as the two described above; it was broken, and the land springs had got in and disturbed its contents. The water was very troublesome; we were, several times, obliged to bale it out, so that it was impracticable to get out the bones, they were imbedded in mud and much decayed. (2) An iron lamp, with rod and hook, of the same form as that found in the other cist, and much decomposed. (3) A small drinking cup of yellowish-white glass, broken into small pieces. (4, 5) Two small upright glass bottles, also broken, the long neck and handle of one of them being perfect and very handsome. (6) A patera of rich green glass (very like in form to an ice plate of the present fashion). (7, 8) A boar's tusk and jaw bone. The large glass vessel, the drinking cup, and the glass patera I have joined sufficiently to shew their forms, and also portions of the other glass vessels found in this tomb.

Cremated Deposit, No. 6.

Another amphora (Y), which had nearly escaped our search, was discovered by the use of the iron probing rod, when the whole of the area was again carefully searched at the conclusion of the work. It was near the formerly described amphora, towards the south-east, of the same size and material, and also covered with a Roman tile of large size, measuring 2 feet square and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The neck and handles of this amphora had been taken off, and a large circular hole, nicely cut to admit the urns, etc., which were deposited within. The contents were:—(1) A large globe-shaped vase (Ya), of pale-green glass, with a large mouth, the edges of which were nicely turned over, in this were burnt bones and ashes. (2) An iron lamp, with a rod, having a joint and a hook at the end of the rod; this had corroded and was so much decayed that it had broken asunder and fallen upon the glass vessel, breaking it into pieces, which with the bones and ashes had fallen to the bottom of the amphora. (3, 4) Two earthen libation bottles with handles, one of them of a light-red colour, powdered over with some metallic ornament like gold dust, very slightly put on. (5) A small upright earthen vessel of a brown colour. This amphora was also cracked and was nearly half full of water, the fine mud which had oozed through the cracks was nearly as tenacious as glue, and gave much trouble in removing it from the urns, etc. All the pieces of the amphora were preserved and have since been put together. The large globular glass vase was fortunately broken into large pieces, which have been joined together.

Cremated Deposit, No. 7.

At this spot, about 3 feet below the surface, was a large urn of coarse brown earth; it was filled, about two-thirds, with burnt bones and ashes, and above them was a hard mass of cement which had been poured in when in a liquid state and filled the urn to the top. Near to it was a small earthen vessel and a dish of coarse material.

All the tombs were carefully examined, and the mud deposited in them washed and searched, and it is very singular that not a single coin was found.

NOTE.

Mr. Roach Smith, in his new and interesting work, entitled *Retrospections, Social and Archæological*, vol. i., p. 145, makes the following observations respecting Mr. Smythe's discovery:—

“A very remarkable discovery was made by Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, in Lockham Wood, which Mr. Charles participated in, defraying most of the expenses in excavating. It was a Roman walled family cemetery, containing well-built stone sepulchres of considerable elevation, enclosing cinerary glass urns, one of which, of large size, was placed in an amphora, which had been adapted to receive it. There were some very fine specimens of glass, pottery, and various objects. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Smythe nor Mr. Charles prepared for press an account of this important discovery. Of course, I could not, uninvited, do what should have been done at the time; and thus the discovery remains unpublished. Miss Smythe kindly placed in my hands a somewhat elaborate paper by her brother, which I have passed on to Canon Scott Robertson for the *Archæologia Cantiana*; but I fear there will now be difficulty in identifying many of the objects from Mr. Smythe's very rude sketches.”

On page 147 of the same valuable work, Mr. Roach Smith describes another *walled* Roman cemetery, found by Mr. Smythe at Sutton Valence. There were in it three rows of urns, amounting to nearly one hundred, containing calcined bones and ashes; as well as many Samian *patere* bearing these potters' marks:—TITIVS, QVINTI, DONN.MA., OF.MA., COMPRINXI, CRESI. All are now in the Charles Museum, at Maidstone, together with glass vessels and pottery from this cemetery.

PALÆOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN WEST KENT.

BY FLAXMAN C. J. SPURRELL.

FOR so long a period has the eastern part of the county of Kent monopolized the attention given to stone implements of ancient man, of the oldest date, that it is full time the western half were examined. It is quite as rich in finds of importance, and perhaps, up to the present, even more suggestive as to the meaning afforded by these finds.

From the nature of the ground on and in which the implements to be described occur, it will be seen that their elevation relatively to each other is of great importance. Their actual elevation above the present sea level, though interesting, is chiefly so because it is by measurement from this point that we are able to obtain the relative levels. For this purpose the Ordnance datum is the actual starting-point, and in this paper the figures after O. D. will represent these levels in feet.

It will be obvious that implements always gravitate to lower levels. On the highest points of ground of our district they may be expected to occur; and at all intervening elevations, down to the deepest hollows of the sea about the coasts of this part of England.

Respecting implements found on the surface, which are in process of degradation, there is no point of greater value than their relative level; since, though all kinds and types may be expected to be gathered together in the lowest places, none can get to higher ones. As a means of classification, the level is applicable to all finds; while geological and palæontological evidence is less easily employed.

In conjunction with this there is another point to be considered. Though many implements are much worn at edges and smoothed, by travelling in company with other

stones at the bottom of streams, there are some which may be called "*land*" in contradistinction to "*river*" implements, which are not so worn, and perhaps never had a home in the gravelly bed of a permanent river, were never tossed on a stormy seashore.

With these latter may be included implements which are buried under silt, without having been moved from the places where they were last dropped by man: as, for instance, on a tidal moreshore: while together with them may be classed implements which have got as far as the edge of a stream, and rested there in the mud and peat.

Besides all these considerations, there is another means by which their physical condition is affected. This has very frequently left such marks as may be detected by those who have studied the subject carefully, even in specimens whose precise position is unknown to them. I mean the polishing, and peculiar breaking up, which they underwent when pushed about subterraneously, under the influence of masses of ice and snow, or when involved in land ice and surface soil: the "*warp*" of Mr. Trimmer, and the "*trail*" of Rev. O. Fisher. This scouring and grinding which formed the warp and trail, may in the higher regions have occurred again and again, and must have been the cause of much of the degradation from which surface deposits containing implements, whether land or fluviatile, have suffered. Doubtless land ice, and snow of great thickness, sitting in half-thawed masses, was a very common event or condition on the highlands south of the Thames, at least, extending over a very long period of time; but as each bout of glaciation tore away and stripped off previous marks of its effect, it is extremely difficult to say how many times it occurred, which was however certainly twice. Though this glaciation may have frequently occurred, it is only the resulting "*warp*" of that which happened after all the existing features of the country were formed, that we have now to deal with, or can discover. When implements or their parts are recovered from the warp, or debris left by this glaciation, we know that it must have been the result of its latest action: and this helps us to give a truer

account of them than of those which have, it may be, passed through the process, and afterwards been washed out into river beds again.

Mr. B. Harrison has found implements and portions, broken into fragments, whose parts have been barely separated from each other; while others were many inches apart: they all have clean fractures.

It is necessary to recall the fact that the whole surface of Kent has, at times, been scoured and washed by streams since it was abandoned by the ocean; and many changes have occurred in their directions since they, assisted by other events, cleared away the soil and lowered their beds; though always flowing from the centre of the Weald outwards. In the particular case of "*the Old Darenth*," a remnant of its former bed may be still detected,—it is the upper level of the Basted Valley; a name preferable for my purposes to that of the Plaxtol Brook Valley (now included in the Medway Basin).

This trace of the old river bed of the Darenth begins near the village of Plaxtol, whence eastward it is from one and a half to two miles wide. Its course extended northward to Ightham, round the corner occupied by Oldbury Camp to the west, and so into the present Darenth Valley. But near Plaxtol, where we first perceive it, the elevation of the bed was above the present 400 feet contour (not where the present brook runs 250 feet lower); its course is marked by signs of a terrace, at about the above-named level, on either side of the valley. On these terraces, at intervals, may be found small thin patches of gravel, left as the current swayed from side to side in its way to the chalk barrier at Otford, and thence to the north. These terraces and patches may be traced at intervals into the present Darenth Valley; certainly as far as Sepham Farm, near Otford.

Roughly speaking, the road by Old Soar and Crouch runs on one terrace; and on the other the turnpike road to Ightham. The places named for the finding of the implements mostly lie along these contour lines, and need not be more minutely described.

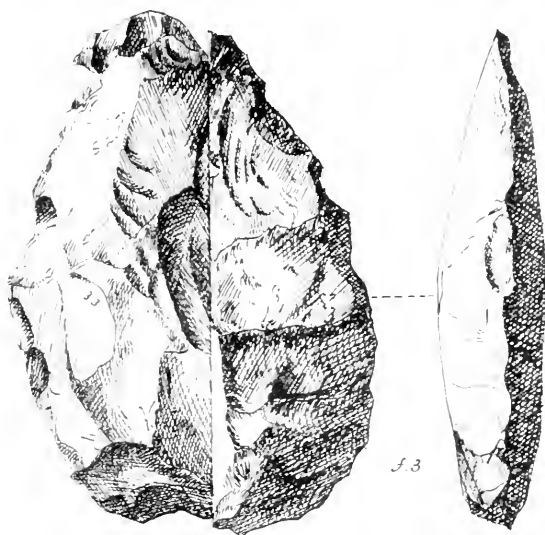
It will be perceived that the course of the old stream has

been abruptly cut off, south of Plaxtol. It may be conjectured that it flowed from the south and west to the spot named, draining the country now occupied by the Medway, at a height above the last, at Tunbridge, of not less than 400 feet vertically.

The Medway has occupied the southern part of the old Darent drainage, and sending up arms, so to speak, has with one of them (the Plaxtol Brook) cut back the Basted Channel, up to the water parting of the two rivers, on Chart Farm.

On the terraces are found river-worn implements lying in the old gravel, presenting evidences of long drifting amongst the stones in the bed. No. 4 on the list shews great wear from river action, and must have come many miles. That from Buley, No. 9, also shews these characters well. Many others have been found, apparently of greater antiquity, and wonderfully worn. These latter, however, must have a word or two said concerning them; they, as seen in the list annexed, are found at lower levels than that belonging to the old stream. The explanation is this:—they originally came from the high-level patches, but have been forced away and carried down by the late glaciation causing the “warp,” in which they are usually found, or are in process of being ploughed out. They may be traced at various heights, until the lowest beds of the Medway, at Maidstone, Aylesford, and elsewhere, are reached, having suffered many changes on the way. All the country south of the North Downs is destitute of chalk, and although flint pebbles are to be found over every part of the surface, yet they are comparatively scarce. Consequently, flint implements are more easily detected there than in country abounding in broken flints. On the other hand, but one chert implement has been found, and chert is common. So rare are flints, that the neolithic workmen searched for these old gravel beds, and largely worked up for themselves the palæolithic tools.

Oldbury Hill constitutes a part of the southern bank of the old river running from the south, but it is on the green-sand and is isolated. It is steep on all sides but the north,



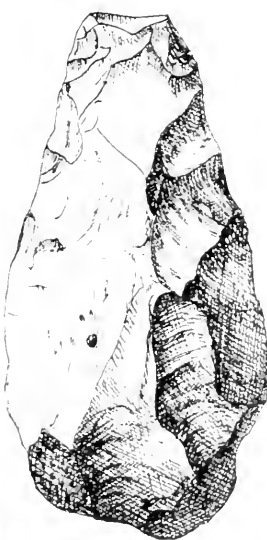
f. 3



f. 10.



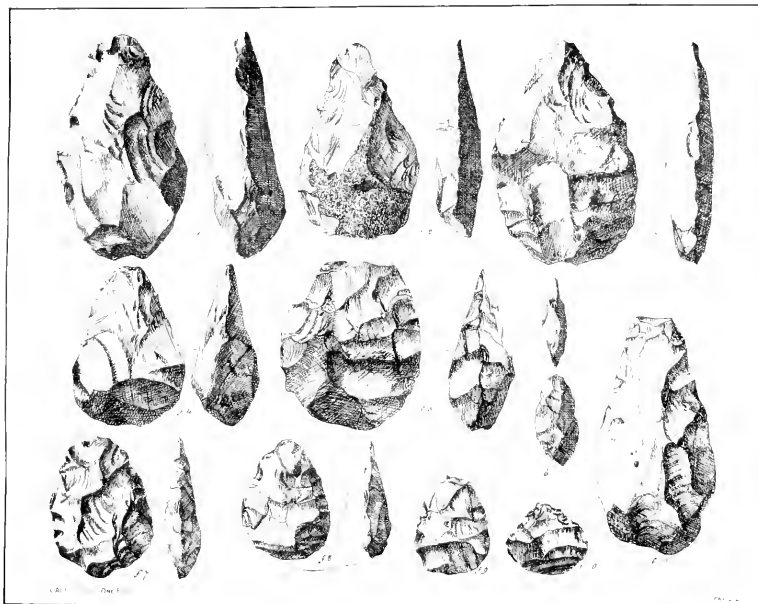
f.



f. 11

SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ " TO ONE FOOT

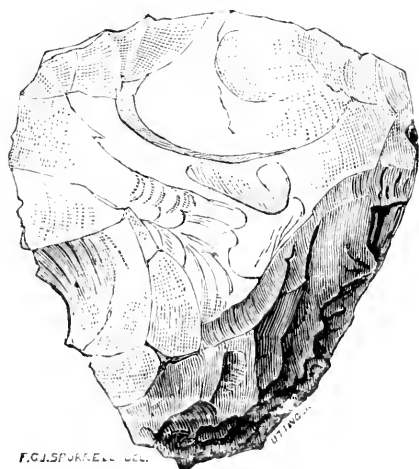
F. W. SPICER DEL



PALÆOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS
FOUND AT IGHTHAM, ERITH & HAYES IN WEST KENT

on which the gravels and sands of the river reach up to the level of 420 feet O. D. Southward, from some little distance above this level, up to that of 600 feet, a hard table of rock stretches over the hill-top, projecting at the edges, leaving, under its worn and beetling masses, hollows and fissures. These appear to me to have been suitable for rock shelters, and in some places to be the openings of caves. There is a tradition of a smuggler's cave there now. The implements Nos. 24 to 27 are found on the east slope of Oldbury, *under* the table of rock, from which they seem to have fallen. Much of this rock has been rolled down the hill, for road-metal; and some of the implements which shew so little signs of weathering were then, perhaps, disturbed from their resting-places.

From types of implements, as illustrating their relative ages, we have great difficulty in drawing conclusions with any precision. At Northfleet, for instance, five different forms of *hâches* were found; all made on the same spot, with great diversity of finish, at the same time that it continued to be a flaking floor. But there are some types, in our district, which seem to work in with other conditions, and help to classify our worked flints, on bases not too narrow, in something like a comparative scale. Therefore my list is roughly divided under the following heads:—



No. 25.
(Full size.)

- A. Nos. 1, 2, 3 are extremely worn, and roughly made ; they must have travelled far ; they constitute the oldest of my list.
- B. Nos. 4, 5 are less rudely made and worn by river action ; probably later in date.
- Tr. Nos. 6 to 12 are transitional. I am uncertain under which head to place them in consequence of peculiarities in form and wear, but they mostly belong to C.

	No.	Dimensions, Inches.	Where found.	O. D.	Mark.	Owner.
A.	1.	3·5 × 5·0 × 1·3	...Fane Hill ...	310	11	J. Evans
	2.	3·5 × 6·0 × 1·9	...Ditto	315	33	B. Harrison
	3.	5·0 × 3·0 × 2·0	...Ditto	315	25	Ditto
B.	4.	4·2 × 3·0 × 1·8	...Buley Farm..	420	26	Ditto
	5.	4·5 × 3·5 × 1·6	...Highfield	320	—	Harrison
	6.	3·5 × 2·4 × 1·1	...Kiln Field ...	420	64	Spurrell
Tr.	7.	4·5 × 3·0 × —	...Highfield	300	—	Evans
	8.	3·8 × 2·6 × 1·1	...Highfield	300	—	Prof. Prestwich
	9.	3·3 × 2·2 × 0·6	...Buley	415	23	Spurrell
	10.	2·5 × 3·5 × —	...Railway	312	16	Harrison
	11.	5·9 × 3·9 × 1·3	...Railway	312	29	Ditto
	12.	3·4 × 2·7 × 1·1	...Chart Farm...	375	—	Spurrell

1. Exceedingly river-worn ; the angles of chipping only to be discerned with difficulty. It is flat, like the Currie-wood specimen (Evans's *Stone Implements*, p. 531), which, however, is *not* worn.

2. Much worn ; deep red ; coarsely chipped ; conical shape. (See Plate, fig. 1.)

3. Coarse make ; same shape as last.

4. Better made than last ; heavy butt ; more snubby tip. (See Plate, fig. 4.)

5. Same type as last, very little water-worn.

6. Much damaged by surface wear ; one side nearly flat ; pointed ; like my Dartford Heath one, No. 2. (See under Darent.)

7. Resembles Mr. Evans's fig. 436 (*Stone Implements*).

8. Yellow brown ; oval ; flat and thin ; much worn and polished.

9. Dark yellow ; oval ; flat and thin ; the base and tip of this, and the last, are indistinguishable.

10. Dark yellow ; broad butt ; tapering point ; uncommon form here ; butt broken in warp.

11. Found in coarse warp, 6 feet deep ; cream coloured ; smoothly polished ; flat and broad. (See Plate, fig. 3.)

12. Dark mottled brown ; somewhat weathered, and the point

C. Nos. 13 to 19 are not at all, or but slightly, worn; have more elegant forms, in increased variety, but still belong to the terrace gravels.

No.	Dimensions. Inches.	Where found.	O. D.	Mark.	Owner.
13.	$3.7 \times 2.6 \times 1.1$	...Buley	410	24	Harrison
14.	$3.5 \times 3.0 \times 1.1$	...Buley	410	—	Ditto
14a.	3.5 diameter	...Buley	415	27	Ditto
15.	$2.5 \times 2.2 \times 0.95$	...Buley	410	28	Ditto
16.	$2.8 \times 2.2 \times 0.8$	...Dunk's Green	150	20	Ditto
17.	$2.6 \times 1.9 \times 0.8$	...Buley	410	—	Spurrell
18.	$3.3 \times 2.7 \times 1.2$	...Bitchet	550	—	Spurrell
19.	$4.2 \times 2.5 \times 0.9$	...Buley	435	17	Harrison

exaggerated; it was found on patch of gravel, on the water-parting of the Medway and the Darent.

13. Pale yellow, symmetrical implement like the above, but in good condition; very flat, and smoothly chipped; a frequent shape. (See Plate, fig. 7.)

14. A piece is "weathered" out of side. This is a common form, and occasionally it is quite circular; a cutting edge all round, as in 14a.

15. Pale yellow, very closely resembling Mr. Evans's fig. 435, "Santon Downham."

16. Found 2 feet deep. (See Plate, fig. 8.) This form, with very little variation in its proportions, varies in its dimensions from double to half the present specimen. It is very common (especially near Buley) over the whole district. It is found on the hills on both sides of the Basted Valley; at the higher levels unworn; on the lower much polished. One found on the Home Farm, Puttenden level, 240 feet O. D., is less worn than this, which was found at 150 O. D. One from the Medway, at Aylesford (found *in situ* by A. Hickmott), O. D. 60, though identical in form, has lost all chipping marks by river wear, and is stained a deep olive brown. The amount of wear suffered by these implements may almost be measured, as they travelled horizontally and vertically.*

17. This differs from the last only in having the tip formed as a straight, bluntly cutting edge. (See Plate, fig. 9.)

18. A fragment broken by warping; but the tip is perfect, and remarkable for its sharp cutting straight edge, like a modern chisel, as in the last, but sharper. It was found by me 550-560 O. D., but in the act of coming down the valley with the rain wash.

19. Dark greenish yellow; sharp and unworn; it closely re-

* The shape of these implements, as of those like them from Hayes, varies with the size; the smaller and middle-sized ones when viewed edgeway.

D. Nos. 20 to 23 are forms found over the surface, irrespective of the gravel patches, and unworn by water; they are of a date much later than the preceding section, with better work, and forms different.

	No.	Dimensions. Inches.	Where found.	O. D.	Mark.	Owner.
D.	20.	$5\cdot2 \times 3\cdot2 \times 1\cdot2$	...Cop Hall.....	410	13	Harrison.
	21.	$5\cdot1 \times 3\cdot1 \times 1\cdot8$	...Fane Hill ...	340	—	Ditto
	22.	$5\cdot2 \times 3\cdot1 \times 1\cdot5$	...Rosewood ...	470	32	K. A. Society
	23.	$3\cdot7 \times 2\cdot9 \times 1\cdot0$	...Seal Chart ...	470	—	Spurrell

seembles Mr. Evans's fig. 440, from Gravel Hill, Brandon. This has a cutting edge all round; some thin implements, less elongate but of the same type, are very beautifully made.

N.B. The general resemblance of the above seven varieties to those recorded by Mr. Evans as coming from Santon Downham is noticeable.

20. This implement is absolutely unabraded; it is sharp enough to cut the fingers. The colour is white, and porcelain-like. Near this were found waste flakes in the same condition; evidently the relics of manufacture: also at Sheet Hill 350 O. D.; and at Crouch, and elsewhere. (See Plate, fig. 2.)

21. White, porcelain-like; surface weathered slightly.

22. Ditto, ditto, ditto. (See Plate, fig. 11.)

Found in 1863; given to Major Luard Selby, and by him to the Kent Archaeological Society.

23. Ditto, ditto, ditto.

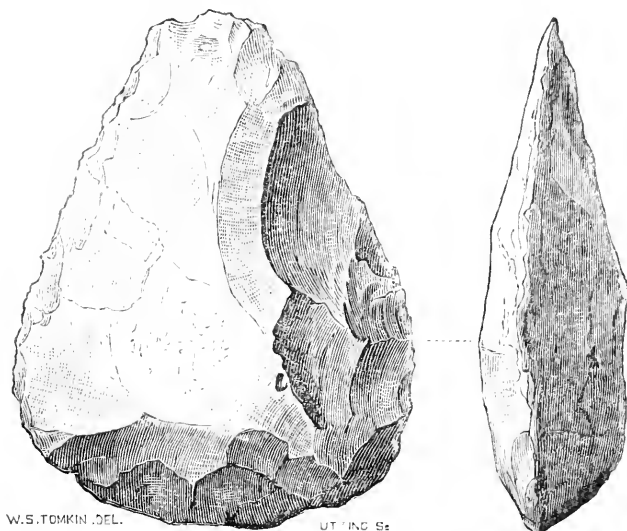
N.B. The edges of all the above are worked in right lines. The four implements, 20–23, are remarkably alike in mode of manufacture and general form, in colour, and in their peculiar bases and cutting tips. The last differs only in being shorter in the middle or body. They range from about 470 to 340 O. D., and appear to be of a later date, and to have been formed after the old river course had been altogether abandoned. On the Plate, fig. 6, is a small implement from Rose-wood. I think it belongs to this division.

usually present a curve like that shewn near fig. 8 on the Plate; and when viewed from the butt end, one like the horizontal curve. When viewed on the side, the chipping forms two faces, with a dividing line or ridge running diagonally across from the right at the butt upwards towards the left. Occasionally, however, the curves and ridges are reversed, or appear as if seen through the paper from the other side. As the implements which belong to this type increase in size, these appearances of sluc or twist disappear, the edges become straight, and the diagonal ridge can no longer be seen. It is the result of manufacture, and a defect got rid of when the size allows freedom in shaping; it shews also that the implement was chipped on one side, then turned over, with the same end toward the workman, and worked on that. Presuming that the majority were the work of the right hand in flaking, the rarer kind may have been that of the left, or of right and of left handed men,

E. Nos. 24 to 27 are cave types ; the workmanship is greatly superior, and their forms wholly differ from any previously described ; perhaps these are the latest of the series.

	No.	Dimensions. Inches.	Where found.	O. D.	Mark.	Owner.
E.	24.	$2.7 \times 2.2 \times -$	...Oldbury E. ...	—	—	Harrison
	25.	$3.4 \times 2.2 \times -$	...Ditto	—	1503	Sir J. Lubbock
	26.	$2.4 \times 2.2 \times -$	...Ditto	—	—	Ditto
	27.	$3.0 \times 1.7 \times 0.7$	...Ditto	—	—	K. A. S.

24. A beautifully worked implement, with very low, even chipping. The sides are straight ; it is nearly flat on one side, and rounded on the other. Bluish white.

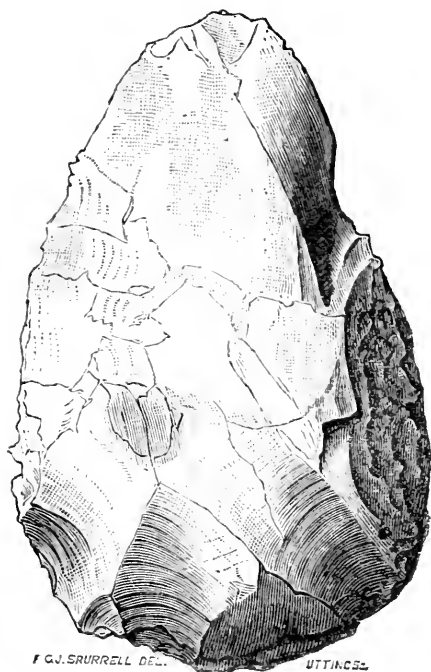


25. This is peculiar ; it is triangular, with straight sides, somewhat resembling the form of a native oyster ; the butt is equally thick either way, but the distant edge is thin, straight, and cutting.

26. Of rounded form ; bluish white ; the exact counterpart of a black implement from Le Moustier Cave, in the British Museum. (*See Woodcut on next page.*)

27. Flat on one side ; not so well made.

These four, 24-27, as well as others not so well formed, together with waste and used chips, all present the same mineral characters. The white coat is thin, shewing blue here and there ; they are of peculiar appearance, and differ from others in the locality. The close resemblance between these and some “*cave*” implements of France and England, has induced me to call them by that term provisionally.



The last three heads (C. D, E) have an increasing tendency to contain cutting implements; their tips being frequently straight, chisel edged, and not pointed, until in No. 25 (shewn on the first woodcut in this paper) the butt becomes a thick point, and the other end broadens out into a wide and trenchant blade. Thus they begin to resemble some neolithic forms. Though I have confined my account to palæolithic implements, clearly seen to be such, yet there are some, both from the Wealden and chalky sides of the North Downs Crest, concerning which it is difficult to determine whether they are palæoliths or neoliths, or intermediate in time, as they appear to be transitional in form and condition. I hope on a future occasion to be able to consider these anomalous forms, and also some of the ruder neoliths.

In describing the implements from the Basted Valley, and the Wealden district around Ightham, it is imperative to acknowledge the remarkable care with which Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham, has personally collected nearly every specimen. Even those from this district, now in the Collec-

tions of Sir John Lubbock, Mr. J. Evans, Professor Prestwich, and myself, with few exceptions, have been found by him. The freedom with which all are permitted to see his Collection, and the care with which he shews the localities he knows so well, is never stinted. I may say that he has shewn me every spot where he has found an implement, during the long period of his twenty-two years' search. Without this assistance from him it would have been difficult to have described them. To Sir John Lubbock my thanks are due for permitting me to make drawings of his implements.

NORTH DARENTH.

On the south of the chalk ridge, called the Back-bone of Kent, other finds have helped to complete the list of implements from the Darenth basin. Though, as yet, no gravel beds certainly answering to the high level of the Wealden ones are known, there are evidences pointing to the probability that they will be found; as, of course, they once existed. An interesting *hâche* was found by Mr. W. Whitaker,* F.G.S., on a hill, about 250 O. D., near Horton Kirby. It is evident from the situation that it once lay in the Darenth river bed, now running 250 feet below it. It is now in the Jermyn Street Museum; this probably belonged to the 300–400 line of gravels, of the district. The next in elevation was found near Erith, O. D. 175. Its dimensions are $4.8 \times 4.4 \times 1.5$; it is of a cherty flint.† Others were found in gravels at 100 O. D.; one being like the Wealden No. 6.‡ Besides these, a manufactory was found in the Crayford brickearths, at about 30 O. D. by myself;§ and lastly I have an implement, found in the gravel of an old course of the Darenth-Cray, at Mr. C. Beadle's yard, in Erith village, about 20 feet O. D. It is well formed, yellow-brown, heavy butt, and the opposite end a thin cutting edge, in a right

* J. Evans's *British Stone Implements*, p. 532.

† F. C. J. Spurrell in *Arch. Journal*, xxxvii., p. 298. See Evans and Spurrell *loc. cit.*

‡ The gravel of Dartford Heath and the Brent, which contains implements and flakes, shews a similar *fauna* to that of the same level at Northfleet.

§ *Quart. Jour. of Geological Society*, vol. xxxvi., p. 544.

line of over two inches, somewhat like No. 18, Bitchet. Dimensions, $4.1 \times 3.6 \times 1.8$ (Plate, fig. 5).

THE CRAY.

The Cray is considered as a branch of the Darent. It has not yielded many implements as yet. However, Mr. Evans has one from Currie Wood, found by himself. It has a special interest for us, and I regret that he has not engraved it. To his description I add a remark; it measures $4.3 \times 3.0 \times 1.5$ inches. If in shape it resembles his figure 462, as he says it does, it is not marked, and the difference as to wear is very great. In the chipping ridges there is no wear, they are perfectly sharp. I believe that it is what I have called a "land" implement, and it looks as if it had never moved far, but found its bed early in the clay with flints, having been but recently ploughed out. Its elevation was much over 500 O. D.

The implements found by Mr. Norman were just under the 250 feet level, and are in Sir John Lubbock's Collection.

THE RAVENSBOURNE.

Until two years ago, no paleolithic implement had been found within the Ravensbourne basin. In that year, Mr. Geo. Clinch found a few and published his discovery in a little pamphlet in which he appeared to connect them with the people who occupied the "British" camp at Keston. On hearing of his discovery, I immediately visited the spot, and he has kindly shewn me over the land on which the things were found, near Rows Farm at Hayes. The site is a patch of river gravel, between the 300-400 feet contour lines; but no part of the patch reaches the higher level there. Some of the implements have been washed and trailed down to lower levels. Many worn flakes can be easily found with them. These implements are comparable, in many ways, with those from Ightham; but they appear in the first three heads to be much more worn, especially the first two from Rows Farm. These last have the appearance of having been tossed on a sea-beach. The stream, which brought the gravel down, had nowhere a run of six miles

from the chalk escarpment; which distance appears inadequate to produce the wear they exhibit. At the time they were collected on this spot, the stream-water flowed from near Tatsfield, by Nash near Keston, and Rowes Farm towards West Wickham Court; and, being met by other streams from the westward, deposited its burden in the check caused by the meeting, previous to making its way southward through the gully between Hayes and West Wickham.

Since that day the dry valley, called Gates-bottom, has been cut down a hundred feet lower, and though not now contributing to the River Ravensbourne, the old high-level bed, as well as the Gates-bottom Channel, were once beginnings of that river; in all of which, some day, it is to be hoped that tools will be found.

The probability that the sea (which, during the deposition of the chalky boulder clay, rose to about the 400 feet contour, on the north of the Chalk Downs) tossed these rough implements on its beach is in accord with the unworn condition of the Currie-Wood implement, at the higher level, and of those from the "*Old Darenth*" bed at Ightham, which do not present the same appearances.

Fig 1, of Mr. Clinch's pamphlet, was a very roughly made *hâche*; the original coat remaining to shew how little chipping had been employed to shape the original pebble.

- A. { 1. $4.2 \times 3.6 \times 1.5$... Church Field... 330 ft. O. D.... 15 .. Clinch.
2. $5.7 \times 4.2 \times 1.8$... ditto ... ditto ... 38 ... —

This is of oval form, more worked, but less well shaped if anything; it has a portion knocked out of one side, which has, however, not shortened it.

- B. { 3. $5.0 \times 3.25 \times 1.5$ } Figs. 2 and 3 of Mr. Clinch.
4. $4.25 \times 2.5 \times 1.4$ }
5. $4.4 \times 2.9 \times 1.3$. His last figure.

- C. That which answers to the head C. contains implements resembling the Ightham (Wealden) list, Nos. 13-16; there are several circular ones. These, if mixed up with the Ightham finds, could not be easily separated, except from the fact that they are much more worn.

6. One marked 27 is $2.9 \times 1.9 \times .85$.

7. Ditto 165 is $1.8 \times 2.1 \times .9$.

This last has been so much used at the tip as to have worn

off more than one inch (see Plate, fig. 10), having been nearly the size of fig. 8.

- D. One, marked 162, measures $4.8 \times 3.0 \times 1.1$. This was found near the others, but, unlike them, which are all dark yellow, it is a bright porcelain-like white; the tip (perhaps one inch) is lost. In form, mode of chipping, mineral character, sharp unworn condition, and relative situation, it resembles so very closely those Ightham Wealden specimens 20-23 as to be almost identical with some of them.

With the Wealden implements bracketed under similar letters, A. B. C. D., these form a perfectly parallel series. It is likely that the lower level of from 80-100 feet, at which they were found, is part of the 300-400 feet terrace, on the chalk hills.

EBBSFLEET.

The little valley winding from the crest of the Downs, northward by Meopham, and Southfleet to Northfleet, is called the Ebbsfleet when Springhead is reached; and thence to the Thames, receiving affluents from Cobham, it was, until lately, tidal. But it is noticeable that in the higher parts, near Meopham, Nurstead, and Cobham, all situated somewhere between the 300-400 contour, Mr. W. Whitaker, F.G.S.,* found broken implements of palæolithic type.

Near Swancombe I found an implement at 150 O. D.; and also the butt-half of a worn implement *in situ*, at 100 O. D., in the gravel under the river loams which cover the little tongue of high land lying a quarter of a mile west of Northfleet Church. I found, also, several unworn flakes in association with Elephantine, Rhinocerine, Equine, Bovine, and Cervine remains. Half a mile south-west of this spot is another cutting, in the valley below; where, about 20 feet above O. D. or less, I found a kind of beach, on which lay several *hâches*; they lay, according to the slope, from 5 to 25 feet below the surface. This represents a fall or excavation in the river course of over a hundred feet, since the last-mentioned level, and that within the distance of only a quarter of a mile. Mammoth remains of great size, also those of Rhinoceros, Bos, Bison, Horse, Deer, etc., are found on this spot. Here perfect *hâches* of

* J. Evans's *Stone Implements*, p. 535.

five distinct kinds and make were obtained, and some unfinished and spoilt examples. I have examined many thousand flakes, and discovered numerous flint hammers, and knapping tools, with which the *hâches* were made, also some elegant slicks or scrapers of peculiar form, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other. Of the hammers some were pointed, and some flat headed, being "used" at the edges of the "face." A number of flakes, mostly flat, and thin, and hollow on one side, varying in weight from 1 oz. to 8 lbs., were also found; the method of using them resembled that of the bricklayer's trowel.

One implement is peculiar; it is a large mass of flint, weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; it is a squarish block at one end, with a long thin prolongation at the other; this at the point has been roughly chipped to sharpen it, and the whole irresistibly suggests an apparatus for cutting a hole in ice or splitting bones. Maximum dimensions, $10\cdot5 \times 7\cdot7 \times 4\cdot5$.

I give a few others.

1. $6\cdot2 \times 3\cdot4 \times 1\cdot5$. A flint fresh picked out of the chalk; the tip is chipped to a point, and one side only is chipped to the butt.
2. $5\cdot5 \times 3\cdot5 \times 2\cdot1$. A well-formed tool; it is water-worn, but of precisely the same form as some unfinished specimens found on the same spot.
3. $5\cdot6 \times 3\cdot0 \times 1\cdot2$. Beautifully thin and pointed, about 2 inches of one side left unworked; resembles fig. 6 of Mr. Evans's Plate I. of French implements.
4. $6\cdot0 \times 3\cdot6 \times 1\cdot3$. Like the above, but coarser.
5. $3\cdot7 \times 2\cdot8 \times 1\cdot3$. Short and stumpy.
6. $4\cdot0 \times 2\cdot0 \times 1\cdot0$. A clumsy flake, trimmed to a sharp point.

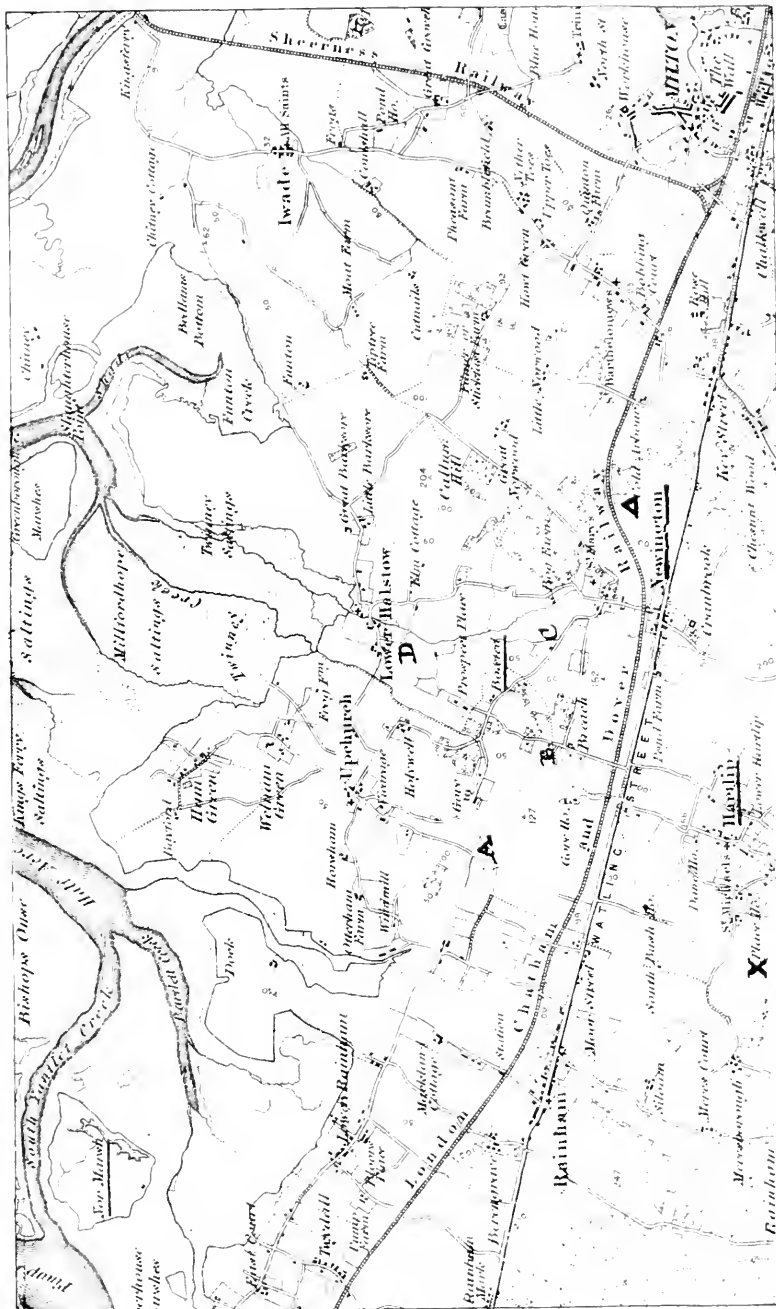
The above implements resemble others from similar situations in the Somme Valley.

7. $4\cdot0 \times 2\cdot8 \times 0\cdot9$. This *hâche* was thus made: a mass of flint was trimmed from the sides, and worked roughly into a rounded form at the top. This worked part was then detached at a single blow (by the pointed hammers mentioned above), leaving a turtle-back flake; when trimmed on one side only, such a flake was used as a scraper or slick; when trimmed on both sides, and worked to a point, it became a *hâche*.

DISCOVERY OF FOUNDATIONS OF ROMAN BUILDINGS AND OTHER REMAINS NEAR LOWER HALSTOW, KENT.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

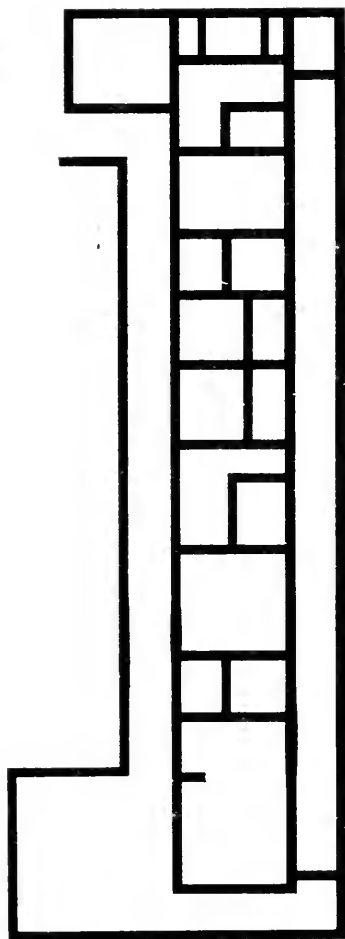
On the 3rd of August 1880 intelligence was received of the discovery of fragments of Roman pottery, tiles, and other evidences of occupation, in a field known locally as "The Earth Pit," lying between Newington Church and the village of Lower Halstow. This field, which has been worked for brickearth for some years past by Mr. John Wood of Singlewell, is a continuation of Boxted Farm, but does not belong to it. Reference to the accompanying map will render description of the situation of the field unnecessary. On the "lower road" to Lower Rainham and Gillingham, that part which I have marked A B, has long been disused as a permanent way. The site of the discoveries lies beneath the letter "a," in the name of *Boxted*, on the map. The writer during his frequent visits to the locality noticed several patches of ground thickly strewn over the surface with broken tiles and mortar rubbish, and consequently cautioned the brickmakers to exercise great care in the event of their coming upon traces of walls or pavements. The caution was given none too soon, for within a few days (9th February 1882) the wall of a room was exposed, and a small portion of a tessellated floor remained *in situ*, paved with sandstone cubes. The tesserae were fixed by means of a white cement, and firmly set in a three-quarter inch bedding of concrete made of lime, sand, and pounded tile; the whole being laid upon a base levelled with fine gravel. The original size of the apartment could not be ascertained, as it had been torn up by the plough. Two or three gallons of sandstone and hard chalk tesserae were found upon the spot, together with fragments of pottery, a spindle whorl of bone, and a "middle



Sheet 1 of the Medway, Kent

MAP SHEWING SITES OF ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED AT
 RAINHAM, HARTLIP, BOXTED, UPCHURCH, AND THE SOUTHERN CREEKS OF THE MEDWAY
 Scale one inch to a mile

— PLAN OF —
— ROMAN FOUNDATIONS discovered at —
— BOXSTED near NEWINGTON KENT —
— September 22^d 1882 —



— SCALE OF — 0 10 20 30 FEET —

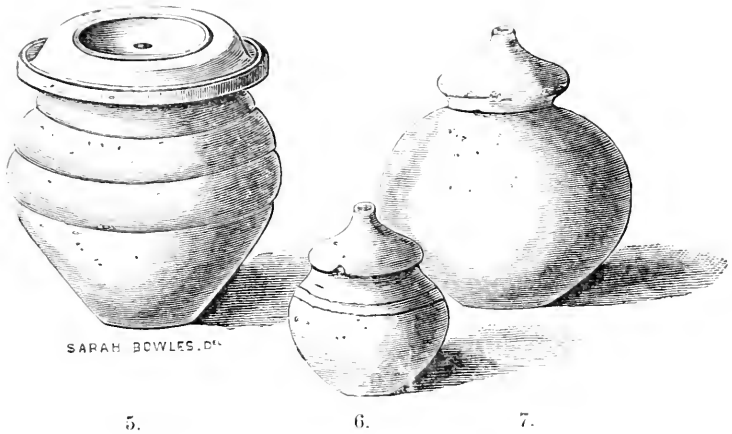
brass" coin of Vespasian. About thirty yards to the south-west a well was met with, filled up with Roman materials; some of the debris was cleared out, among which we found a bronze finger-ring and a hair-pin. Within a hundred yards of the well coins of Domitian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, and Lucilla were exhumed. These interesting discoveries led to a careful examination of the ground about sixty yards distant, towards the west, on Boxted Farm, where, two years previously, the writer had detected pieces of tile and mortar scattered over a large area, leading him to suppose that a Roman building had once occupied the site. Mr. Stevens, the tenant of the farm, confirmed this supposition by stating that for several years the plough had struck upon foundations, and that when the corn was up about two feet high the walls could be distinctly traced. Mr. Stevens subsequently gave the writer an opportunity of seeing this, and assisted in marking the boundary, so that excavations might be commenced after the harvest. On 22nd September 1882 the ground was opened, and a wall immediately discovered at a depth of fourteen inches. The work progressed so rapidly that by the end of November the extensive foundations figured upon the plan were laid bare. The suite of compartments occupying the centre of the plan made a total length of 193 feet 3 inches, and a uniform width of 23 feet, the whole being unpaved. The walls averaged 22 inches in thickness, and where tested gave a foundation of 3 feet. They were chiefly constructed of flint, sandstone, or rag, and tufa roughly set in mortar; the outer or eastern wall being almost entirely built of tufa. The exterior chamber, towards the north-east, appeared to have been the only one used as a habitation. From the suspicious nature of the soil it was deemed necessary to dig out the area of this room to a depth of 3 feet; a quantity of broken tiles were met with, also fragments of various kinds of pottery, including some fine examples of figured Samian ware. It was evident that the walls had been adorned with fresco painting, as several pieces of plaster were found coloured in red, yellow, white, black, brown, and blue. Outside the north wall of this apartment a wide and deep trench was dug, disclosing

Roman remains to a depth of seven feet, two Roman coins, small brass of Domitian, numerous fragments of glass vessels, a piece of ground window-glass, specimens of Upchurch and Durobrivian ware, broken tiles, two pieces of white marble, two fibulae, the handle of a ligula, two hair-pins, the head of one skilfully ornamented, a pair of nail-cleaners, a pair of tweezers, and a pair of ear-picks, all of bronze. The three latter are châtelaine appendages. Many good pieces of embossed Samian were discovered, decorated with floral devices, arabesques, figures of men, dogs, etc.; likewise portions of paterae, with the following potters' names: SECVNDINI, OPPARO, OFSECVN, OFCEN. At the spot marked with an arrow on the plan a trial hole was dug, revealing much broken pottery and tiles, also a bronze ligula and a stylus. It is somewhat remarkable, considering the extent of the excavations and foundations, that so little (about two tons) was discovered of the material which once formed the upper structure of the building. This may perhaps be accounted for in two or three ways. The present tenant states that for twenty years he has been ploughing up and removing the wreck of the fallen building; it is therefore reasonable to suppose that his predecessors did the same. Such evidence might be considered conclusive; but the fact must not be lost sight of that the very early church of Lower Halstow, which is close by, is built almost entirely of Roman materials. Tufa, oolite, rag, blocks of Roman mortar, and innumerable tiles with *mortar attached*, are everywhere to be seen in its walls, and were without doubt taken from some neighbouring ruin. It is possible that the Boxted foundations supported a partial superstructure of wood; if so, very little would be left after the decay of the timbers. My friend Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., who was present on two or three occasions during the excavations, is of opinion that we have discovered the remains of an agricultural store or granary, and that the north-east corner may be the site of the dwelling of the owner or bailiff. As that end of the building was doubtless connected with the tessellated floor and wall described in the earlier portion of this paper, we may infer that it was a residence of large dimensions. Holes were

dug between the points above mentioned, and the continuation of the walls proved, but they were too much dilapidated to have repaid further exploration. It will be seen on referring to the map that the district around Newington was of considerable importance in Roman times, and doubtless thickly populated. The field marked **A** (close to *Cold Arbour*) is the site of a cemetery, and derived the name of "Crockfield" from the immense number of urns found there, as mentioned by Hasted in his *History of Kent*.^{*} Hartlip also furnished a Roman villa, not far from the *Place House*, marked on the map as **X**, particulars of which may be found in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. The road marked C D was used as a bye-road to Halstow within the memory of persons now living. It was probably done away with in consequence of the boggy nature of the land, caused by the water-course which runs almost parallel with it. The low-lying tract of land on each side of a stream (the Libbet) between Newington and Halstow Churches is a "peat-bog," and has been used as an "osier-bed" for many years. The marshes intersected by endless creeks of the Medway, to the north and east of Upchurch, are the site of the far-famed Roman potteries,[†] now periodically submerged, from which every important collection throughout England has been enriched. It will be as gratifying to all archaeologists to learn, as it is to the writer to record, that the Right Hon. Lord Harris, the owner of Boxted, not only permitted the excavations to be carried on there, but with great liberality requested to be allowed to share the expense. The tenant, Mr. Stevens, also very generously placed the field at the disposal of the writer from September until March, and evinced the keenest interest in the progress of the work. The plan was kindly prepared by Mr. G. Gates Warren.

* Folio edition, vol. ii., p. 561.

† *Coll. Ant.*, vol. vi.



ROMAN URNS FOUND NEAR RAINHAM CREEK, ON THE MEDWAY.

BY HUMPHREY WOOD.

SEVEN Roman vessels were discovered in January 1881 by men who were digging clay from the "Saltings," on the north of Rainham Creek, between Bartlett Ness and Nor Marsh. They were 20 feet from the water's edge, standing on a level in an upright position, and in the form of a circle about 3 feet in diameter, at a depth from the surface of 10 to 14 feet. Three of the urns had covers on them, and these contained calcined human remains. At the bottom of the largest of the three was some long human hair, broad, plaited, and coiled round. The contents unfortunately did not share the care and

attention bestowed on the vessels, as they were dispersed during the “washing” operation, before they were seen by me. The heights of the vessels are—No. 1, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; No. 2, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; No. 3, 6 inches; No. 4, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; No. 5, 7 inches; No. 6, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; No. 7, 6 inches.

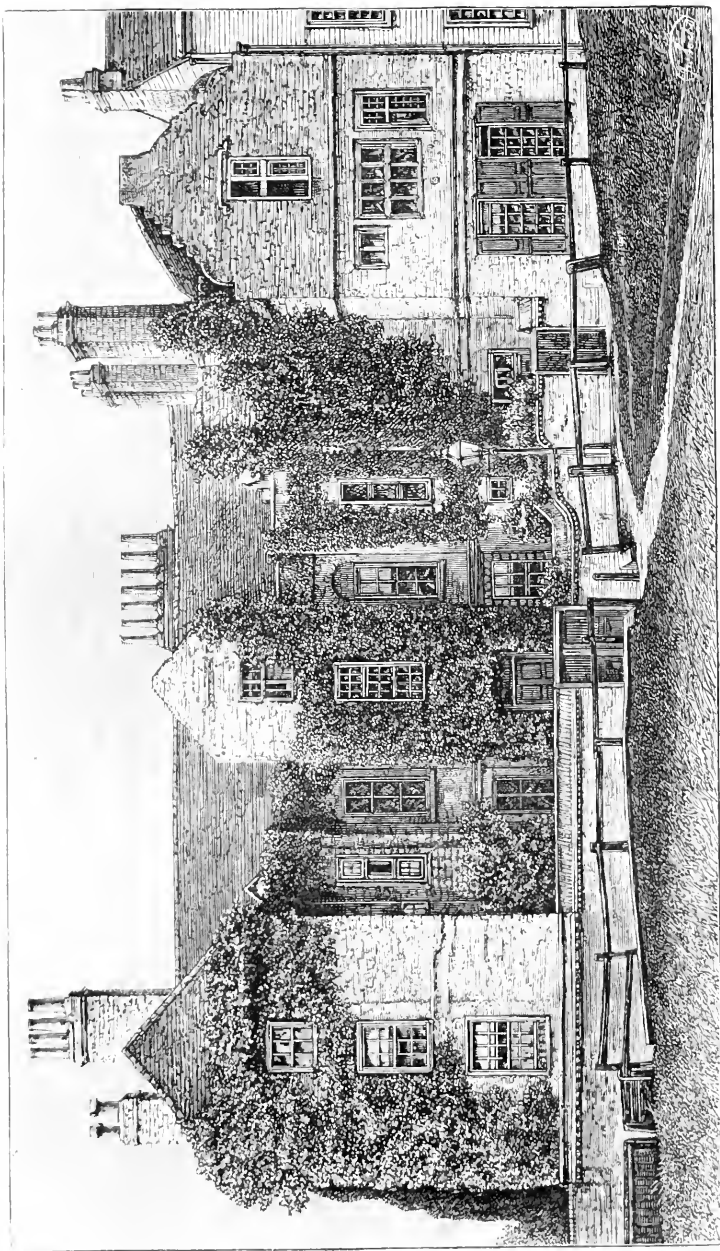


The cover of No. 5 is a *patena* of the Samian pattern, but of different material. It is of a purplish hue, and has an attempt at a potter's mark on the interior; the familiar letters O F only being legible. The urn itself is different; coarse in material, and brown in colour. The urns Nos. 6 and 7 and their covers are of compact material, with smooth surface, of a purplish hue. The other vessels are coarser.

There are one or two points of interest attaching to this deposit. Mr. Roach Smith, in his paper* entitled *Remains of Roman Pottery on the Banks of the Medway, etc.*, alludes to the fact that funereal deposits had been discovered in the upper ground;

* See *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi. The position of Nor Marsh is shewn in the map which accompanies that paper.

but not in the lower or marsh ground where these vessels were found, within a few feet of the water's edge. He adds that this lower ground is higher now by 2 or 3 feet than it was in the time of the Roman occupation. His opinion is supported, I think, by the great depth at which this discovery was made, viz., 10 to 12 feet below the surface. That it was a funereal deposit there can be no doubt from the orderly disposition of the vessels, and from the contents of at least three of them. It will be observed that three of the vases have the peculiarity of having lids or covers, two of which were evidently made for the purpose. I do not remember meeting with any such before. No other articles of domestic use or ornament than the smaller vessels were found. Mr. Roach Smith, in concluding his paper above mentioned, leads us to expect something further from his pen in connection with discoveries in this locality. It is to be hoped that he may take notice of the discovery of these seven vessels. They are at Chatham, in my possession.



To face p. III.

RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER, A.D. 1880.

“RESTORATION HOUSE,” ROCHESTER.

BY WILLIAM BRENCILEY RYE.

IN my paper on “Visits to Rochester and Chatham,” which was read at the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester in July 1863, and printed in Vol. VI. of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, when speaking of Charles II.’s visit to Rochester at the time of his restoration, I hazarded an opinion that Colonel Gibbons’ house, at which the King was received and entertained, was probably “Eastgate House” in the High Street, and that that known as “Restoration House” in Crow Lane, St. Margaret’s, was then the residence of Sir Francis Clerke, M.P. for Rochester, whom Charles knighted on that occasion.* Mr. Stephen Thomas Aveling, the present owner of “Restoration House,” has kindly furnished me with valuable information, partly derived from documents in his possession, which appears to me to satisfactorily establish the fact that his house, and not “Eastgate House,” was the actual resting-place of King Charles on the 28th and 29th of May 1660.

In one of the title-deeds the mansion is described, shortly after the death of Sir Francis Clerke, as “lately in the possession of Sir Francis Clerke, and *in the occupation of Richard Gibbons.*” Francis

* On the same day the King knighted at Rochester William Swan of Denton, co. Kent; also Baynham Throckmorton, a Gloucestershire gentleman, and George Reve of Twayte, Suffolk. (*Le Neve’s Knights made by Charles II.*, 1873, p. 56.)

Clerke was the son and heir of Henry Clerke, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, M.P., and Recorder for Rochester. He married, as his third wife, the widow of Dr. Hardy, Dean of Rochester. He therefore must have inherited the property from his father, who came into possession of “Restoration House” by his marriage with Grace, the daughter of George Morgan, gent., of Rochester, in or about the year 1607.* Francis Clerke also inherited the manor of Ulcombe, where he died in 1683, aged 62. He was twice M.P. for Rochester.†

Colonel Gibbons was not a Royalist. During the usurpation he received grants of royal and episcopal lands, which he was on the point of losing on the return of the Sovereign. Probably the friendship of Clerke for Gibbons, and his well-known loyalty, induced the King to accept Gibbons’ hospitality. I am therefore inclined to think that Colonel Gibbons, who was quartered with his regiment in Rochester when he received his royal guest, was residing temporarily at “Restoration House” by favour of the owner, Francis Clerke.‡ It is noteworthy, however,

* One John Wright, to whom this and other property passed, covenanted to produce a deed, dated Dec. 5, 5 James I., whereby *Nicholas* Morgan, of the Inner Temple, conveyed to Henry Clerke, of the Middle Temple, and Grace his wife, “a messuage and several pieces of land in St. Margarets neare the citty of Rochester.” It is possible that Nicholas Morgan was the first owner. Hasted (and Le Neve) call him *George* Morgan.—S. T. A.

† His son and heir Francis was also M.P. for Rochester. He died in 1691, aged 26, and was also buried at Ulcombe.

‡ Is it possible that Gibbons was *foreibly quartered* on Restoration House? Clerke seems to have made a composition in 1648, as appears by the following letter:—

“Honoured Gent.

“Your Order of y^e 10 of Decemb. last upon y^e Peticion of Walter Jenkins for a p’ticuler of y^e estate of ffrancis Clarke of

that in the assessment made in Rochester the 25th of September of this year (1660) for the poll-money levied for disbanding the army, neither Clerke nor Gibbons is mentioned; the inference may be that the house was not at that time occupied.*

On the last day of June 1667 the celebrated Mr. Samuel Pepys, after a hard morning's work in viewing the dockyard and examining the defences at Chatham and Upnor, shortly after the disastrous expedition by the Dutch up the Medway, walked into Rochester Cathedral, but he had no mind to stay to the service, preferring a visit to the *White Hart Inn*,† where he had previously ordered a bed, and where he now refreshed himself with a drink (he does

Rochester, Esq., we received. In answer whereunto be pleased to understand that we have perused the bookes and papers of the late Comtee for Sequestracon in this county, and cannot find any p'ticular of the said Mr. Clarkes estate remaining. But we find that y^e 26 of August 1648 a composicion was made for y^e said M^r Clarkes Delinquency for y^e said Comtee for 200^l, w^{ch} was paid accordingly.

“We rest,

“Your most humble serv^{ts}

“JOHN BROWN. G. LEESE ROBERTS. THO. MONNE.

“Maidstone 9 January 1651.

“For the honoured the Commiss^{rs} for advance of money sitting at Haberdashers hall, London.”—S. T. A.

(*Royal Composition Papers*, 3783 to 3880,
vol. xlviii., 1st series, p. 196, Record Office.)

* The names of Clarke and Gibbons are not in the assessment of 1660. (*Lay Subsidies, Record Office*.) But on July 8th, 1662, I find an entry in “an accompt taken by me Thomas flight Bosholder in the Bourrough of Southgate Rochester of all Harthes or Chimnies in the same—S^r frances Clarke ffifteene, 15.”—S. T. A.

† The White Hart Inn is still in existence, and the date of its establishment (Richard II.'s reign) is noted on it.—S. T. A.

not tell us what this beverage was). The streets were full of soldiers, and he thought it "very odd" when he heard the "Scotch march beat by the drums before the soldiers." Afterwards, in company with his friend Mr. Creed, he went over the Castle, and then strolled into the fields—"a fine walk, and there saw Sir F. Clerk's house, which is a pretty seat,* and into the cherry garden,† and here met with a young, plain, silly shopkeeper and his wife, a pretty young woman, and I did kiss her, and we talked and eat our dinners together; and then to walk in the fields till it was late, and then to our inn, to supper, and then to bed, (this was 'corded') but could get no sheets to our bed, only linen to our mouths—and so to sleep."‡

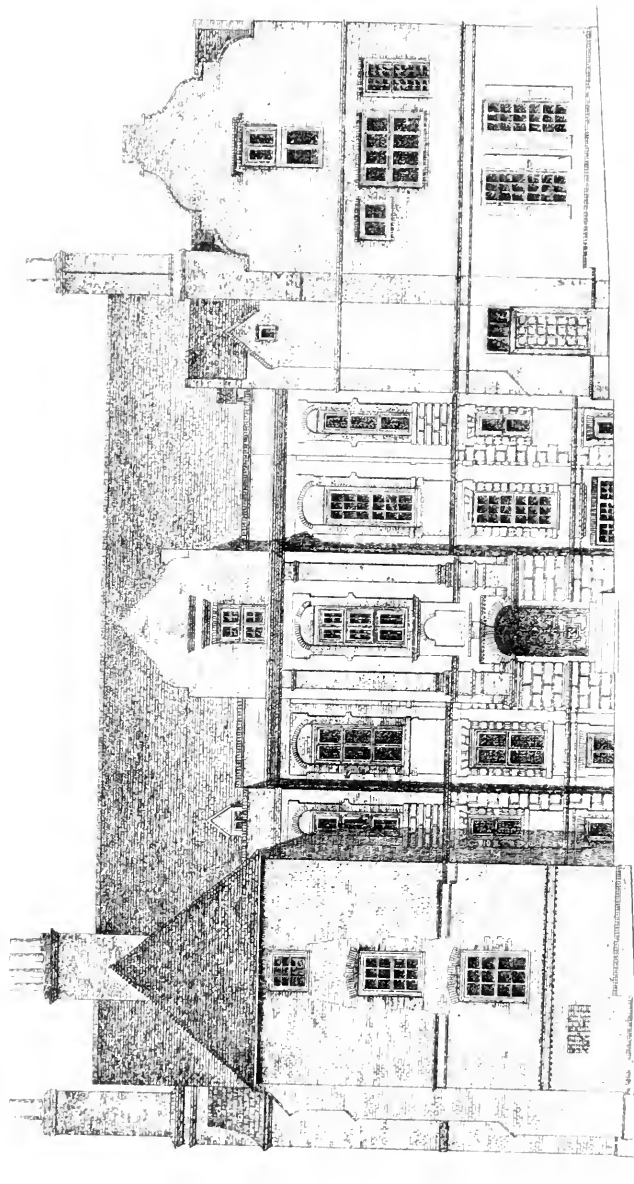
The well-known picturesque old mansion appears to be of the time of Elizabeth or James I., and is an interesting example of domestic architecture of the period. The Rev. Thomas Austen (Kentish Collection, *circa* 1760, Add. MS. 21270, Brit. Mus.) says, "Mrs. Baynard's great brick house in Crow Lane, I am told, was built by Sir T. Knight, whose family still exists

* Sir Francis Clerke was one of the Commissioners on the *Chest* at Chatham with Pepys in 1662. (*Diary*, Edit. Bohn, i., 349.)

† One of the title-deeds, 26 Feb. 1693, transferring the property to William Bokenham, has the following: "And all that Orchard or little piece of ground, planted with fruite trees, containeing by estimac'on half an acre more or lesse lying in St. Margaret afore-said, and adjoyneing or lying neare to the yard and gardens belonging to the said capitall messuage, and now or late in the occupac'on of Roger Pilcher, gardener." Roger Pilcher paid hearth-tax, July 11, 1662—"rec^d of Roger Pilcher for 3 fire hearths, 3s."—S. T. A.

‡ This quotation from Pepys occurs only in the recent edition of the *Diary* by the Rev. Mynors Bright, 1875, etc.

RESTORATION HOUSE. ROCHESTER.



FRONT ELEVATION.

H. BAKER
1883
J. F. Kelly, Print. and Engr. H. B. Baker, London, E.C.

in the county.* In 1681 it was occupied by David Jones, a physician," who died two years afterwards, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church (*Reg. Roff.*, p. 727). In Sir F. Clerke's time the house was considerably altered, and at one time it was divided into two residences, one of which was during many after years used for a Ladies' Boarding School.

Mr. Aveling informs me that he has lately discovered what seems to have been a private communication, through a panel, between the room in which Charles is said to have slept and the roof, and also with the room below and the basement. The entrance to the underground passage is 14 feet below the basement (which on that side of the house is on level ground), and consequently 14 feet below ground. But it is curious that this underground passage does not leave the house quite at right angles. Over the passage on every floor are windows cut through a wall 4 feet thick, at the same angle as the passage.

In the house there is some very good tapestry, which, according to tradition, was given by the "Merry Monarch" after his visit. The costume of the figures is of this period, and the tapestry was probably made at the royal works at Mortlake. "Restoration House," with its imposing front, quaint old gables, and clothed with luxuriant ivy, is a favourite subject with artists, and is seen to the best advantage from the "Vines" field—whilom the *Vineyard* of the monks of Rochester.† An excellent

* Austen was wrong about Sir T. Knight building the house; the Knights did not get possession of it until early in the eighteenth century, and in 1760 Thomas Knight of Godmersham sold it to John Baynard.—S. T. A.

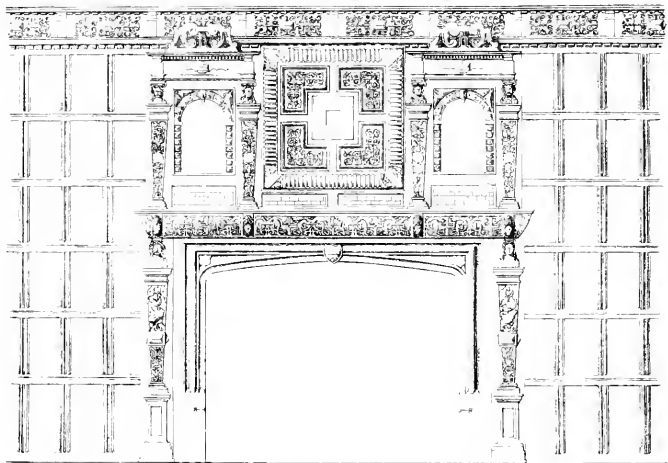
† The Account ("Compotus") of brother John Dane, the Cellarer of Rochester Priory, rendered 7 Ric. II. (1384), supplies

lithographic sketch of it from this point of view was made by Mr. W. Dadson in 1825; in the foreground is shewn the familiar group of stately elms, which then appear in vigorous growth.

the following curious items of payment in connection with the Vineyard of the Monks: “Custos Vinearum. In primis solut. i homini fodienti vineas hoc anno, x s. Item solut. ii garcionibus mundantibus vineas per annum, viij s. unde i iiij s. In iii vangis [spades] emptis cum ferris, x d. In i ferro pro tribulo [beetle or mallet], iiij d. In iii pipekoleres empt., vj s. j d.—Summa, xxiiij s. iiij d.” (*Dr. John Thorpe’s MSS. in Library of Soc. of Antiquaries*, bundle 17S.) In an early grant mention is made of “terrulam, que jacet inter *Crowlane* et *Vineam* predicti Prioris et Conventus.” (*Reg. Roff.*, p. 533.)

CHIMNEY PIECE RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER.

A.



Scale 1/4" = 1'

H.B.

HISTORY OF RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER.

BY STEPHEN T. AVELING.

RESTORATION HOUSE, or The Restoration House, is supposed to have been built between the years 1580 and 1600. The ground-plan of the house forms a letter **E**, the two outer projections forming wings, and the centre projection the porch.

It is built of red brick, and has an oak roof covered with red tiles. Most of the window frames and mullions are of oak, but some are of moulded brick. The porch, and the walls on each side of the porch, appear to have been cased, with a brighter red brick, some fifty years after the erection of the building. Some elaborate string courses, mouldings, pilasters, and decoration in brickwork were then added.

On entering the porch, the hall is on the right hand. At its farther end is the dais, raised about 6 inches above the level of the hall. Beyond this, in the southern wing, and at the back of the house is the drawing-room, panelled with oak, and having a handsome chimney-piece (A), which is illustrated on the opposite page. The armorial bearings of the Baynard family were inserted in the centre of the mantel, more than 150 years after the mantelpiece was erected. The west or front room in this wing has some tapestry which appears to have been made especially for it. The room above it contains a handsome chimney-piece (B).

Considerable alterations were made in the centre of the house about 1660, when a large drawing-room or ballroom was formed over the hall. A new and wide staircase was also added then. In the northern, or left hand, wing, at the back of the house, upstairs and at the end of the large room (the new staircase intervening) is the spacious room in

which, according to tradition, Charles II. slept on the eve of the Restoration.* This room was panelled and decorated with black and gold, but a fire (luckily confined to this room) destroyed most of the panelling. The cornice, with the original black and gold decoration, remains; and there is a good chimney-piece of about the year 1700. It is now used as a drawing-room.

The original staircase adjoins or is near to the dais-end of the hall, and is a picturesque specimen of late Elizabethan work.

In some of the passages there are double floors, or double ceilings; and between most of the floors and the ceilings below them, the space is filled with silver sand. Whether the sand was placed there to deaden sound, or to prevent the passage of rats and mice, is uncertain. As sound is readily conveyed from the extreme parts of the house, and as there is an absence of rats and mice, it is assumed that the latter suggestion is correct.

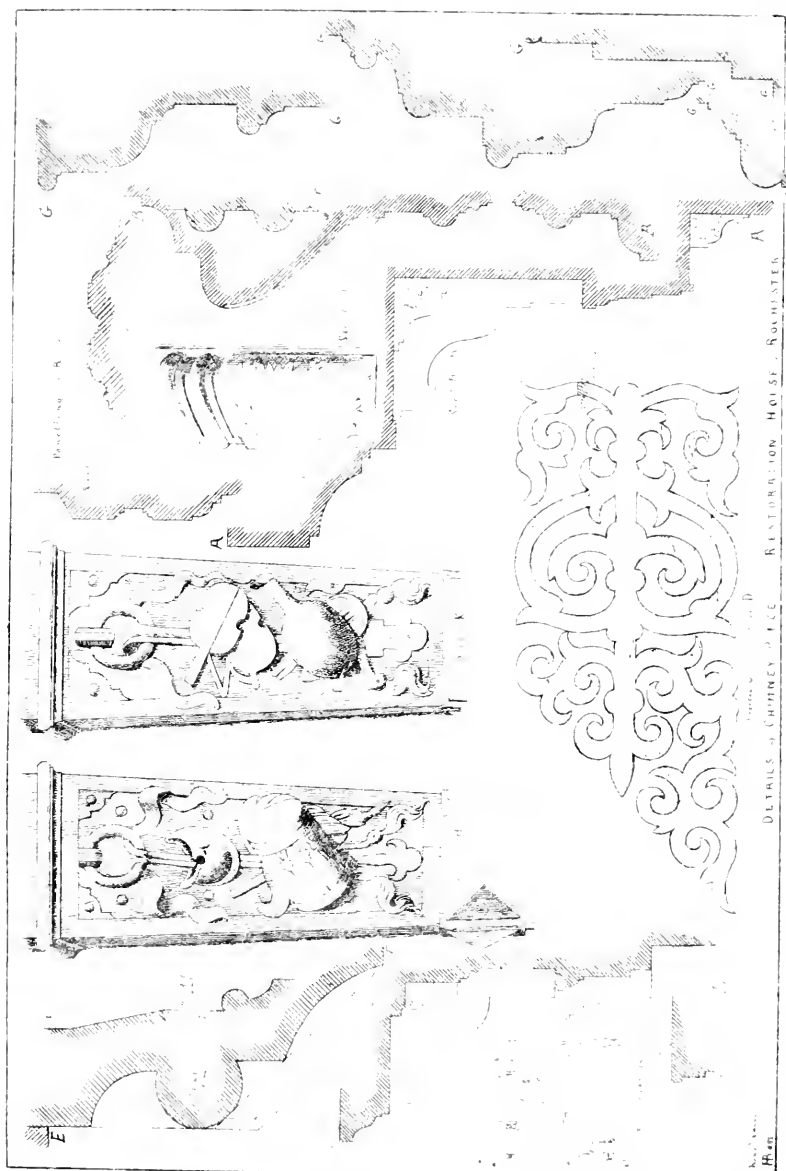
OWNERS OF RESTORATION HOUSE.

Nicholas Morgan of the Inner Temple, the first owner of whom there is any record, in 1607 conveyed the property to Henry Clerke of the Middle Temple and his wife Grace, daughter of George Morgan.

Henry Clerke was descended from the Clerkes of Wiltoughby. "Nor may I omit to take notice," says Dugdale, "that of this family was the famous Sir John Clerke in Hen. VIII.'s time (as constant tradition still affirmeth), who having taken the Duke of Longvile prisoner, at the battail of Spurs, was for that signal service rewarded by the King with an honourary addition to his Armes."

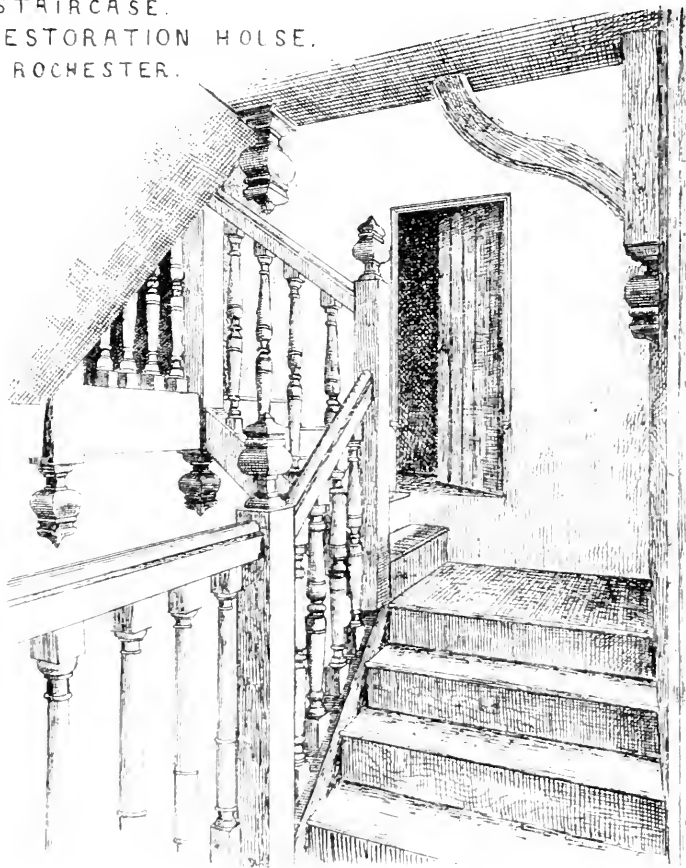
The arms of Henry Clerke were Argent, on a bend gules, between three pellets (ogresses), as many swans proper. He represented the city of Rochester in Parliament from the 18th to the 21st year of King James I., and in the 1st year of Charles I. He was succeeded by his son.

* Two iron tie-bars passing through the north wall of the house are formed into the initials of Sir Francis Clerke, F.C. They were inserted about this time.



DETAILS OF CHIMNEY-Piece RINTOUL HOUSE, ROCHESTER

STAIRCASE.
RESTORATION HOUSE.
ROCHESTER.



HB 113

1891. 11. 11. 1891.

Francis Clerke, afterwards Sir Francis Clerke, Kt., was M.P. for Rochester in the 13th and 32nd years of King Charles II. The exact date at which he inherited this house is not known, but he appears to have had possession in June 1652.

In 1693* the executors of Francis Clerke (Sir John ffranklyn of Lincoln's Inn and Thos. Halsey of Gt. Gadsden) conveyed "all that capitall messuage or tenement wherein Sir ffancis Clerke heretofore dwelt, and heretofore called White's, otherwise Crowlane, and now or late by the name of King Streete, or howsoever otherwise called, or whether called by any name or not, to Captain *William Bokenham* or Bokenham of the parish of S. Margaret next the City of Rochester in the County of Kent, Esq."

In the Church of St. Margaret is a silver-gilt flagon which was "the gift of W^m Bokenham, Esq.," and bears his arms: 1 and 4 (for BOKENHAM), Or, a lion rampant gules, on a bend azure three bezants; 2 and 3, a hand dexter. Crest: A demi-lion collared.

Harry Bokenham, "one of the brothers and coheirs of William," was the next owner. He married Margaret (afterwards the wife of Thomas Johnson), and had an only daughter Anne. He died before the 15th of June 1719.

Anne Bokenham seems to have married John Dumaresque of the parish of Saint Hillary, in the Island of Jersey, gentleman.

Henry May, Esq., Recorder of the city of Chichester (cousin of William and Henry Bokenham), who had some interest or share in the property, purchased it of Anne Dumaresque.

Thomas Knight of Godmersham, in the county of Kent, and of Chawton, county Hants, was the next owner. His arms were: 1 and 4, Vert, a bend fusily, and in base a cinquefoil or (KNIGHT); 2, Or, two chevronels gules, on a chief of the field three cinquefoils; 3, Gules, a fess between

* In 1693 some part of the property was sold to "John Wright, of the City of Rochester, Chirurgion," to whom passed the early title-deeds, he covenanting to produce them to Bokenham or his heirs, etc.

I understand that Mr. W. Ivatts of 8 Danes Inn, Strand, is about to print a Pedigree of the Bokenham family.

six billets or. On an esentcheon of pretence a chevron between three lions' jambes (AUSTEN). Attached to one of the title-deeds is Thomas Knight's seal, bearing these arms.

Thomas Knight, jun., and his father, cut off the entail, in the year 1757; and, after holding the estate for thirty years, Mr. Knight sold it, in 1759, to Mr. Baynard.

John Baynard, of the city of Rochester, Esquire, by his will, dated 10th of April 1788, bequeathed all his property in St. Margaret's, "together with the furniture, globes, and china, now in the great room of my dwelling-house there, unto my sister (Elizabeth Baynard, spinster) during her life; and then to the only daughter of the late Admiral Nicholas Haddock." This will was proved on the 20th of July 1792. The arms of Baynard are: Sable, a fesse between two chevrons or,

Elizabeth Holworthy of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, only surviving daughter of the late Admiral Haddock, in 1793, sold the property to her son Charles Holworthy, clerk, of Brampton, in the county of Huntingdon.

1793. The Rev. *Charles Holworthy* held it from 1793 until 1799.

Walter Prentis, Mayor of the city of Rochester, purchased the house of Mr. Holworthy, 1 July 1799. The Prentis family, having held it nearly fifty years, sold it in 1847 to *Richard Berridge*.

Stephen Thomas Aveling, the present owner, bought it of Richard Berridge in 1877.

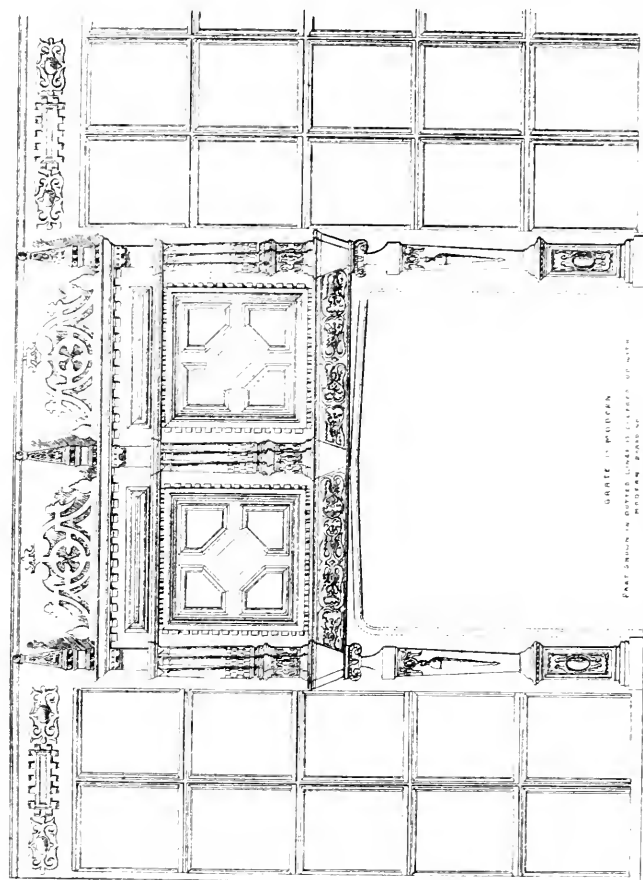
OCCUPIERS OR TENANTS OF RESTORATION HOUSE.

In 1660 Richard or Robert Gibbons occupied the house; and Roger Pilcher had the garden.

From 1681 to 1693 David Jones, a physician, and William Belcher were the tenants of the house and garden respectively.

In 1719 the occupant was Mr. Baynard; probably John Baynard, who died April 27, 1750, aged 71, and was buried in the chancel of Shorne Church.

CHIMNEY PIECE. RESTORATION HOUSE. ROCHESTER.
B.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Model 2,000, 18.

Herbert Baker, Jr.

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"
C. F. Kell, Photo-Litho Co., Boston, Land in, E.C.

After this period we find that the house was divided. The tenants in 1757 were Jane Baynard, widow, and — Wilkes; they likewise divided Pilcher's garden. This is the first notice of a division of the house.

Before 1799 Mrs. Ann Balderson and Mr. Henry Weller had been the occupants; but in 1799 they had been succeeded by Henry Weller and Mary Boldenton, widow. From 1800 to 1825 Miss Sarah Maclean occupied the northern moiety. In 1825 Miss Mildred Maclean held it. From about 1850 to 1877 it was occupied first by Mrs. Sturge, and after her by the Rev. G. Chambers.

The southern moiety was occupied in 1834, by David Baxter Lewis. Since then, the tenants of that part have been, first Miss Barnes, and then Miss Jane Maclean, who now holds it.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. J. BAYNARD AND THOMAS KNIGHT, ESQ., OF GODMERSHAM.

No. 1.—BAYNARD TO KNIGHT.

ROCHESTER, 9 May, 1757.

It has been said here lately that you have some intention of selling the House my mother lives in; if you have, I hope, as she has been in it so many years, you will favour me, before other persons, with the terms you are inclined to part with it on, for I am willing to give a reasonable price for it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

J. BAYNARD.

THOMAS KNIGHT, Esq., at Godmersham, Kent.

7 June, 1757. Waited on Mr. Knight in St. James Square and offered him seven hundred pounds for the House.

No. 2.—KNIGHT TO BAYNARD.

SE'NOAKE, Sunday, 9th September, 1759.

SIR,—Mr. Wilks gave me notice a few days ago that he should quit my house, next door to Mrs. Baynard, at Ladyday next, or sooner, if I can get a tenant to my mind.

I have been applied to by a person who desires to hire it, and my carpenter at Rochester told me yesterday that two or three others had spoke to him about it, so that I have no doubt of having a tenant for it; but as I propose to sell the whole House, I once more make you an offer of it, that if you like to purchase it, you may make choice of your own tenant. The price I did set upon it was a thousand pounds, and I think your last offer to me was eight hundred pounds; if you are still in the same mind and will give me eight hundred pounds for it now, I will take it, and it shall be convey'd to you when you please. I have lately been at some expense in building a new stack of chimneys at Mrs. Baynard's, and I am now building another new stack at Mr. Wilks's house, which I believe will be at least twenty pounds charge to me, and makes the purchase so much the cheaper than it would have been two years ago.

122 HISTORY OF RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER.

I am now on my road to my house at Chawton, near Alton, in Hampshire, where I stay till the middle of next week, and where I shall hope to receive your answer, that in my return to Kent, I may leave my orders at Rochester accordingly.

Who am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
THO. KNIGHT.

To Mr. BAYNARD, at Mr. Hart's, at the Three Crowns,
near Durham Yard, in the Strand, Westminster.

NO. 3.—BAYNARD TO KNIGHT.

THE STRAND, 13th September, 1759.

SIR,—I received your favour of the 6th instant, and am much obliged for the offer you make me in relation to the House my mother lives in; but the utmost I proposed to give for it, and which I mentioned upon going out of your house in St. James's Square two years ago, was seven hundred pounds. Since that time I have laid all my ready money out upon land, and the remainder of what I have being locked up in the funds, and the discount upon them at present much more considerable than at that time, I cannot think of giving more than seven hundred pounds now, tho' you repair the chimneys, the expense of which, I conclude, does not amount to so much as the increase of dist. upon ye funds.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant.
J. BAYNARD.

THOMAS KNIGHT, Esq., at Chawton, near Alton, Hampshire.

NO. 4.—KNIGHT TO BAYNARD.

GODMERSHAM, NEAR CANTERBURY.
23rd September, 1759.

SIR,—I am sorry I misrepresented to you the price you had offer'd to me for my house at Rochester, but as I then set it at one thousand pounds I remember'd you did not come up to the money, but I really thought you had offer'd me eight hundred pounds, tho' I now suppose I was mistaken.

In your last, you say you cannot think of giving more than seven hundred pounds for it now, by which I understand you are willing to give that money, and as I am desirous of selling it now, I'll take your seven hundred pounds, tho' I might reasonably expect to be paid the expense of building the two stacks of chimneys which are just finished. However, if you don't think with me as to this particular, you shall have the House, etc., for seven hundred pounds, the conveyances to be made at your expense, and the title to be made good at mine, which is the usual method.

I desire the favour of your answer soon, as I defer letting it till I hear from you, tho' I have a tenant ready.

Please to direct to Godmersham.
I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
THO. KNIGHT.

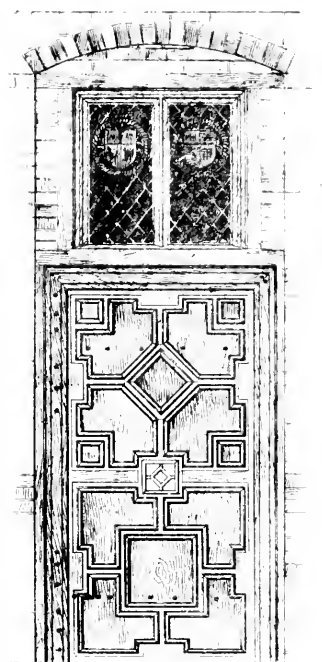
To Mr. BAYNARD, at Mr. Hart's, at the Three Crowns,
near Durham Yard, in the Strand, Westminster.

NO. 5.—BAYNARD TO KNIGHT.

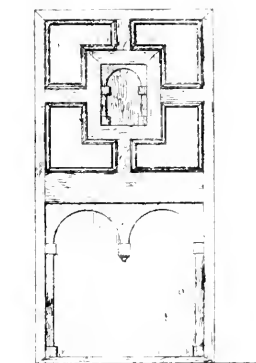
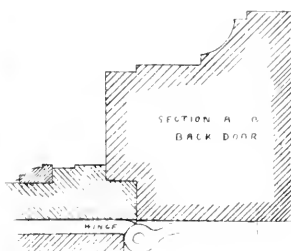
THE STRAND, 25th September, 1759.

SIR,—According to the offer made me in yours of the 23rd instant, I agree to give you seven hundred pounds for your House at Rochester, provided the works about the two stacks of chimneys are done at your expense. Having

RESTORATION HOUSE. ROCHESTER.



BACK DOOR.



DOOR INTO GREAT CHAMBER

Scale 1/4" = 1'

Text

Herbert Baker del.

H.B.

C.F. Wal. Postulate

Herbert Baker del.

HISTORY OF RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER. 123

been in Northamptonshire since my answer to yours of the 9th, I have neither sought after nor received any intelligence about the House, but shall go to Rochester on Saturday next, and should be much obliged to you if I could there meet with a line or two from you informing me what tenants have presented, the terms you or they may have offer'd each other, and what Mr. Wilkes's were, and whether there is any such thing as an account of particulars belonging to the House. I intend to return hither about Wednesday next, shall attend your pleasure about finishing the purchase, and am

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

J. B.

THO. KNIGHT, Esq., at Godmersham, near Canterbury.

No. 6.—KNIGHT TO BAYNARD.

GODMERSHAM, 28th September, 1759.

SIR,—You have the House at Rochester at seven hundred pounds, and I will pay the bills for the chimneys and all repairs to this time. The rent Mr. Wilkes paid was fifteen pounds a year; I believe no account was taken of things belonging to the House, but Mr. Wilkes agreed to leave some paperhangings in one of the rooms.

Mr. Wilkes told me Mr. Gordon desired to hire it, and Mr. Hicknot told me a purveyor of the dockyard spoke to him about it, and I have had several letters from Mr. Lacy, a dancing-master at Maidstone, who seems very desirous of hiring it; but I have not treated with any one about it, waiting to know your resolution.

I think it will be best for us to meet upon this occasion to settle our further proceedings, therefore if you'll come to the Red Lion, at Ospringe, next Monday morning at eleven o'clock, I'll meet you there, and Mr. Wilkes lives but half a mile from it. If you can't come there, write a line to me by the Rochester post-boy o' Sunday, to be left at the post-house at Canterbury o' Sunday evening.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

THO. KNIGHT.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will get Cable's bill and bring it with you.

To Mr. BAYNARD, at Mrs. Baynard's, near the Vines
in St. Margaret's, Rochester.

No. 7.—KNIGHT TO BAYNARD.

GODMERSHAM, 18th November, 1759.

SIR,—I have sent the Title-deeds of my House at Rochester to London by Mr. Knowler, Recorder of Canterbury, who goes to town to-morrow, and lodges in Essex Street, two or three doors below Devereux Court; if you'll please to call on him there he will deliver them to you.

I think there is everything sufficient to make the Title very clear. I have sent only the Abstract of the Recovery and Settlement, made by me and my son, because the great number of skins of parchment make the original very bulky. Mr. Knowler can give assurance of the Abstract being agreeable to the Deed, and if any thing further should be wanting, you'll please to apply to him before he leaves the town, and you shall have all the further satisfaction I can give you as to the Title.

Who am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

THO. KNIGHT.

Please to let me hear from you when your lawyer has examined the writings, whether he has satisfaction as to them from Mr. Knowler.

124 HISTORY OF RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER.

No. 8.—KNIGHT TO BAYNARD.

GODMERSHAM, 10th December, 1759.

SIR.—Mr. Knowler (on his return to Canterbury last week) acquainted me that your Attorney desires to have an abstract of the Deed of Bargain and Sale, 21 April, 1757, and the Recovery suffer'd in pursuance thereof, and the fine levied by Jn. Dumaresque and his wife, and Tho. Johnson and wife, 1719, and the fine levied by myself and my son to Mr. Knowler and Mr. Sawbridge, and to know when and where Eliz. Smith died, and whether she left any issue.

I here send you by the Ashford carrier the two Fines of Dumaresque, etc., and of myself and son, and an abstract (such as I can make, having no Attorney here) of the Deed of Bargain and Sale, 21st April, 1757, and thinking the Recovery of too much consequence to be trusted by a carrier, I have sent you an extract of the Estates contained in it, to shew that the house in St. Margaret's is included in it; but if your Attorney requires to have the Recovery sent up to him, I will send it by the first safe hand I can have the opportunity of, and I can certainly send it by Mr. Knowler when he comes to town next term.

As to Mrs. Eliz. Smith, I know nothing of her but what I see in these Title-deeds; nor do I know where or of whom to enquire after her. I should think your mother may have heard something of her, if she was living since your father lived in that house. I can only say that I have never heard of such a person or of any of her children, which, if she had been living, or left any issue, I should certainly have done in the thirty years I have had the estate, since Mr. Hen. May's death.

If the matters I here send you are satisfactory as to the Title (which you'll please to let me know), your lawyer may prepare a draught of the Conveyance, and shew it before it is engrossed to Mr. Knowler when he comes to town next term.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THO. KNIGHT.

No. 9.—KNIGHT TO BAYNARD.

GODMERSHAM, 26th December, 1759.

SIR.—It is above a fortnight since I sent to you, by a carrier, the writings which Mr. Knowler told me your lawyer required relating to the house at Rochester, and I desired you would let me know that you received them, and whether they were to your lawyer's satisfaction. Not having heard from you, I am apprehensive the carrier has been guilty of some neglect or mistake, therefore beg the favour of a line to know if they came to your hands.

Mr. Knowler will be in town the middle of January, ready to settle the draught of the Conveyance, and Mr. Sawbridge will be in town soon after, ready to execute it with Mr. Knowler, which I hope will be suitable to you in point of time.

Who am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

THO. KNIGHT.

To Mr. BAYNARD, at Mr. Hart's, at the Three Crowns,
near Durham Yard, in the Strand, Westminster.

No. 10.—BAYNARD TO KNIGHT.

THE STRAND, 27th December, 1759.

SIR.—The two Fines and Abstract which accompanied your letter of the 10th instant I delivered to Mr. Davison as soon as they came to my hands; he now desires to be informed when and where Mary Brewer, half-sister to Henry May, and wife of Thos. Brewer, died, and whether she left any children. I am at present confined here with the piles, but as soon as I can go to Rochester, will learn from my mother what she knows in relation to Eliz. Smith. In the meantime Mr. Davison will go on with his part.

I am, etc.,

J. B.

HISTORY OF RESTORATION HOUSE, ROCHESTER. 125

P.S.—Since I wrote the above I have received yours of the 26th, and tho' that of the 10th mentions nothing of a direct answer, I should have made one sooner, but I waited first for what Mr. Davison might have to say, and have since been much out of order. I will endeavour to see him to-morrow or next day and then write again. J. B.

No. 11.—BAYNARD TO KNIGHT.

THE STRAND, 29th December, 1759.

SIR,—Since my letter of the 27th, owning the receipt of yours of the 10th and 26th with the particulars which came in the former, I have seen Mr. Davison who will get a draught of the Conveyance ready for Mr. Knowler's perusal at the time you mention he will be in town.

I am, etc.,
J. B.

(The above letters were directed to THO. KNIGHT, Esq., at Godmersham, near Canterbury, Kent.)

No. 12.—KNIGHT TO BAYNARD.

GODMERSHAM, 31st December, 1759.

SIR,—I have the favor of both yours. In answer to your enquiry about Mary Brewer's death, etc., I can only say she died above 10 years ago, but I can't tell the particular year when she died nor the place where; she lived in town either in St. James's Place or Park Place, in St. James's Street, and in the country at Pashley, near Lamberherst, in Sussex, and she died at one of those houses, and I believe was buried at Tisherst, the parish where Pashley House is. She was a widow without children at the time of Mr. May's decease, and she continued so till her death. I know she left a will, and not knowing who was her heir-at-law, she gave her estate to Trustees for the use of such person as should prove himself to be her heir-at-law, by which it went to a barber who was her very distant relation, so that she certainly had no children. If Mr. Davison desires any further satisfaction as to this or any other matter relating to the Title, I am very desirous it should be made as clear as possible to you.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,
THO. KNIGHT.

I am sorry you have been ill and hope this will find you quite recover'd.

No. 13.—KNIGHT TO BAYNARD.

GODMERSHAM, 23rd January, 1760.

SIR,—Mr. Knowler told me that he should set out for London yesterday, and I propose coming to town next Monday for two or three days, therefore, if your Attorney will carry the draught of the Conveyance to Mr. Knowler so that he may peruse it this week, then it may be engrossed immediately and may be executed whilst I am in town.

Who am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,
THO. KNIGHT.

I shall set out from hence o' Saturday, and if your lawyer would have me bring with me any other writings than those which you have received, I desire you will let me know by to-morrow's post, that I may have your letter o' Friday night.

To Mr. BAYNARD, at Mr. Hart's, at the Three Crowns,
near Durham Yard, in the Strand, Westminster.

NOTES PROBABLY WRITTEN ABOUT THE TIME OF BAYNARD
AND KNIGHT.

In 1693 William Bockenham of Rochester, Esq., purchased this house.

Q. Whether he left any children, or how many brothers?

It is supposed he left two brothers, viz., Robt. Bockenham, who, in 1707, was commander of his Majesty's ship August, because in that year he makes his will and gives his estates in the parishes of Westwell, Little Chart, Hothfield, and Saint Margaret, Rochester, in trust for his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, for life, and then to her first and other sons, and in default of sons, to her daughters, and in default of daughters, then to his cousin Henry May.

Q. When and where Elizabeth Smith died, and whether she left any children?

Knight's Letter, 10th December, 1759. No. 8.

Wm. Bockenham had another brother called Harry, who had a daughter Ann, who, in 1719, was the wife of John Dumaresque, because in that year Dumaresque and his wife sold and conveyed their moiety of the house to Henry May.

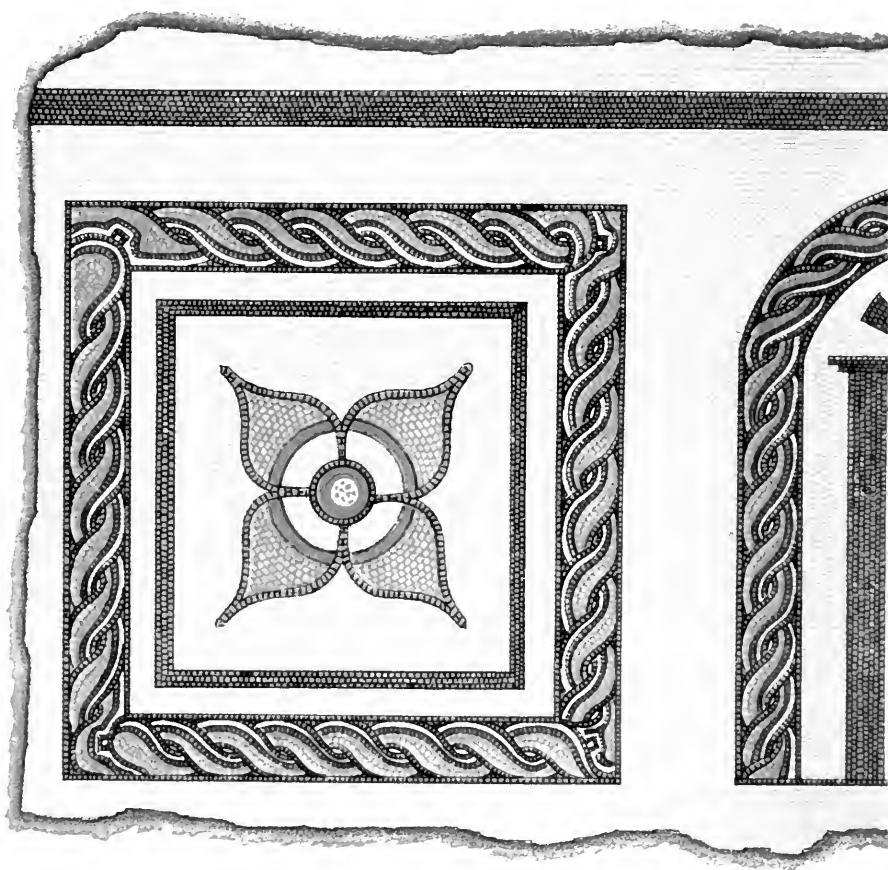
Henry May had a half-sister called Mary Brewer, wife of Thomas Brewer.

Q. When and where she died, and whether she left any children?

Vide Mr. Knight's Letter, 31st December, 1759.

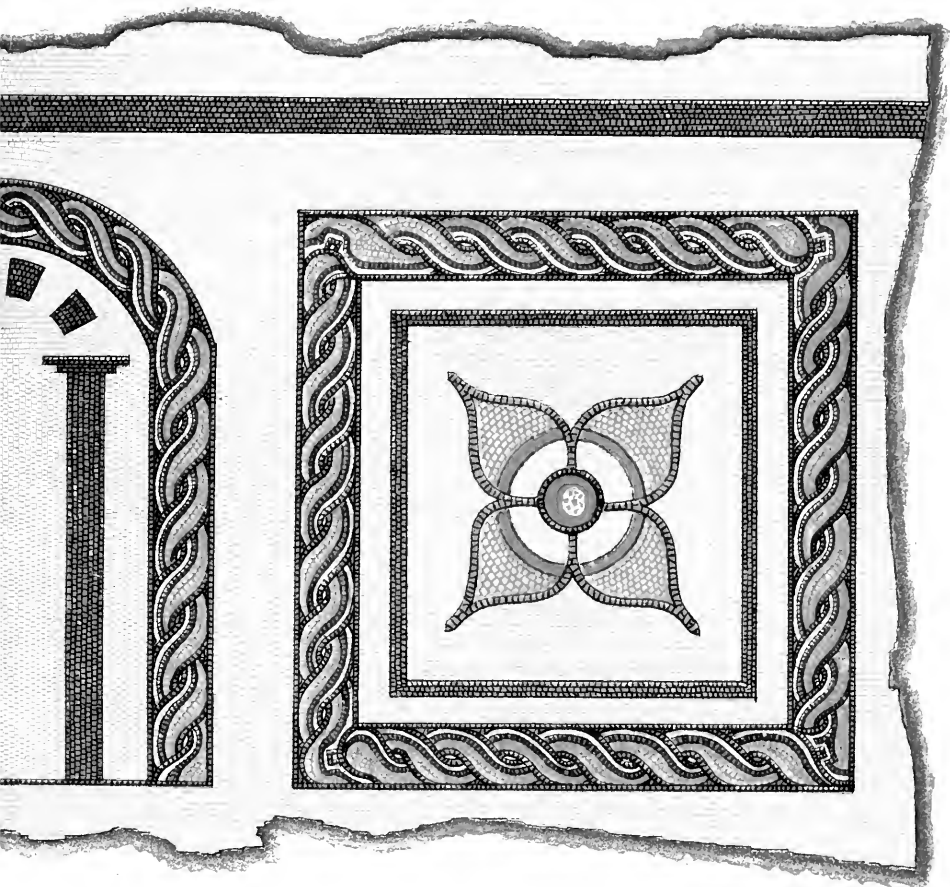
(The above is in a handwriting not unlike Mr. Baynard's. The two references to Mr. Knight's letters are much more recent. S. T. A.)





ROMAN PAVEMENT, DISCOVERED J
BESIDE TH

INCHES 12 10 8 6 4 2 0



20TH 1758, IN HIGH ST CANTERBURY,
KING'S HEAD INN.

1e.
1 2 FEET

ON ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.

BY C. ROACH SMITH.

THE late Mr. John Brent, in his *Canterbury in the Olden Time*, thus writes: “ *The Gentleman’s Magazine* for January 1808, p. 17, states that a tessellated pavement was discovered, 20th June 1758, at three feet under the surface of the soil, in digging a cellar for a house, next to the ‘King’s Head.’ A drawing seems to have been taken of this relic, which was once in the possession of a Mr. Edward Jacob of Faversham; but I can get no further account of the pavement in question.”

This identical drawing, I make no doubt, I have discovered in the Canterbury Collections of Miss Dunkin, arranged by herself, and her brother the late Alfred John Dunkin; and by the kind consent of the owner and the Council of the Kent Archæological Society, it is here engraved, the lettering which serves for identification being also copied.

Mr. Brent, after referring to the Burgate Street tessellated pavements, specimens of which are preserved in the Canterbury Museum, mentions the record by Hasted of one discovered in Jewry Lane, in 1739; of one, noticed by Somner, exhumed in digging a cellar in St. Margaret’s parish; of one in St. Martin’s parish; and, not many years since, he states a pavement of white tessellæ was found opposite the “Fountain Inn” gateway. The whole of these, together with that now published, were portions only

of floors of dwelling-houses, probably of considerable extent. That in St. Martin's parish must have belonged to a villa beyond the city wall. They cannot be said to afford a fair example of the tessellated decorations of the houses in Roman Canterbury, for they occupied but a very trifling portion of the extensive area of the city; and plans of the houses to which they belonged are unknown. It may be that the houses were large and that some of the rooms were floored with tessellated work of far higher pretensions, such as we find was customary in Roman London and elsewhere. In London, in consequence of the great depth of the accumulated earth and the contiguity of houses, many tessellated pavements of a superior kind were merely indicated, small portions only being laid open to be broken up or covered over again. Mr. H. Eeroyd Smith, who has published the pavements discovered at Aldborough in Yorkshire,* some of which are very beautiful, remarks that those found in the city of York and its immediate suburbs are few in comparison with those of Aldborough; but that the paucity of the former is to be ascribed not to their absence, but to the great depths at which they lie. Our observations on this point will apply to all large towns of Roman origin.

The comparatively few tessellated pavements recorded as discovered in Kent, may be explained partly by their destruction during the many centuries in which their historical and artistic value was not understood; and partly that it is highly probable many yet remain buried at such a depth that, as they

* *Reliquiæ Isuriæ: the Remains of the Roman Isurium* (now Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire). Illustrated. Folio. London and York, 1852.

do not impede agriculture, they may be hidden for centuries to come unless accidental circumstances should lead to their disclosure. They are, from time to time, discovered in unsuspected localities; and when we see what the penetration of Mr. Dowker has led to at Wingham, and that of Captain Thorp at Morton in the Isle of Wight, we may reasonably hope that, in our own time, further discoveries may be made. Mr. George Payne's practised eye detected indications of foundations of buildings, at Boxstead, so marked by the stunted growth of the corn, that he could direct excavations with precision and the certainty of success. He did not find a villa with tessellated pavements, but a building not less interesting; one that must have been devoted to the storing of agricultural produce. The Roman remains found near Maidstone, and described in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., retained only a small portion of pavements; but the excavations did not disclose the extent of the building, which seemed to be large.

The tessellated pavements in Kent, then, present no especial features of interest requiring comment. That from Canterbury, which is now produced, contains part of a design which may have been intended for something architectural; but what, in its fragmentary state, it is impossible to say. The squares containing rosettes or flowers are of common occurrence. The tessellated work upon the wall at Wingham is of great rarity. Another example, beyond that recorded by Artis as found at Caistor in Northamptonshire,* it would be difficult to point to in this country. This would seem to suggest that the more highly orna-

* *The Durobrivæ of Antoninus Identified and Illustrated*, pt. xxvi. Folio. London, 1823.

mented portions of this villa have not been laid open; probably they were destroyed in past times.

The labyrinthine fret, which composes the pavement of one of the rooms in the Wingham villa, is not uncommon; and an example occurs at Woodchester, but divided by scrolls; it is common also in borders; a variation of the labyrinth which not unfrequently occupies a more important position in the floorings of Roman villas, as, for instance, at Caerleon,* where it forms the centre of an apartment, surrounded by elegant foliage springing from two-handled vases. This, though comparatively fine, is dwarfed by the splendour of one discovered near Saltsburg, and published by the late Professor Joseph Arneth, in his *Archæologische Analecten*. It is of great beauty, and an excellent instance of the higher class of tessellated pavements of which many in this country are copies; copies, no doubt, of copies. It is meant for a representation of the celebrated labyrinth of Crete, made obvious by the introduction of the story of Jason and Ariadne and the Minotaur in a series of pictorial scenes in rich colours and well designed. The connection between the ancient labyrinths and the mediæval and modern has been admirably shewn by the Rev. Edward Trollope (now Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham).†

I hope I shall be excused in drawing attention to a few more of these interesting works which contributed to make the Roman villas so gorgeous, and which must have demanded the highest skill of the designer and of the artificers. It cannot be said that

* Published by Octavius Morgan, Esq., for the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association. Newport, 1866.

† *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, No. 59, 1858.

their beauty has been sufficiently appreciated; and they are comparatively but little known. Many are now of the past and known only through the medium of works necessarily costly and almost inaccessible. No attempt has yet been made to give a general and comprehensive account even of those in our own country. While writing, I notice in the recently issued number of the *Bulletin Monumental* that M. Gerspach has just published an illustrated volume on the subject.*

The nearest to us are those discovered in London. In addition to the examples I published some years since,† Mr. John Edward Price, by the aid of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society and the Library Committee of the Guildhall, has made known one discovered in Bucklersbury in a manner leaving nothing to be desired.‡ It is engraved on a large scale in chromo-lithography; and, to the credit of the Corporation of London, the pavement itself is preserved in the Guildhall Museum. The British Museum should also be consulted for other Romano-British examples and for some of a superior class from Carthage; so that a comparison can be made which will shew that however beautiful some of these works in our own country may be, they yield, with a very few exceptions, to the magnificent productions of other Roman provinces. They are not on that account less interesting. Mr. Price properly refuses

* *La Mosaïque*, par Gerspach, 1 vol. de 272 pages et 68 gravures. Paris : A. Quantin.

† *Illustrations of Roman London*, 4to, 1859.

‡ *A Description of a Roman Tessellated Pavement discovered in Bucklersbury, with Observations on analogous Discoveries*. 4to. Westminster, 1870.

to accept the popular notion of apartments such as that to which this pavement belonged having been *baths*; and he might also have included that at Woodechester, of which he gives a cut, supposed by Lysons to have been a *laconicum* or sweating-room.

In a westerly direction the pavements of the extensive villa at Bignor, in Sussex, are the first that can be pointed to as claiming attention. Fortunately they are yet to be examined in almost unfaded beauty, having been preserved, through two generations, by the Messrs. Tupper, father and son, the proprietors. Here are representations of Cupids armed as Gladiators in combat, dancing Nymphs or Bacchantes, and a draped head of Winter with a leafless bough, very finely worked. From a similarity of treatment in some of the figures with like representations in a pavement at Avenches, in Switzerland, it has been supposed that they are contemporaneous and by the same hands; but there is nothing remarkable in this from which any important conclusion can be drawn; neither will style or workmanship indicate date, for expert artificers may have abounded in late times and inferior in earlier. Moreover, although the workers in tessellated work came originally to the northern provinces from Italy, they must have had provincial assistants, some of whom probably in time became masters. The late Mr. E. T. Artis told me that one of the rooms excavated by him at Caistor, in Northamptonshire, had been a workshop still containing heaps of small sorted tessellæ evidently manufactured upon the spot.

One of the last communications made to me by the late Abbé Cochet was that of the discovery at Lillebonne (Juliabona) of a particularly interesting

tessellated pavement, of which I have seen no engraving or account beyond a brief notice in the local papers of the day. The chief subject of this pavement is a forest and stag hunt. But in another compartment, above and below the figure of a nymph, is the rare feature of an inscription shewing that the maker was one T. Senuis (or Sentius) Felix, a native of Puteoli (now Pozzuoli), and a pupil of Amor.

T SEN FILIX CPV
TEOLANVS FEC
ET AMORIS
DISCIPVLVS.

This is the only instance I know in which the parentage of the artist is introduced. There are examples of the name alone, but they are extremely rare. In the well-known pavement at Thruxton, in Hampshire, two names occur, which have given rise, needlessly I think, to various theories quite incompatible with the general character of such inscriptions. They are QVINTVS NATALIVS NATALINVS ET BODENI . . , and on the other side of the pavement is FECERVNT, and indications of other letters. In the second name we may, I submit, recognize that of a British artist.

The pavements of the villa at Bramdean, near Alresford, Hants, are the next nearest to Kent. They have not had the advantage of being engraved on the magnitude of the scale of those published by Lysons; and, though of the highest interest, they have now shared the fate of so many of our most precious national antiquities, and even their place, I fear, is not to be easily found. However, a portion has been transferred to the Winchester Museum. One of them

is a square enclosing an octagon, in the centre of which is the head of Medusa; and in the compartments busts and attributes of the deities presiding over the days of the week. The octagonal centre of the other pavement contains a well-designed representation of the combat of Hercules and Antæus; on one side are the bow and quiver of Hercules; on the other a seated helmeted female with spear and shield, extending the right hand towards the combatants as if adjudging the prize of victory. The entire square is filled with four intersecting squares, containing smaller intersecting squares, each enclosing a bust; and on the sides are dolphins and vases.*

The discovery of an extensive Roman villa at Morton, near Brading, in the Isle of Wight, is another encouraging instance of what may be expected from pursuing archæological researches scientifically. When only agricultural produce was looked for, Captain Thorp's divining rod served to bring forth the works of ancient art which have been made known extensively by the Guide and Reports of the excavators, the Messrs. Price, F.F.S.A., and by the descriptive account of Mr. Cornelius Nicholson, F.S.A. As these works, I presume, are in the hands of most of the members of the Kent Archæological Society, I shall restrict my remarks to a couple of the more obscure designs, in the interpretation of which I somewhat differ from my friends and colleagues.

One of them is that of the figure of a man in a tunic, with the head and feet of a cock; and a little above him is a small temple approached by a flight of steps, which indicates a religious or *quasi* religious character in the composition. The nearest approach

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii., with Plates.

to a deity with an animal's head, in the mythology of Roman Gaul and Britain, is Anubis with a dog's head. Serapis, Isis, and Anubis had long taken permanent places in the Roman mythology; their worship had become popular and had extended to and taken root in Gaul and Britain. But Anubis was tolerated only by the vulgar, who tolerate everything absurd; he was despised by the reflective, and lashed by the satirist. If popular credulity could countenance a god with the head of a dog, why not one with the head and feet of a cock? Such may have been the sportive idea of the artist who designed this figure, in which it is difficult to see anything beyond caricature. The bearded figure seated by a column surmounted by a globe, and pointing with a wand to a terrestrial sphere, is called by Mr. Nicholson, and with reason, Hipparchus; but I think it is more likely intended for Pythagoras; as such he is represented on coins. The subject of Orpheus taming the beasts and birds with his lyre is treated in a very inferior manner both as regards design and workmanship, and it is perhaps one of the most meagre representations of the numerous examples in tessellated work. The only animals are a fox, a peacock, a coote, and an ape. In the last of these may possibly lurk something of the humour indicated in the figure with a cock's head and feet. The subject was a favourite with the ancient pictorial artists, and some of the representations are of superior workmanship. There are many, and variously treated, in this country, some of especial beauty. At Laon is one of extraordinary interest and but little known, to which I direct attention. Orpheus (a little under life-size) is seated between two trees playing on his lyre, which rests upon a table covered with a

cloth. The figure is well drawn, the drapery gracefully arranged, and the shading of the folds so well contrived that at a distance the mosaic work looks like a fine painting. Upon one tree sit a partridge, a peacock, and a bird like a rook; upon the other, an owl and a woodpecker: on one side stand a boar, a bear, and a leopard; on the other, a horse, a stag, and an elephant, all well characterised. The borders are filled with fish and various designs. Coloured glass has been used, with excellent effect, in the plumage of the birds and in other portions. In a pavement discovered at Aix (Bouches du Rhône) Orpheus is represented in graceful motion, clothed in elegant transparent feminine drapery, and crowned with flowers. On one side from a rock are attracted a fox, a magpie, and some other bird. This is a picture of very superior art, and rare, if not unique in tessellated work.* Symbolically the myth of Orpheus was adopted by the early Christians in the pictorial embellishments of the catacombs and churches,† and in the latter it continued to retain a place for centuries. The tolerant Emperor Alexander Severus, Lampridius states, associated in his *lararium* the figure of Orpheus with those of Christ and Abraham.‡

In Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, were discovered, early in the present century, the remains of a very extensive establishment of a civil character, including the substructure of a temple, in the tessellated pave-

* *Rapport sur les fouilles d'antiquités faites à Aix en 1843 et 1844.* Par M. Rouard. Aix, 1844.

† Aringhi, *Roma Subterranea*, p. 316.

‡ Christum, Abraham, et Orpheum. et hujuscemodi deos habebat, ac majorum ellegies rem divinam faciebat. *Hist. August. Script.*, vi., p. 540.

ment of which is a dedicatory inscription recording that either the cost of the temple itself or the ornamental pavement had been defrayed by voluntary offerings, under Flavius Senilis, chief controller of sacred worship (*præses religionis*), and under the direction of Victorinus, whose office is rendered somewhat obscure by two defective words, the first of which begins INTER, which Mr. C. W. King reads as *Interprete Latine*, interpreter for the Latin tongue; and it is difficult to suggest a better reading either of this portion or of the entire inscription than this gentleman has given.*

In one of the rooms of the spacious villa at Woodchester, in the same county, a richly ornamented pavement, among other figures of various kinds, has two Cupids holding a basket of fruit, and, beneath, is inscribed BONVM EVENTUM, and in another compartment BENE *colite*, an invocation to the worship of Bonus Eventus, a deity well known in inscriptions; and in general favour; who especially presided over agriculture,† in which capacity, at Woodchester, this address has a special significance. There is a somewhat similar inscription in a pavement at Vienna. At Frampton, in Dorsetshire, a large and fine pavement, among other mythological subjects, has a bearded head of Neptune with dolphins. To this is attached an inscription, which, however, only relates to the picture; and there was also another, much mutilated, which referred to Cupid. The artists had evidently great latitude allowed them in the selection of sub-

* *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire*; being a posthumous work of the Rev. William Hiley Bathurst, M.A., with Notes by C. W. King, M.A. London: Longman & Co., 1879.

† Varro, *De Re Rustica*, lib. i.

jects from the obviously incongruous character of many; which much depended upon the taste and wealth of those for whom they were executed. It is probable that the art was not so liable as some to decadence from the lapse of time. In the Romulus and Remus pavement at Aldborough, published by Mr. Eeroyd Smith, there is an example of the very lowest skill, both in design and in workmanship; yet Aldborough has furnished examples of great beauty. It is therefore probable that it was executed by an inferior workman from an inferior design,

On the site of Italica (now Old Seville), in Spain, was discovered, at the close of the last century, a pavement of extraordinary importance. It contained, within a large oblong square, six and thirty circular compartments surrounded alternately with wreaths and the egg-and-tongue pattern. Within these were enclosed figures of animals, etc., and busts of the nine Muses with their attributes, and the name to each. The centre of the pavement was devoted to the sports of the circus, the *carceres*, or stalls, of which were, like the chariots, horses, and drivers, well represented.* The same subject is treated in a similar way in the pavement at Horkstow in Lincolnshire. In this example the busts of the Muses are drawn with power, but with a certain severity of style, which is absent from the busts of the Seasons in the pavement discovered a few years since at Cirencester. For richly ornate and free style these are, perhaps, the finest tessellated specimens preserved in this country; and they have been well engraved and described by Messrs.

* An illustrated description, in folio, was published by De Laborde, Paris, 1806, which Mr. Ford states is all that remains of the pavement, as the soldiers of Soult destroyed it.

Buckman and Newmarch.* Of these there can be no doubt that the bust crowned with ears of corn, with the same in the left hand, and a reaping-hook in the right, denotes Autumn or Ceres. That crowned with full-blown flowers and a swallow upon the left shoulder, assigned to Spring, may possibly have been intended for Summer; the third, crowned with leaves and fruit, and holding in the right hand a hatchet-shaped implement, is assigned to Pomona. If the fruit be intended for grapes, then this implement is not such as is usually figured in connection with the vintage; but it would be more appropriate for cutting down and pruning useless wood in the spring; but, in other respects, the accessories denote autumn; and thus there seems to be two indicative of this season. On the left of this bust there has been a figure, if we may judge from what remains, something like a grasshopper, which could only be an emblem of summer or autumn. In the Carthage mosaics, previously referred to, the figure of Autumn carries a bowl of fruits, which are shewn to be mulberries from the long stylus with which she is extracting them from the bowl to avoid staining the fingers.

While mythology supplied by far the greater portion of subjects in tessellated work, pastoral and hunting scenes are comparatively rare. At East Coker in Somersetshire an account has been preserved of the discovery and destruction of a Roman villa, which contained a large pavement with the recumbent figure of a female holding a cornucopia, the usual personification of abundance; other female figures; a hare

* *Illustrations of the Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester*, by Professor Buckman and C. H. Newmarch, Esq. London, 4to, 1850.

on the point of being caught by a greyhound ; and a doe pursued by a dog described as a bloodhound. The late Mr. John Moore fortunately was able to make a faithful coloured drawing of what there seems no doubt was a further portion of the same pavement respited by accident for over half a century ; but only to follow the fate of the other remains. This fragment represents two men returning from hunting, and carrying a doe or fawn, strung to a pole, between them, to which a dog is looking up. Each carries a hunting spear, and both are completely clothed from the feet to the head which is naked. The costume is interesting, as it may be accepted as an example of the ordinary dress of a countryman in the south of Roman Britain. Upon the shoulder of one of the figures hangs something probably intended for a net.*

The extent and splendour of tessellated pavements often afford the strongest evidence of the importance of the buildings they decorated although scarcely any traces of those buildings remain, the very foundations not unfrequently having been removed for building materials. The city of Autun (Augustodunum) we know, from historical evidence, was rich in public buildings of all kinds ; and remains of walls, decorated gateways, and temples yet extant confirm the praise of the historians as merited ; but the interior of the city does not shew to us remains corresponding in importance : as in London and other large towns they are doubtless still deeply buried. Some years ago, however, there was exhibited in our metropolis, from Autun, what must have been the central compartment of a flooring of great extent and of most magnificent design and execution. The subject was Bellerophon

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii., pl. xx.

mounted upon Pegasus, killing the Chimera; and, I think, life-size, or three-quarters. At a short distance it looked like a painting by some great master; a closer inspection increased our admiration of the skill of the designer, and the consummate ability of the workman who executed the mosaic. What became of this valuable gem of art I could never learn; neither have I seen any account of the circumstances under which it was discovered.

Historical subjects in tessellated work are extremely rare. The only one extant which I can point to is that in the Naples Museum, discovered over a half-century ago at Pompeii. It represents the battle of Issus, executed with minute coloured tesserae in a style perhaps never seen out of Italy; and if not the work of Greek artists* must have been designed and worked by Romans of the best Greek school. The figures of Alexander and Darius, prominent in the picture, are most characteristic, the costumes and arms being attended to with heraldic precision; and the same fidelity is preserved in all the combatants.

Pollio has given us an interesting record of tessellated work at Rome in the time of the Emperor Aurelian. It was in the house of the Tetrici; and represented Aurelian himself in imperial robes receiving from the deposed governors of Gaul and Britain the sceptre and crown, while, on his part, he confers upon them the senatorial dignity. Pollio terms it most beautiful and *picturatum de museo*.†

* My friend, Mr. W. M. Wylie, remarks that in the same hall, that of the Flora, are some more exquisite mosaics inscribed with the name of Dioscorides of Samos, in Greek letters.

† De Tetrico Juniore, in *Hist. Aug. Script.*, vi., p. 783.

OLD PAINTED PANELS AT SANDWICH.

BY THOMAS DORMAN.

I HAVE been asked to give some account of the old pictures which have lately been presented to the Corporation of Sandwich by Mrs. Jolliffe. In addition to their special value to the town, as representing an interesting event in its history, they are also well worth the attention of the connoisseur as works of art; and their return to the old town, after an absence of nearly thirty years, forms an interesting episode in their history.

About fifty years ago, in an old house in Harnet Street, Sandwich, then occupied by its owner, Mr. Henry Standley, it was discovered that under the plastering of a large room on the first floor there were some paintings in oil, upon fir panels. The plastering was cleared away, and the pictures were visited by many of the curious. As might be expected, they were very dingy, and few placed much value upon them, though their antiquity gave them some interest. The old house has since been pulled down. I may mention that another room in the same house had been decorated with tapestry, but only mere rags and traces of it remained when the house was demolished.

Shortly before his death, in 1856, Mr. Standley, whose wife had formerly been in the employment of Lady Ashburnham, presented the pictures to her ladyship, then residing at Southwood House, St. Lawrence, Thanet, and they were removed thither. At Southwood House they remained until after her ladyship's decease, when the house, with its furniture, including these pictures, was purchased by Admiral Jolliffe. At his death they passed to his widow, who for a time removed them to London.

The Rev. A. M. Chichester, Vicar of St. Clement and St. Mary, Sandwich, having seen these pictures at Mrs.



Nº 1 PAINTED PANEL AT SANDWICH

PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH CANTERBURY GATE

RICHBOROUGH HILL IS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND ON THE LEFT

Jolliffe's, suggested to her that, connected as they were with the history of Sandwich, their proper place of deposit would be the old town. At his suggestion Mrs. Jolliffe, in December 1882, on the application of the Mayor, Mr. W. J. Hughes, very kindly presented them to the Corporation, who are now arranging one of the rooms in the Guildhall for their fitting exhibition. About two years ago, Mrs. Jolliffe had them carefully cleaned, and they have now a very different appearance from what I can remember them to have had formerly, the colours being in capital preservation.

They are thirteen in number, painted upon fir panels, all but one being about 4 feet high and 3 feet wide. Four of them shew three-quarter-length life-sized portraits of Charles II., his Queen, Katharine of Braganza, his brother James, Duke of York, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and a Mayor of Sandwich, in his robes. Four other panels represent a royal procession, and the presentation of an address by the Mayor and Jurats to the Queen. There can be no doubt that the Queen and the Mayor, in the procession, are the same as those in the portraits. The first picture on the right hand, as they were placed in the room when found, represents, I believe, Canterbury Gate, with gentlemen and others passing under it, on horseback, to meet the Queen. Infantry are presenting arms in the foreground, and some guns are being discharged towards the left, where a mill is also shewn. In the next picture is the head of the Queen's procession. Two carriages are shewn; one with six cream-coloured horses, beside which eight pages walk bareheaded. Two gentlemen are in this carriage; one of whom, I suggest, is the Duke of York. In the background are drawn up infantry and artillery upon the walls of the town, which give some faint impression of the town walls at the Butts near Canterbury Gate, as still remaining. There are also the heads of two brown horses that really belong to the next picture, which represents the Queen's coach, drawn by six brown horses; containing her Majesty and another lady. The Mayor, attended by two mace-bearers, and six Jurats, is presenting the address, while in the background are the walls of the town, with the train-bands and artillery drawn

up. In the last picture are six more Jurats, and two coaches with four horses each, followed by two trumpeters on horseback. The first coach contains a lady and gentleman, and in the other are two children. In the centre of the picture is a group of children scrambling for coin, and on the left we see a body of musqueteers with their Captain.

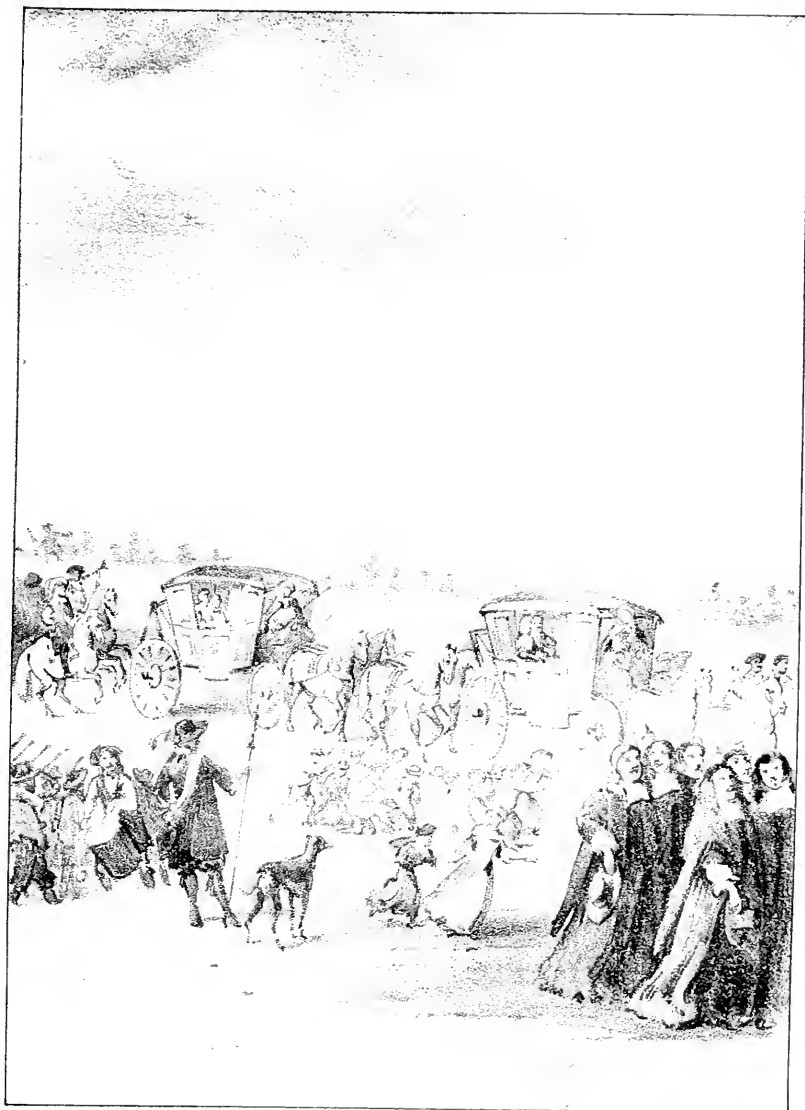
Four other pictures, which occupied another side of the room, represent a panoramic view of some naval engagement between the English and the Dutch, very probably, as I shall presently suggest, the Battle of Solebay, fought on the 28th May 1672, in which the Earl of Sandwich lost his life. The title of this earl gives a local interest to the battle in which he perished.

The last picture, which is about 5 feet 3 inches long, but only 15 inches high, contains a representation of the Fleet in the Downs, with the Isle of Thanet in the background.

When endeavouring to ascertain the date of the events recorded in these pictures, my attention was first directed to a small work, published in 1848 by Mr. Oscar Baker, entitled *Antiquities of Sandwich and Richborough*, in which he states that the procession represents the visit of Charles II. and his Queen in 1659, when Mr. Thomas Browne was Mayor. As the King was not married till the 21st May 1662, and there is no record of the King and Queen ever having come together, Mr. Baker is clearly mistaken.

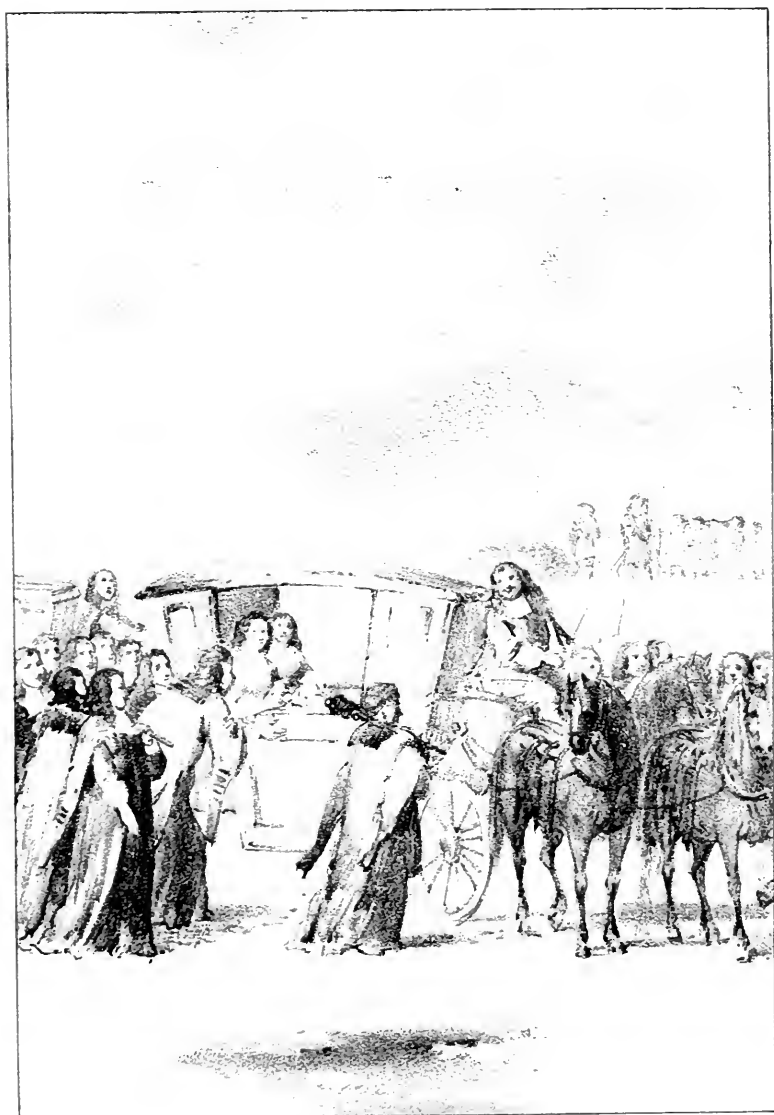
Mr. Roach Smith, in a communication to the *Antiquary* this year, says that Mr. Fairholt, who had seen the pictures shortly after their discovery, stated that, from a curious MS. account of the Mayors of Sandwich, compiled by John Granger, then in the late Mr. W. H. Rolfe's possession, it seemed probable that Tobias Cleere was the Mayor, and the 4th May 1670 the date of the Queen's visit, which is thus described: "The 4 day of May, being Saturday, our noble Queen Katharan came to this Tounne with a great trayn, and there was a royall bankett provyded for her sacred majesty and for all the queene's trayne at Master Mayor's doore, because the Queene desyred not to come out of the coach but rid to Deale castle that night."

Boys gives a somewhat similar account, omitting the



Nº 2 PAINTED PANEL. AT SANDWICH.

CARRIAGES OF THE QUEENS ATTENDANTS. IN THE RIGHT ARE
SIX JURATS OF SANDWICH APPROACHING THE QUEENS' CARRIAGE.



NO. 5. PAINTED PANEL AT FINE WOOD

REPRESENTING AN ARRIVAL
 QUEEN KATHERINE OF BRAGANZA

day of the week, under the date of "1670, Tobias Cleere, Mayor." He states that it is drawn from papers in his own possession. As Boys's papers came into the hands of Mr. Rolfe, Boys's account was probably derived from the same document; the spelling, however, is different.

This document has not been discovered, but Mr. Chichester possesses a MS., which came from Mr. Rolfe's papers, entitled, "This is a true copy of the names of all the Mayors that have been in the Town and Port of Sandwich, since the 3rd year of King Henry the 5th, so far as John Granger can find out." John Granger appears to have been first sergeant-at-mace at that period. In this MS., which appears to be a copy of the original, under date of "1671, Master Bartholomew Cooms, Mayor," there is this sentence: "The 4 day of May our noble Queen Katharine came to this Town with a great train, and there was a Royal Banquet provided for her sacred Majesty and for all her train at Master Mayor's door, because the Queen desired not to come out of the coach but rid to Deal Castle that night." It is added, "The 6 day of May, Mr. Mayor broke his black staff upon his Sargant's sholders, whose name was Thos. Garris, when the guns were to be mounted at Canterbury gate." Thomas Garris was second sergeant-at-mace at this period, and probably the "drinke" to be presently mentioned had got into his head, while the Mayor had hardly recovered from the excitement caused by entertaining a Queen.

As the Mayors were chosen on the Monday after St. Andrew's Day, I must point out that the 4th of May, during Cleere's Mayoralty, fell in the year 1671; and when Coombes was Mayor, it fell in 1672. I must further observe that May the 4th in 1671 was a Thursday, while in 1672 it was a Saturday.

There are other rolls of the Mayors in existence, all which give 1671, Bartholomew Coombes, Mayor, and the 4th May as the date of the Queen's visit; and in one it is mentioned that "the Maior with the Juratts and the train bands met her wthout the gate and conducted her into the towne, but it being late she did not tarry but went to Deal that night." I copy this to shew that the address was presented

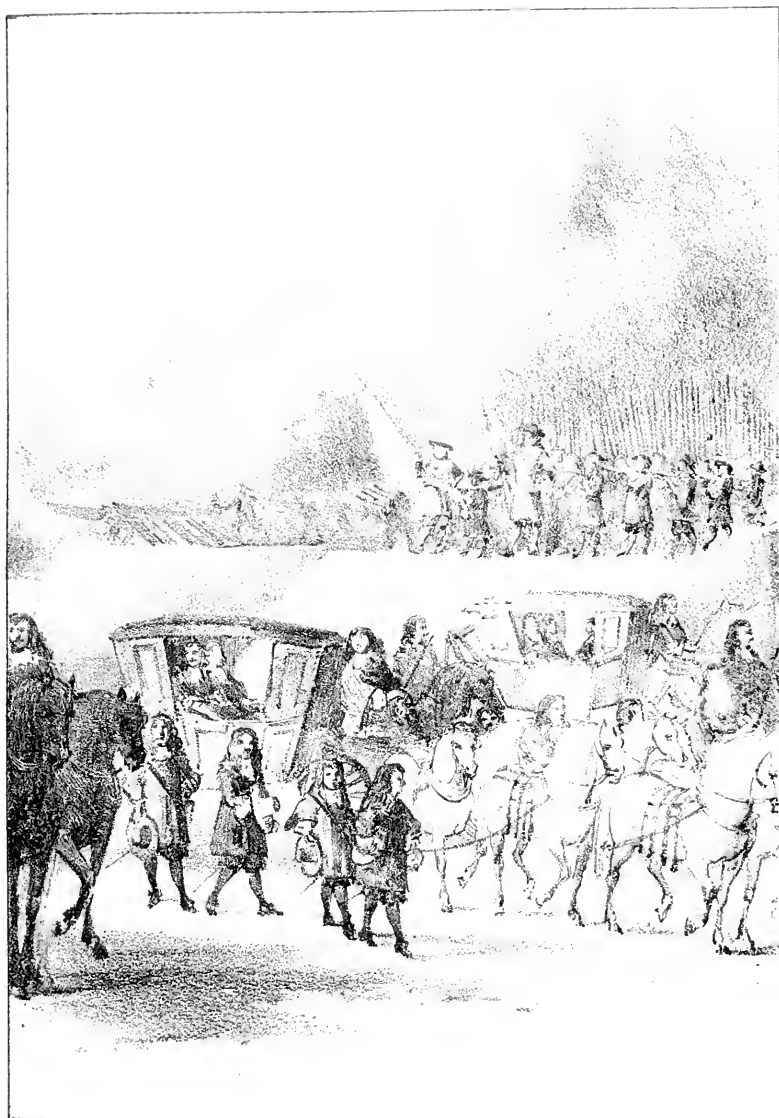
without the Gate, and that would be outside Canterbury Gate.

In the Land Treasurer's Accounts, however, among the Records of the Corporation, under date 1671-72, Bartholomew Coombes, Mayor, I have found the following entries among the payments:—

	£	s.	d.
It. for drinke for y ^e gunners att John Murtons when they were fitting y ^e guns ag ^t y ^e Queens coming through the Towne	0	2	0
It. for drinke att Enoch Outings when they had done	0	2	0
It. to John Hutton for 12 catharages (cartridges)	0	0	6
It. att the raisinge and planting the Great Guns att Cant. Gate for drinke for the gunners John Wheeler and others att y ^e Wid. Skinners in the morneing	0	2	6
It. more for drinke for them att Wid. Casebys in y ^e afternoon	0	2	0
It. more for drinke for the other seamen & labourers att John Hyndes	0	2	0
It. for paper to make catharages & for twine & starch used that day	0	1	4
It. for small nayles used there	0	0	2
It. for a rawe sheepe skinne* y ^e wool on	0	1	0
It. for Adams for 6 Lintstocks	0	1	0
It. more for 5 Rammer heads	0	0	10
It. to a boy for carrieing home the lince pins from Cant. Gate to my house	0	0	2
It. to M ^r Elsted's company for getting the carriages out of the Co ^t of guard & helping mounting the guns by the Mayor's order	0	10	0
It. more for paper twine thread & starch to make more catharages	0	0	11½
It. for drinke fetcht from John Hyndes then & the time before when the men made the catharages in y ^e hall	0	2	4
It. spent on John Hutton and Henry Grant att Jeffery Ellotts after they had beene the most p ^t e of the day makeing of the catharages	0	1	8
It. to Thomas Shelvy for fetching the crane ropes and canhooks (?) from M ^r Wiseman to Walter Bakers	0	0	4

I think these extracts clear up all doubts, and we are warranted in concluding that the date of the Queen's visit was May 4, 1672, and that Mr. Bartholomew Coombes is the Mayor whose portrait we possess. The Battle of Solebay occurred twenty-four days after the Queen's visit; and this would probably account for its appearance in conjunction with the other pictures, as his worship would very probably like to commemorate two such important events occurring during his mayoralty, as the Royal visit to Sandwich, and the death of the celebrated Earl of Sandwich, Admiral of the

* Used probably round the ropes to prevent the hands being torn by them.



NO. 6 PAINTER PANEL AL VAN WIER
CARRIAGE OF KING CHARLES 2ND OR THE DUKE OF YORK

Blue. This, however, supposes that the house in Harnet Street at one time belonged to Mr. Coombes, but I have been unable to trace in the title-deeds, which do not reach back further than 1742, any reference to him, or to Mr. Tobias Cleere; while I must admit that, though the house in Harnet Street was in St. Mary's Parish, Mr. Coombes was buried in St. Clement's in 1694, Dec. 23, and was described in the burial register as a housekeeper. On the other hand, Mr. Tobias Cleere did die in St. Mary's parish, 1679, Sept. 2, though he was buried at St. Clement's. It is possible, however, that Mr. Coombes may have left his house in Harnet Street before his death; but, whatever the explanation may be, that Mr. Coombes was Mayor at the time of the Queen's visit, and that 1672 was the date, I consider to be conclusively proved by the Treasurer's book.

It remains to ascertain, if possible, who the painter was; but this I must leave to connoisseurs, as there are no marks or names upon the panels, except that upon one of the ship's flags are the letters P P P. Many have suggested that they are by the celebrated William Van de Velde* the younger, and certainly, after an examination of the pictures by that artist at Hampton Court Palace, I must say the marine pictures are very much like his, and might well be by the same hand. I admit, however, that Van de Velde's picture of the Battle of Solebay (at which he was present by the Duke of York's order) in the possession of the Marquis of Bute, and lately, if not now, on exhibition at the Bethnal Green Museum, gives a very different representation of that battle. Possibly they may depict different periods of the same battle; but, whosoever the painter may be, none can doubt that he was an artist of great merit, and the town of Sandwich has much reason to feel greatly indebted to Mrs. Jolliffe for the acquisition of a very valuable series of paintings.

* It is not much to the point, but I find upon a copy of Pilkington's *Dictionary of Painting*, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Rolfe, the following note in pencil under the head of Van de Velde, Adrian: "W. Rolfe, Esq., will excuse this liberty. Painting in the house of Matson at Sandwich by this Artist 15 | 10 | 52. T. Jull, Deal." Boys mentions Valder as a name in Sandwich in his time, derived from Van Velde or Van de Velda. I believe it is now extinct.

LEEDS CASTLE.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

LEEDS CASTLE was one of the Royal residences, during more than 250 years, in the Middle Ages. It often formed part of the dower settled upon England's Queens-consort; and several of them have dwelt within its walls.

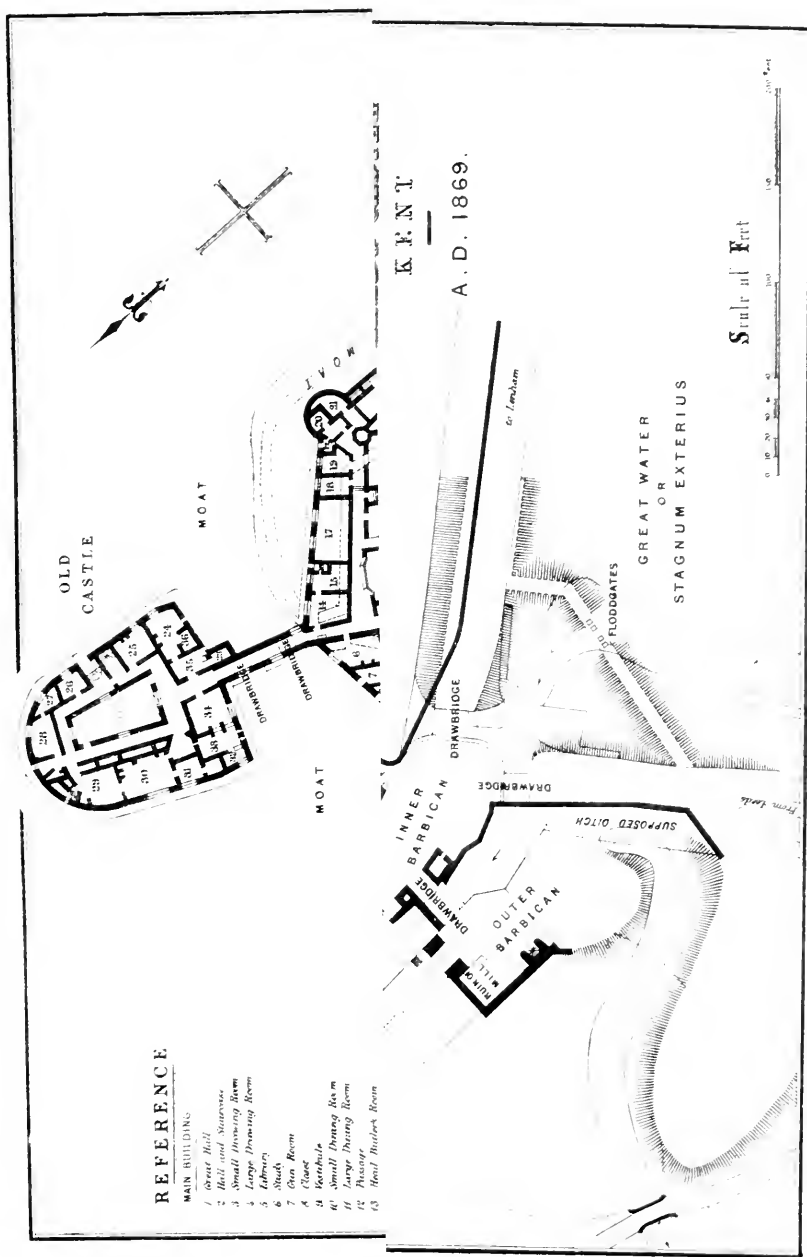
Its position was one of great strength, as it occupied three distinct islands, and was approached by six or seven drawbridges. Permanent bridges have replaced them all, for sixty years or more, but the sites of those ancient drawbridges are marked on the annexed Plan.

The OUTER BARBICAN, now in ruins, contained the water-mill of the Castle, and stood upon the edge of the mainland. Several of its massive walls and arches remain, and are passed by every visitor who enters the Castle. Those who approach from the Maidstone road can walk through the ruins. The date of their erection is problematical. Perhaps some portions of them were built in the thirteenth century, and others in the fourteenth.

The INNER BARBICAN occupied the first, or southern, island. It was approached by means of three drawbridges, corresponding with the roads from Maidstone, Leeds, and Lenham respectively. From this Inner Barbican the present road of entrance passes over a stone bridge of two arches. While these arches are themselves comparatively modern, the central pier between them, and their two abutments north and south are the ancient supports of the original drawbridges.

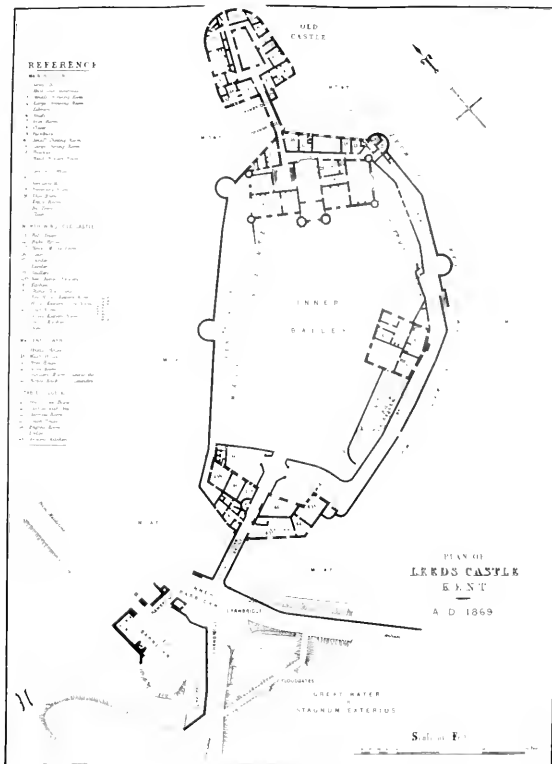
The northern abutment of the bridge stands on the second, or central, island, which is about 500 feet long, but less than 300 feet broad. Here we see the GATEHOUSE,* with the Constable's chamber over the gateway, and its guard-rooms on either side. One doorway of stone, in an upper room of this gatehouse, bears Early English chamfer-stops of the time of Henry III., or even, it may

* The gatehouse is now utilized for a lodge, stables, coach-houses, apple pits, and other rooms, Nos. 43 to 48 on the Plan.



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- [illegible]



be, of King John. Its newel staircase of stone was lighted by cruciform slits, deeply splayed, now blocked by the lodge outside them. Mr. Charles Wykeham-Martin believed that King Edward I. added much to this gatehouse, and probably he was right; but it is quite clear that the machicolations over the gateway, and doubtless other details also, were not constructed until the reign of Richard II. We know from the records that in 138 $\frac{5}{8}$ two portcullises, and other defensive appliances here, were paid for.

This central island is protected by a massive wall of stone, which rises from the bed of the moat, and entirely encircles the island. Four semicircular bastions added to its defensive capabilities. How the principal area (*the Inner Bailey*) of this island was originally laid out or occupied we do not know. After leaving the gatehouse buildings (now coach-houses and stabling), we find, on the right hand, or eastern side of the island, beneath the lawn now used as a ground for drying clothes, a swimming-bath, constructed by King Edward I., now utilized as a boat-house. Close beyond it is a building called the MAIDEN'S TOWER, which contains the modern laundry and brewhouse. The date of its erection is not clearly known; but it is ascribed to the time of King Henry VIII. In it on two stories there are two garderobes, the shaft of which communicates directly with the moat. The origin of this tower's name is not known. Some trace it to the Royal "maids of honour;" others to "main-tower," or principal tower; others suggest that an anchoress, or maiden recluse, may in ancient times have inhabited a tower upon the site of which this was built.

The chief dwelling-house or MAIN BUILDING (Nos. 1 to 22 on the Plan) now occupies the northern extremity of the central island. It was entirely rebuilt, in 1822, by Mr. Fiennes Wykeham-Martin, who expended upon this Castle much more than the sum of £30,000, which was left to him for its restoration by his mother's second cousin, General Philip Martin. From the old general, Mr. Fiennes Wykeham inherited Leeds Castle, and adopted the name of Martin, in addition to his own patronymic. Mr. Wykeham-Martin pulled down the remains of a Jacobean mansion, which had been built on the same site, about A.D. 1616, by Sir Richard Smythe,* uncle of the first Lord Strangford. Two relics of Sir Richard Smythe's house still remain. That which is visible to all is the very handsome mantelpiece in the great dining-room; the other relic is

* Sir R. Smythe purchased the Castle from his nephew, the second Sir Warham St. Leger. Sir Richard was residing at Leeds Castle in September 1616.

a vaulted cellar, 60 feet long, which runs beneath the outer Hall (No. 9), and the great Hall* (No. 1 on the Plan). This cellar is mainly excavated in the solid earth, and has little or no vaulted masonry. Its antiquity is a matter for speculation. It has been assigned, by some, to the Norman period; but it is quite possible that Sir Richard Smythe may have caused it to be excavated. At the extreme eastern point of the central island (Nos. 20 and 21) stands the only bastion which retains its roofed superstructure of half timber and plaster, probably erected by King Henry VIII.

The north wing, or OLD CASTLE, which was mainly rebuilt by King Henry VIII., stands on the third island. Probably its foundations of masonry and its lower walls contain many relics of the original Castle, which was captured early in the summer of 1138, by Robert, Duke of Gloucester, on behalf of the Empress Matilda, and retaken by King Stephen soon after the following Christmas. Mr. G. T. Clark thinks that the existing foundations are those of a Norman or Early English shell-keep. The Crèveçœurs, seven generations of whom possessed the manor (from the end of the eleventh century until A.D. 1265), erected a powerful fortress here. Sir Roger de Leybourne, who possessed the Castle for six years only, 1265-71, probably did little for it. By a singular coincidence it happens that the present owners of Leeds are descendants of that Sir Roger de Leybourne, through his granddaughter Idonea de Say, and her offspring the Lords Say and Sele. Sir Roger's son, Sir William de Leybourne, alienated the Castle to King Edward I. before A.D. 1279, and it remained a possession of the Crown until 1552, when it was granted in Fee Farm to Sir Anthony St. Leger. Within the old building, we see in the chapel, the scullery, and elsewhere, windows and other traces of masonry inserted by Kings Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III. Close to the bell-tower a corner of the Castle was rebuilt between A.D. 1438 and 1441, and the bell within the tower bears the date 1435. The present kitchen (No. 30 on the Plan) was the banqueting hall in the new building erected for Henry VIII., by Sir Henry Guldeford, who was Constable of the Castle from 1512 to 1532. Over it is a fine room, called the Queen's room, which, like several others in this part of the Castle, has a handsomely carved mantelpiece of that period. While the Castle was rented from Lord Culpeper as a prison for 500 or 600 French and Dutch prisoners, from 1665 to 1667, a fire

* In the great Hall it was that the members of the Kent Archaeological Society stood, to hear Canon Scott Robertson's paper on the History of Leeds Castle, at their visit on the 3rd of August 1882.

destroyed the rooms in a large portion of this old Castle, on the northern island, so that much of the interior work had to be renewed. The old Castle is connected with the modern residence, or MAIN BUILDING, by a bridge of two arches, over the moat. This bridge is two stories in height. Its arches are modern; although the piers and abutments supporting them are ancient. Draw-bridges formerly rested upon these, and the occupants, by raising them, could cut off the connection between the two buildings.

Since the Culpepers purchased Leeds from the daughters of Sir Richard Smythe, soon after 1632, it has never passed away from the possession of their descendants, or those connected with them. Catherine, the only child of the second Lord Culpeper, carried it in dowry to her husband Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax. Their daughter, Frances Fairfax, married Mr. Denny Martin, and her son, General Philip Martin, bequeathed it to Fiennes Wykeham, the son of his second cousin Mrs. Mary Wykeham (*née* Fox of Chacombe). Mr. Fiennes Wykeham-Martin died in 1840, and from that year until 1869 Leeds Castle was possessed by his son Charles, who was M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, and wrote an admirable History of this Castle. His first wife had been Lady Jemima Isabel Mann, daughter of the fifth and last Earl Cornwallis, of Linton Place. Having had several children, Lady Jemima died in 1836, four years before her husband inherited Leeds Castle, and eight years before the birth of her sister Lady Julia, who in 1861 married Viscount Holmesdale. When Lord Cornwallis died in 1852, Linton and his other estates passed to this young daughter, then a child of eight years of age, to the exclusion of Lady Jemima's offspring. His lordship's will provided, however, that if Lady Julia had no issue, the Cornwallis estates should, at her death, go to his younger grandson, the second son of Lady Jemima Wykeham-Martin. Leeds Castle caused this provision to be made. Lord Cornwallis excluded, from the succession, Philip his eldest grandson, because his lordship would not permit Linton to become an appendage of Leeds Castle. The proviso has already taken effect. On the lamented death of Lady Holmesdale, in September, 1883, Linton passed to her elder sister's young grandson, Fiennes Wykeham Cornwallis, nephew of the late Philip Wykeham-Martin, of Leeds Castle, M.P. for Rochester. Leeds Castle is at present occupied by the widow of Mr. Philip Wykeham-Martin, who died in 1876; but it will pass eventually to her son, Mr. Cornwallis Philip Wykeham-Martin, who meanwhile resides at Stede Hill House.

THE
EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,
A.D. 1646 TO 1676.

TRANSCRIBED BY MRS. DALISON, OF HAMPTONS,
AND EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

VERY little is accurately known respecting the home life and habits of Kentish gentlemen during the troubled period of the Commonwealth. Sir Roger Twysden's valuable Journal deals with public matters during that period; but the Master manuscript, which Mrs. Dalison of Hamptons has transcribed, admits us into the very *arcana* of Kentish social life, between A.D. 1646 and 1676. It is written with exquisite neatness, in a vellum-covered "paper-book" of 196 pages, each six inches long by seven and a half broad.

In this clearly written manuscript, Mr. James Master, who in the autumn of 1650 purchased, from his stepfather, Yotes Court, in Mereworth (which now belongs to his descendant, Viscount Torrington), carefully recorded his daily expenditure. As a Fellow-Commoner at Trinity College, in Cambridge; as a law-student at Lincoln's Inn; as a Kentish bachelor of fortune, residing first at Seadbury, in Chislehurst, with his stepbrother, Thomas Walsingham, and his wife Lady Ann, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk; and migrating later to the house of his own sister Elizabeth, who married Edward Manning, Esq., he kept a faithful record of his daily expenses. His marriage, in July 1666, to a daughter of Dr. Peter Salmon, did not change this habit. He continued during ten years of his married life to jot down, as before, all his payments.

Nathaniel Master, his father (a younger brother of Sir Edward Master, M.P. for Canterbury), having left East Langdon, near Dover, at an early age, to be apprenticed in London, obtained the freedom of the Grocers' Company, and became a thriving merchant in Bishopsgate. He had received £1200 from his father, the squire of East Langdon; and in or before 1619, when about thirty-four years of age, Nat. Master married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bourne, a merchant in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill. Her mother, Judith Cowper, was a sister of William Cowper, who in 1611 had married Nat. Master's sister Martha, and from whom the Earls Cowper descended. The old squire at home, Nat.'s father, had in his later years married as his third wife one Judith Bourne, a relative of Nat.'s wife. There was thus a fourfold connection between the families of Bourne, Cowper, and Master.

At the time of Nat. Master's marriage with Elizabeth Bourne, about 1619, his father agreed to bequeath to him £1000, which was paid in 1631, when the old squire died. Nathaniel did not long survive his father, but died in 1633, leaving directions that £500 should be expended upon his funeral. His widow, thirty-three years of age, with two sons and one daughter, was left well provided for. She received one entire third part of her husband's property, together with the lease of his house at Highgate. Her eldest son, whose Expense-Book is before us, was about eleven years old when his father died, so she had all her children's property to administer.

Under these circumstances, Mrs. Nat. Master, the well-dowered young widow, quickly found another husband. Within less than two years after the death of Nathaniel Master she became the second wife of Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Scadbury, in Chislehurst, and of Little Chesterford, in Essex. At the latter place she seems to have resided after her second marriage, as her sons by Sir Thomas Walsingham were baptized at Little Chesterford—Francis in October 1635, and Edmund in August 1639. The latter child was buried there two years later, in April 1641. We may therefore conclude that the youth of James Master was passed at Little Chesterford, which lies at the north-western extremity of Essex, close to Saffron Walden. In the same county, but further south, his mother's relatives, the Bournes, had, for sixty or seventy years, been resident landowners at Bobbingworth, near Epping.

His stepbrother Thomas Walsingham, the only son of Sir Thomas by his first wife, Elizabeth Manwood of Hackington, near Canterbury, was about four years older than James Master. As the two youths were brought up together, in Sir Thomas Walsingham's house, the lad Master seems to have acquired a strong affection for his stepbrother young Thomas Walsingham. About, or just before, the time when James Master's diary of expenses commences, this stepbrother married Lady Ann Howard, daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, whose house, Audley End, was very near Little Chesterford. Her sister became Countess of Orrery. The young couple settled down at Scadbury, in Chislehurst, Sir Thomas Walsingham's Kentish seat, and James Master went to reside with them there, paying a fixed sum for his board. At first he paid only 10s. a week, but when he bought a horse and kept a manservant (in red livery) this payment was increased, until he ultimately paid £1 a week for the board of himself and his footboy.

Lady Ann Walsingham's first child, born in 1647, was christened James, in honour of James Master, our diarist, who, upon his return home from Cambridge to Scadbury in July 1647, gave "to my brother Walsingham's child's nurse £00. 02s. 00d."

Sir Thomas Walsingham, like many other other Kentish landowners, was an active supporter of the Parliament against King Charles. In his family our diarist would be brought up under influences which we call Puritan, as distinguished from Royalist. Consequently we find that, at Chislehurst, the young gentleman regularly attended Divine Service upon the Monthly Fast Days

appointed by the Parliament; and that other additional Fast Days were duly observed by him. He habitually gave the sum of one shilling at the "collection" on those days. Such contributions are duly recorded, in 1616 and 1617, on the Monthly Fasts Nov. 26th, Dec. 30th, and January 27th, and also on Dec. 9th, which was an extra Fast Day. He enters on the 7th of February a similar sum as "Given at the Sacrament." We find also that many of the books which he purchased, perhaps the majority, were of a theological character. Evidently, young Master was imbued with the spirit of the "Parliament Men."

His expense-book is especially interesting from this point of view. It puts before us a young Kentish gentleman, of the Parliamentary party, as somewhat of a dandy, an ardent lover of horses and hawking, frequenting Newmarket when at Cambridge, and a sporting man to the end of his days. The number of horses which he purchased and sold; his careful notes of their pedigrees and peculiarities; his records of losses at horse races, at foot matches, at cock fighting, at bowls, and at other sports, will interest many readers who do not care for ordinary archæological details. His repeated losses at cards when frequently visiting Sir Thomas Pelham, at Halland, near Lewes; or when "pigeoned" during a visit to Bath, are all duly chronicled. He gave freely at Christmas-tide and the New Year to musicians at Seadbury and in neighbouring houses. At the same time he was a man who read much, and the numerous entries respecting books which he purchased, are by no means the least interesting portion of his expense-diary. Several of them still remain in Mr. Dalison's library, at Hamptons, in West Peckham, bearing the autograph of James Master upon their fly-leaves, and the price of the book noted in his own handwriting.

The expense-book commences a few weeks after he had gone into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, as a Fellow-Commoner; which he seems to have done at the end of October 1616. As his epitaph, in Mereworth Church, leads us to suppose that he was then nearly twenty-four years of age, it is natural to suggest that the troubled state of the kingdom must have delayed his entering the University. When King Charles had gone to the Scots, and all the Royalist garrisons had yielded, fighting ceased, the country was at peace, and young James Master went to Cambridge.

As the details of Cambridge life during the Commonwealth are but little known, the record of his daily expenses there deserves more attention than other portions of the diary. His residence was interrupted, during the first quarter, by the business connected with his "coming of age," on the 14th of November 1616. He then went home, and attended in London at various offices of the Corporation, to prove his age, and to give acquittances "acknowledging satisfaction" for money, which during his minority had been lodged for him at the Chamber of the City of London, in its Orphan and Legacy Department. The Chamberlain, the Town Clerk, the Common Serjeant, and the Common Crier, all had something to do in the matter, and fees were numerous. He ultimately left £2700 in

the hands of the Chamberlain on deposit, for which the City was to pay him interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. At the same time his stepfather, Sir Thomas Walsingham, held on mortgage a sum of £4100 belonging to the young man, for which 7 per cent. per annum was paid. James Master's fortune was therefore about £7000; and his income about £450 per annum.

At Cambridge his College tutor was Mr. Bradshaw, who introduced him to the "chamber" apportioned to him. Furniture for his chamber cost him £10 15s. 0d.; and its rent was £1 per quarter. The College charge for tuition was £2 per quarter. As Fellow-Commoner he had assigned to him, as servitor, a poor student, technically called a Sizar, to whom he paid 10s. per quarter as wages; and for whom he provided candles and attendance. It should be noticed that the modern method of reckoning by "Terms" is never mentioned by Mr. Master; he speaks always of "the quarter." The bed-maker, chamber-woman, or char-woman received 6d. a week for "dressing the chamber" of the Fellow-Commoner, and half as much for "dressing" his sizar's chamber. His laundress was paid exactly the same as the woman who dressed his chamber, namely, 6d. a week. We find no allusion to any male attendant in his rooms, except the sizar; there was no "gyp," nor "scout," possibly the sizar did all that the Fellow-Commoner required.

For his food, technically denominated "commons and sizing," the charge made by the College was about £6 16s. 6d. per quarter. He paid that sum, on the 25th of June, 1647, for the only quarter during which he was actually resident all the time. Sometimes his "commons" cost no more than 1s. per day. When he was absent there was no charge for commons; but the sum of one halfpenny a day was charged for "sizing," when he was not in Cambridge. During part of January and February 1646-7, as Mr. Master was still in Kent, his chamber in College was occupied by Mr. Buller, who paid its rent for half the quarter, and likewise paid the sizar's wages for that period.

While he was at home, from December to February, Mr. Master strove to improve neglected portions of his education. A writing-master came and gave him ten lessons, for 14 shillings; his fencing-master received 22 shillings, probably for twenty-two lessons during six weeks. He learned to play the lute; hiring one, at first, for a month, and then purchasing an instrument for 50 shillings. Subsequently, at Cambridge, he paid 10 shillings per month for lute-lessons from a master.

It was, and still is, customary for every Fellow-Commoner to bestow upon his college a gift of silver plate. For this purpose Mr. Master bought a bowl, or tankard, or cup, which he calls a "silver can, weighing 18 ounces." Upon it he caused his arms to be engraved; the entire cost of the gift was £5 3s. Let us now see how this Fellow-Commoner dressed. He describes two suits which he procured while at home in January and February 1646-7. One was of "sad coloured" Spanish cloth (23 shillings per yard), lined with taffeta silk; its trimmings were 11 yards of silver

ribbon, and 28 of silk ribbon for points,* *i.e.*, laces, each of which was three-quarters of a yard long, and had a tag at its end. Perhaps it was to renew these "points," or laces, that he purchased 21 yards of twopenny ribbon at Cambridge in April 1647. The second suit was of lead-coloured cloth, with points. A sword, with scabbard of sear cloth; four pairs of gloves (two pair perfumed, and other two of Cordovan leather, double seamed); goloshed boots and silvered spurs; black boot-tops, with gold and silver fringe;† a hat with white band; plain linen cuffs for the wrists, and bands for the neck; a diamond ring with 15 stones; linen socks, ankle worsted socks, and half-silk stockings; powder for the hair; sweet powder for his linen; and four ounces of dried rose leaves, were new portions of young Master's wardrobe when he returned to Cambridge, for a continuous residence of four months. That period of residence, from March 1st to July 1st, 1647, was practically the whole of his University training; although he retained his rooms in College until the middle of April 1648.

When he left Seadbury for Cambridge, on the 25th of February 1646-7, he paid to his stepbrother £7 for his board during fourteen weeks, and gave gratuities to the Seadbury domestics. To London he went by water, and thence for 8 shillings he hired a horse to Cambridge, sleeping *en route* at Ware, on the night of the 26th. His baggage went by carrier; two boxes and a lute.

At Cambridge, burnt claret, raisins, and candles seem to have been his earliest expenses; of raisins he was so fond that he frequently purchased a pound. In the third week, he hired a horse and went to Newmarket; and immediately afterwards we read that he was taken ill, and had to pay for sick diet. Healthy exercise out of doors is betokened by the purchase of a racket and tennis balls; and a pair of thin waxed shoes may be suggestive of dancing.

To modern readers, repeated entries of "cheese for the table" must cause surprise. It may be that, at the Fellow-Commoners' table, cheese was a luxurious extra, which each of them supplied in his turn; at a cost of about 6d. per week. Probably, however (oddly as it may sound), cheese really formed part of the dessert. On the 2nd of April 1647, the Fellow-Commoners adjourned, after dinner, to Mr. Master's chamber, for Combination, or dessert. On

* *Points*. A few years later, Mr. Master wore on his suit of clothes a vast number of these tagged laces of ribbon. In Jan. 1649-50, he bought for one suit 72 yards of sixpenny ribbon, to make 96 points: in addition to 24 yards of shilling ribbon for trimmings. In Feb. 1652-3 he had on another suit, 144 tagged laces of ribbon, made from 108 yards of 6½d. ribbon; in addition to 24 yards of shilling ribbon for trimmings. The tagged or pointed ribbons were sewn on the bottom of short petticoat-breeches; and by passing them through eylet holes in the tops of stirrup-hose, or stockings 2 yards wide at the top, these hose were made fast.

† *Boot-tops*, or *boot-hose-tops*, increased amazingly in width during the Commonwealth. Mr. Master wore boot-tops of most dandified character. He had them of white silk, or sea-green silk, or sky-coloured silk, or watchet silk, or black silk; upon some of his boot-tops he had lace worth 5s. 6d. or 11s. 6d. the yard; one yard on each top. Some "tops" were of linen, some of cambric, some of serge.

that occasion he paid 1s. 6d. for cheese. Later on, in April 1648, when our diary-writer went to Cambridge to make his adieux, before entering as a Law-Student at Lincoln's Inn, he provided for the Vice-Master's table in Trinity College, at a cost of three shillings, —wine and cheese! Were not they served together?

Our young Kentish gentleman gave at least one dinner-party in his chamber. On the 29th of June 1647, he records his payment of 5s. 4d. "for a dinner when Mr. Bearcroft dined in my chamber." Possibly he had previously entertained friends in his rooms, on the 21st of April, when he paid 3s. 6d. "for 2 pigeon-pies, 4 cakes, and beer." He may again have shared with friends in his chamber one gooseberry tart with which he had a quart of cream on the 1st of June; and another such tart, which he supplemented with two quarts of cream, two days later. There may not be so much ground for scenting a private entertainment in the entry, on the 16th of June, of a cherry tart and a newsbook, oddly lumped together in one line under one payment. This Fellow-Commoner was much addicted to the consumption of cream and whey. We may hope that others of his period were also partial to beverages as innocent. There are several entries respecting sums spent at a "cream-house," which tend to shew that such harmless houses were popular places of resort.

The *Sun* is the only inn which he mentions, and he seems to have been there but once. The "*New Garden*" he visited on the 19th of June, but it appears no more. His purchase of a chess-board and men for half a crown, and his gratuity to the servant who conducted him over the Printing House of the University Press, suggest that, although fond of horses and sport, Mr. Master was a thoughtful man of studious habits, who would *con amore* have been a diligent student had he not been a man of fortune. In accordance with this view, we notice his visit to the fine Library of Trinity College, and his gratuity to the Library Keeper on the 28th of June. He continued to take lessons on the lute until he quitted Cambridge for the Summer Vacation, paying each month to his teacher the sum of ten shillings. A similar sum he paid to his physician, Dr. Pratt, for attending him when he was ill early in April. His expenditure for wine was very small; four or five times only did he pay for a pint of white wine, costing 4d. or 6d., or a pint of sack. Besides riding twice over to Newmarket, he hired a horse one day and rode to Puckridge; he dined there, and the day's expenses were 9s. One day he spent on horseback, but does not tell us whither he went; on another he rode to Boxworth, and seems to have visited an uncle there. In his rooms he burnt turf fires, and in April paid 6d. for 50 turves. The College cook obtained a gratuity from him on the 19th of that month, and he enters it as "given to the cook's bason 1s." The barber did not make much out of our friend, who paid him only 4s. for "trimming" him during 18 weeks.

The books he bought seem to us remarkably cheap. The interest felt during November 1646 in the dealings of Parliament with the

Scots, to whom King Charles had entrusted himself for safe keeping, is indicated by the first payment of 1s. for "ye Scots papers" and other pamphlets, including Parliament's Ordinance respecting the See-lands of the Bishops. The modern schoolboy will suspect that an English version of Virgil's *Georgics* was to be used as a "crib" at the University. Of *Balzac's Letters* he purchased two editions, in January 1646-7; the second copy, which was Sir Richard Baker's translation of them, published with his initials only, "R. B.," cost 3s.; while Bacon's *Advancement of Learning* was obtained for half that price. The works of Tully [Cicero], purchased for 7s. in January, were so unattractive to our diarist that in March he exchanged them for John Hall's *Poems*, Alex. Ross's *Picture of the Conscience* and *Philosophical Touchstone*, Collins' *Ethics*, and a book by Magirus on *Physics*. The sum of 11s. 6d. obtained for him three Biographies; one of *Richard III.* (in 5 books), by Sir George Buck; one of *Edward IV.*, by Win. Habington; and a *History of the Reign of Louis XIII.*, from the death of Henry Quatre to A.D. 1629, written by Gabriel Bartholomew, Seigneur du Gramont.

Sir Thomas Browne (author of the *Religio Medici*) had just published in folio his *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*; or, Enquiries into very many received Tenets, and commonly presumed Truths. For this new work Mr. Master paid 6s. A book mentioned as *The Cobler* was probably one which caused some theological controversy, called "The Cobler's Sermon." The struggle between the Parliament (mainly Presbyterian), and its Army (mainly Independent), in 1646 and 1647, is brought to mind by Master's purchase of an *Apology for the Army of Sir Thos. Fairfax*. The Rev. Stephen Marshall was a popular preacher of Sermons, on Fasts and Days of Thanksgiving. One of these was bought by our Fellow-Commoner for 6d.; but he expended 2s. 4d. upon Edward Daeres' translation of Nicholas Machiavel's *Discourses concerning the first Decade of Titus Livius*. The latest Poems, in February 1647, were John Cleaveland's *Character of a London Diurnal Maker, with several select poems*, a quarto pamphlet for which 6d. was paid.

The College authorities doubtless directed the purchase of *Ethica, sive Summa Moralis Disciplinæ*, by Fr. Eustachius; for a translation of which, under the title of "Summe of Philosophy," he disbursed 4s. The same direction probably led him to buy the Rev. Dr. Heylin's Geography (*Microcosmus, or Description of the World*) for 5s.; *The Mystery of Self deceiving*, or a Discourse of the deceitfulness of Man's heart, by the Rev. Daniel Dyke; and "Sthalius his Axioms." In the month of June 1647 died that well-known scholar and schoolmaster, Dr. Thomas Farnaby, of Sevenoaks (formerly of Cripplegate, London), who, through the offspring of his two wives, founded two families; one in Sussex and another in Kent. He had written the Latin Grammar that superseded in the time of Charles I. Lilly's book, which had enjoyed a monopoly ever since the time of Henry VIII. A month before the Doctor's death, young Master purchased a copy of Farnaby's

Grammar for 1s. 6d. An interesting biography of Dr. Farnaby, by Mr. H. W. Reynolds will be found in the *Guardian* newspaper, for September 5th, 1883. A few years before, at Boxley Abbey, died George Sandys, a great traveller and a poet, youngest son of the Archbishop of York. His *Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Italy, etc.*, illustrated by 50 maps and plates, had been published in folio in 1621. Young Master obtained a copy for 6s. 6d. in June 1647. The theological works of the Rev. William Ames ("Amesius" in Latin) seem to have been text-books, at Cambridge, when Master was there. He bought Ames's book *De Conseientia* for 2s. 4d.; his *Medulla Theologica* for 2s.; his *Christianæ Catechesis Seiographia*, or Catechism, for 1s. 6d.; and his *Lectiones in Omnes Psalmos Davidis*, or a translation of it, for 3s. 4d. These books were published in Frankfort or Amsterdam from 1623 to 1635; Ames died in 1633.

The most remarkable purchase made by Master was a second-hand copy (we note that he himself uses the phrase "second hand"), of Philemon Holland's translation of *Plutarch's Morals*. For this he paid twenty-five shillings; a sum larger than that paid for any new book. So much did he value it, that in April 1648 he paid 3s. 6d. to have *Plutarch's Morals* rebound. Modern readers puzzled by the book called the *Man in the Moon*, bought in February 1647-8, may be surprised to hear that it was written by the Rev. John Wilkins, who became Bishop of Chester, to shew that the moon might be habitable. Another book of his, called *Mathematical Magic*, or the Wonders that may be performed by mechanical Geometry, published in 1648, was bought at once by Master for 5s. 8d., in the April of that year. No doubt these books of Bishop Wilkins were highly popular at the time. In the same month, he procured either H. Parrie's translation, or J. Seddon's abridgment, of Zachary Ursine's *Catechism*, "wherein are debated and resolved the questions, of whatever moment, which have been, or are, controverted in Divinitie," for 9s. 6d.; Arthur Jackson's two volumes of *Annotations on the Historieal part of the Old Testament*, for 13s.; Dr. Alex. Read's *Manual of the Anatomy, or Dissection of the body of man*, for 2s. 6d.; Dr. John Lightfoot's *Harmony, Chronicle, and Order of the Old Testament*, for 4s. 6d.; and a Latin *Bible* for 7s. 6d. More ephemeral seem two sermons bought for 1s. 4d.: one by the patriarch of Dorchester, the Rev. John White, who died in 1648; and the other by the celebrated Dr. Ralph Cudworth, probably preached by him before the House of Commons. At this time (April 1648) young James Master quitted Cambridge. His purchases of books did not cease, but they became less frequent. A set of law books, and a copy of the Rev. John Trapp's two volumes of *Commentaries on the New Testament* (now scarce); with an ephemeral book of the hour on the *History of the Independents* formed the main additions to his library in 1648.

Mr. Master's pedigree is given on p. 404 of this volume.

In the next volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, we hope to continue this introductory sketch of the life of Mr. Master, year by year.

EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.

TRANSCRIBED BY MRS. DALISON, OF HAMPTONS.

PART I., A.D. 1646-1655.

[WHEN HIS HOME WAS AT SCADBURY IN CHISLEHURST, THE ANCESTRAL SEAT OF HIS STEPFATHER, SIR THOMAS WALSINGHAM.]

A BOOKE OF MY EXPENCES.

Begunne when I came of age, w^{ch} was y^e 14th of Novemb. 1646.

		£	s.	d.
1646.				
November	y ^e 20. Given to M ^r Polley's man	00	00	06
	y ^e 21. For 2 pa[<i>ir</i>] of cordovan double seamed gloves	00	06	06
	y ^e 23. For going & comming by water	00	01	00
	y ^e 24. For y ^e Scots papers, y ^e Ordinance for Bishop's lands, & other pamphlets ...	00	01	00
	y ^e 25. Given at the [<i>monthly</i>] Fast.....	00	01	00
	y ^e 26. For bringing my box from y ^e carryer's	00	00	08
	y ^e 27. For 2 paper books	00	01	00
Dec.	1. For an answer to y ^e Scots papers.....	00	00	06
	2. For milk, sugar, & egges	00	01	06
	3. Lost at cards	00	03	00
	5. For mending my cloaths.....	00	01	00
	7. For borrowing a lute 1 month	00	02	06
	7. For bringing of it	00	00	06
	7. For Virgill's Georgicks in English	00	00	06
	9. Given at y ^e Fast	00	00	06
	10. For a writeing booke	00	00	06
	11. For 6 pa. of band strings	00	02	00
	11. Given to M ^r Hudson for a bill out of y ^e Chamber of London	00	01	00
	13. Given to y ^e Clarke for a seate	00	00	06
	14. For going by water	00	00	06
	15. To M ^r Com'on Sergeant when I proved my age.....	03	00	00
	15. To M ^r Com'on Cryer	02	05	00
	15. For drawing up y ^e bill for satisfaction proving my age	00	05	06
	15. To y ^e Com'on Clarke of y ^e orphan. & lega[<i>cy</i>]	01	10	06
	15. To y ^e Com'on Cryer's man.....	00	01	00
	15. To y ^e Clarke for expedition	00	02	06
	15. For going by water	00	00	06

		£	s.	d.
1646.				
Dec.	16.	For going by water	00	00 06
	16.	For an order from the Towne Clarke to Mr Hudson.....	00	01 00
	16.	For searching for an inventory, & an accompt	00	02 00
	18.	For sweetmeats	00	01 00
	18.	For going by water 3 times	00	01 06
	19.	Given to Mr Hudson for his fees for receiv- ing £2771 10s. 10d. part of my portion	05	10 00
	19.	Given to Mr Hudson's man	00	15 00
	22.	For going by water	00	01 00
	22.	Given to my Writing M[<i>aste</i>] ^r for coming to me 3 times	00	02 06
	23.	Given away at ye Mewes	00	00 06
	24.	For a boe[k] of Ben Johnson's cal[<i>led</i>] Timber &c.	00	00 09
	26.	For a pound of raisins	00	00 05
	29.	For going by water	00	00 06
	29.	Given to Mr Evans	00	10 00
	29.	For a pound of raisins	00	00 05
	29.	For [John] Booker's Almanack	00	00 03
	30.	Given at the [monthly] Fast	00	01 00
Jan.	2.	For going by water	00	01 00
	2.	For 4 yards & an halfe of Spanish cloth for a sute & cloake at 23 ^s the yard	05	03 00
	2.	For an ell, quarter & halfe of Taffatye ...	00	16 00
	2.	For 2 bands & 2 pa. of cuffs	00	05 00
	2.	For 3 ya. of black ribbon	00	00 06
	4.	For 28 yar. of ribbon for points & tagging them	01	04 00
	4.	For 8 yar. of silver ribbon at 15 ^d ya.	00	10 00
	4.	For 4 pa. of plaine boothose tops	00	12 00
	4.	For going by water	00	00 06
	4.	For 3 ya. $\frac{1}{4}$ of silver lace weighing 2 oun. $\frac{3}{4}$..	00	13 06
	4.	For an hat	00	14 06
	4.	For a white hatband	00	03 06
	4.	For a booke call[<i>ed</i>] Balzac's Letters.....	00	02 04
	7.	For cutting my haire and shaving	00	01 06
	7.	Given to the Talour's man	00	01 00
	8.	For 2 pa. of ancle wosted socks	00	03 02
	9.	Spent at the Rhenish wine house.....	00	02 08
	11.	For a pa. of perfumed gloves	00	02 06
	12.	Spent at the Mewes	00	00 10
	13.	For 4 pa. of plane bands and cuffs	00	10 00
	14.	For going by water 6 ^d For a Penknife 1 ^s ..	00	01 06
	14.	For a little box	00	00 04
	14.	Given to the poore.....	00	01 00
	14.	For a pou[<i>nd</i>] of sweet powder for linnen ..	00	04 00
	15.	Paid to the Tailour for making my sad coulour cloath suit and cloake	02	01 00

162 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.	
1646[-7].					
Jan.	16.	For making cleane my sword, a seareloath seabbard and false seabbard	00	04	06
	16.	For a book tending to Resolution made by Bunny	00	02	00
	18.	For a pound of raisins	00	00	05
	18.	For a pa. of boots with goloshooes	00	16	00
	18.	For a pint of sack S ^d Spent at the Mewes I ^s	00	01	08
	19.	For halfe an elle of sarcenet	00	04	00
	19.	For Balzac letters translated by S ^r R[<i>ich-</i> <i>ard</i>] B[<i>aker</i>]	00	03	00
	19.	For S ^r Fran. Bacon his advance[<i>ment</i>] of learuing	00	01	06
	20.	For a pare of silvered spurs	00	03	00
	21.	Given to the Common Crier's man	00	01	00
	21.	For a book cal[<i>led</i>] Fragmenta Regalia...	00	00	04
	22.	For all Tullyes works	00	07	00
	23.	Given to my Fencing Master for teaching to fence one month ended 23 Jan.	00	15	00
	23.	For the Lives of Rich. 3 ^d , Edwa. 4 th , & Lewis 13 th	00	11	06
	23.	For Doc ^r [Sir Thomas] Browne's boo[k] cal[<i>led</i>] Enquiry into [<i>commonly pre-</i> <i>sumed truths</i>] &c.	00	06	00
	26.	For going by water 6 ^d To the Clerke of the Orphan. and Legacy and for expe- dition 36 ^s	01	16	06
	27.	Given at the [<i>monthly</i>] Fast	00	01	00
	28.	For $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pou[<i>nd</i>] of dried rose leaves ...	00	01	00
	29.	Spent at the Mewes	00	00	06
	29.	For vamping a pa[<i>ir of</i>] boots & given to y ^e shooma[<i>ker's</i>] boy	00	04	06
	30.	For fencing one weeke	00	04	00
	30.	For an order from the Towne Clarke	00	02	06
	30.	For solcing a pa. of boots	00	01	10
	30.	For a pound of raisins	00	00	04
Febr.	1.	For a boo[k] cal[<i>led</i>] y ^e Cobler. & an Apo[<i>logy</i>] for y ^e ar[<i>my</i>] of S ^r T[<i>homas</i>] F[<i>airfax</i>]	00	01	00
	1.	For going by water	00	00	06
	2.	Given to M ^r Common Sericant when I acknowledged satisfaction for £2619 ...	03	01	04
	2.	To the Toume clarke when I acknowledged satisfaction	02	07	01
	2.	To M ^r Evans for drawing up the bill	00	06	00
	2.	For a pou[<i>nd</i>] of raisins	00	00	05
	3.	For 2 pa. of cordo[<i>van</i>] double seamed gloves	00	07	00
	3.	For sweetmeats	00	01	00
	7.	Given at the Sacrament	00	01	00
	11.	For going by water	00	00	06

		£	s.	d.
1646[-7].				
Febr.	11.	For Mr [Stephen] Marshall's Sermon, &c.	00	00 06
	13.	For a silver Can [as a gift to Trinity College] weighing 18 oun. at 5 ^s 7 ^d y ^e oun. & engraving my armes	05	03 00
	13.	For a diamond ring with one great diamond cut like an heart & 14 other little ones set about it, which my Mother gave me	12	10 00
		The whole sum of this quarter is...	60	06 00
Febr.	15.	For a pinte of sack	00	00 08
	16.	For fencing 3 daies	00	03 00
	16.	For Machiavell's Disco[n]r[ses] up[on] T. Liv[us]	00	02 04
	16.	For a pa[ir] of bla[ck] topps with go[ld] & silv[er] fring[e]	00	03 06
	16.	For 6 pa. of linnen socks	00	03 00
	17.	For mending my black sute	00	05 00
	17.	For a pa. of halfe silk stockings	00	09 06
	18.	For inrolling a Recognizance	00	08 00
	19.	For [John] Cleveland[us] Poems	00	00 06
	19.	For borrowing a lute one month	00	02 06
	19.	For a lute with a case to it	02	10 00
	19.	For 2 dozen of small strings	00	03 00
	20.	For going by water	00	00 06
	20.	For $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ya. of wrought sattin	00	02 06
	23.	For a pa. of perfumed gloves	00	02 06
	23.	For 4 oun[ces] of powder for haire	00	01 00
	24.	Given at y ^e [monthly] Fast	00	01 00
	25.	Given to my Writing Master for comming to me 7 times	00	11 06
	25.	Paid to my Tailour for making my lead coulor cloath sute with points	02	15 00
	25.	Given to y ^e servants when I went to Cambridge	00	13 00
	25.	Paid for my diet for 14 weeks	07	00 00
	25.	For going by water 6 ^d For carrying 2 boxes & a lute to y ^e Carryers 2 ^s	00	02 06
	25.	For a quart of sack, &c.	00	01 06
	26.	Spent when I lay at Ware, setting up my horse [on the road to Cambridge]	00	07 00
	27.	For an horne combe, &c.	00	01 00
Mar.	1.	For carrying a box & a pa. of boots former[ly] to Lon[don]	00	04 00
	1.	For hyring of an horse from Lon[don] hither [to Cambridge]	00	08 00
	1.	For bringing 2 boxes & a lute fro ^t London 8 ^s For a po[und] of candles 10 ^d	00	08 10
	4.	For a pinte of burnt claret	00	00 06
	4.	For candles for my Cizer [a poor student who waited on a rich Fellow-Commoner]	00	00 06

164 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1646[-7].				
Mar.	5.	For a pinte of burnt claret	00	00 06
	6.	For Magirus his Phisicks 3 ^s 6 ^d , a booke of Alex. Rosses 2 ^s 0 ^d , Colins his Ethicks 1 ^s 4 ^d . & Hall's Poems 8 ^d , for all w ^{ch} I gave all Tullye's works w ^{ch} I formerly bought of him val ^{ued} at 6 ^s 6 ^d , & in mony	00	01 00
	7.	For ioyning for a tart, a combrush, &c. ...	00	00 06
	13.	For a pound of candles, &c.....	00	00 07
	13.	For my [college] commons 4 dayes.....	00	04 00
	19.	Spent in horse hier, &c., when I went to Newmar[ket]	00	07 08
	20.	For new lining my [college] gowne.....	00	13 03
	22.	For my diet when I was sick	00	06 00
		The sum of this account is	19	05 04
1647.				
Mar.	25.	Given to my [char]woman for dressing up my Cizer's chambers 2 months & mine 1 month [at Trinity College]	00	04 00
	25.	For a pound of sugar & a pitcher	00	01 06
	25.	For a pou[nd] of raisins, &c.	00	00 06
	26.	For my commons, & sizing y ^e 2 ^d month ...	01	12 10
		For y ^e 3 ^d month, being absent.....	00	04 03
	26.	To my landresse formerly for washing 6 weeks	00	03 00
	26.	For my [college] chamber rent 1 quarter	01	00 00
	26.	For my tuition 1 quarter	02	00 00
	26.	For my commons. & sizing y ^e 1 ^t , 2 ^d & 3 ^d months of y ^e 2 ^d quarter. [when I was] for y ^e most parte absent [from Cambridge]	00	14 06
	26.	For my chamber rent 1 qua[rter] Mr Buller pay[ing] halfe [as he occupied it during my absence]	00	10 00
	26.	For my tuition that quarter.....	02	00 00
	27.	For a pou[nd] of candles, &c.	00	00 07
	29.	Spent at the Sun	00	00 06
	29.	For my diet halfe a weeke ..	00	04 00
	30.	For washing my cloaths 1 month ..	00	01 06
	30.	For making cleane my watch	00	01 00
	30.	For a racket	00	04 06
April	1.	For tennis balls 1 ^s Given to y ^e Porter 6 ^d	00	01 06
	1.	For chese for y ^e table	00	00 04
	2.	For chese when y ^e [Fellow-commoners] Combina[tion] was in my cham[ber] ...	00	01 06
	3.	For a pa[ir] of thinne waxt shooes	00	04 00
	3.	For a pou[nd] of raisins	00	00 06
	6.	Given to my Cizer for 1 quar. wages, Mr Buller paying him 12 ^s for y ^e other quarter	00	10 00
	8.	For 21 ya. of 2 ^d ribbon to trim my sute...	00	04 00
	8.	For Eu[cl]id's tachijs his Summe of Philosophy	00	04 00

1617.			£	s.	d.
April	9.	For [<i>D^r Peter</i>] Heylin's Geography	00	05	00
	9.	For [<i>Rev. Daniel</i>] Dike on y ^e Heart	00	03	06
	9.	For Sthalius his axioms	00	01	08
	9.	For 2 paper books.....	00	01	00
	10.	Given to a woman for 2 dayes when I was sick [<i>at Cambridge</i>]	00	02	00
	10.	For a po. of candles, & a po. of raisins ...	00	01	00
	10.	Given to D ^r Pratt for coming to me when I was sick	00	10	00
	12.	For a quart of creame	00	00	06
	12.	For cheese for y ^e table	00	00	06
	13.	For cakes & creame, &c.	00	01	00
	17.	For 50 turfes	00	00	06
	19.	For cheese for y ^e table	00	00	06
	19.	Given to y ^e [<i>college</i>] cooke's bason	00	01	00
	20.	For a poun[<i>d</i>] of sugar, & a po. of raisins	00	01	09
	20.	For candles for my Cizer	00	00	06
	21.	For 2 pigeon pies, 4 cakes, & beere	00	03	06
	23.	Given to a man that lost his boat	00	01	00
	23.	For a pint of sack, & 2 newes books	00	01	00
	29.	For hiring an horse to Puckridge 1 day...	00	04	00
	29.	Spent there for my dinner, setting my hor[<i>se</i>] up, &c.	00	05	00
	30.	For a pinte of white wine.....	00	00	04
	30.	For cheese for y ^e table	00	00	06
	30.	For a pou. of candles	00	00	07
May	4.	For a pint of white wine	00	00	04
	6.	For cheese for y ^e table	00	00	06
	7.	For learning one month on y ^e lute	00	10	00
	8.	For a pou. of raisins, & a beere glasse ...	00	01	00
	12.	Spent at a creame house	00	00	06
	12.	For 3 yards of black ribbon.....	00	01	06
	12.	For a pint of white wine, &c.	00	00	06
	15.	For [<i>D^r</i>] Farnabye's Grammar	00	01	06
	15.	For creame & whey at severall times	00	00	06
	16.	For cheese for y ^e table	00	00	06
	18.	For a pou. of candles, &c.	00	00	08
	21.	For a quart of creame, &c.	00	00	06
	21.	For vamping & colouring a pa. of boots...	00	05	00
	22.	Given to a poore woman	00	00	06
	22.	For going by water	00	00	06
	24.	For a pint of wine, &c.	00	00	06
	25.	Spent at a creame house, &c.	00	00	06
	25.	For cheese for y ^e table	00	00	06
28.	For my diet hal[<i>f</i>] a week in M ^r Paston's chamber last lent	00	03	06	
June	1.	For a gooseberrye tart, & a quart of creame	00	01	06
	3.	For a goosberrye tart, & 2 quarts of creame	00	02	00
	4.	For a pound of sugar, &c.	00	01	06
	5.	For candles for my Cizer	00	00	06

166 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1647.			£	s.	d.
June	8.	For a po. of candles, a newes booke, &c...	00	01	00
	10.	For an horse 1 day, & spent by y ^e way ...	00	03	00
	11.	For cheese for y ^e table, & 3 newes books, & whey	00	01	00
	12.	For a pa. of Spanish leather shooces	00	04	06
	15.	For a chesse board & men	00	02	06
	16.	For a cherrie tart, & a newes booke	00	01	04
	17.	Given away at y ^e printing house.....	00	01	00
	17.	For cheese for y ^e table	00	00	04
	18.	For an horse to Newmarket.....	00	03	00
	18.	For my dinner, & setting up my horse ...	00	02	06
	19.	For newes bookes, & spent at y ^e New Garden	00	01	00
	23.	Paid y ^e Apothecary his bill when I was sick	00	12	00
	23.	For a pound of cherries	00	00	06
	24.	Paid to my [<i>char-</i>]woman for dressing up my [<i>college</i>] chamber 14 weeks	00	07	00
	24.	Paid to y ^e [<i>char-</i>]wom[<i>an</i>] for dres[<i>sing</i>] my Cizer's cham[<i>ber</i>] 1 quar[<i>ter</i>]	00	03	00
	24.	For Wellebius his compendium of divinity	00	01	06
	24.	Paid for bringing & sending lett ^r this quarter	00	01	00
The whole sum of this quarter is			16	15	06
June	25.	For my commons & sizing y ^e 1, 2, & 3 months of y ^e 3 rd qua[<i>rter</i>]	06	16	06
	25.	For my chamber rent 1 quarter	01	00	00
	25.	For my tuition 1 quarter	02	00	00
	25.	Paid to my Cizer for 1 quar. wages	00	10	00
	25.	To my Laundresse for washing my linnen 14 weeks	00	07	00
	25.	For [<i>George</i>] Sands his Travells	00	06	06
	25.	For Sir Francis Bacon's Essaies	00	03	00
	25.	For [<i>Thomas</i>] Rogers on Faith	00	01	06
	25.	For Amesius [<i>Rev. W^m Ames</i>] de conscientia	00	02	04
	26.	For Amesius his Medulla [<i>Theologica</i>] ...	00	02	00
	26.	For an horse to Boxworth	00	02	00
	26.	Given to my Uncle's man	00	00	06
	27.	For cheese for y ^e table	00	00	06
	28.	For a qua. of ereame, & whey at sev. tim[<i>es</i>]	00	01	00
	28.	For 4 pound of cherries	00	01	06
	28.	For hal. po. of sugar & a qua. of whi[<i>te</i>] wine	00	01	04
	28.	Given to y ^e Library Keeper	00	01	00
	29.	For a dinner when M ^r Bearcroft dined in my chamber [<i>at Trinity College</i>]	00	05	04
	29.	For mending my sute & my gowne	00	03	00
	29.	For [<i>Gerard John</i>] Vossius' Rhetorick ...	00	01	10
	29.	For Amesius his Catechisme	00	01	06
	29.	For Burger. Idea philo. & Coll. Phisicum	00	03	08
	29.	To y ^e Barbour for trimming me 18 weeks	00	04	00

		£	s.	d.
1617.				
June	29. For cording my trunck & carri. it to y ^e Car ^r	00	00	06
	29. For learning one mon[<i>th</i>] on y ^e Lute	00	10	00
	29. For fretting my Lute	00	01	00
	29. For Plutarch his Moralls, Eng[<i>lish</i>] see[<i>out</i>] ha[<i>nd</i>]	01	05	00
July	1. For candles for my Cizer, & given to my [<i>college char-</i>] wo[<i>man</i>]	00	01	00
	1. For hiring an horse fro' Camb.to Scadb[<i>ury</i>]	00	10	00
	1. Spent by y ^e way in dinner, sett up horse, &c.	00	04	06
	2. For a sett of chesse men	00	02	00
	5. For bring. my trunck & lute fro' Cam- [<i>bridge</i>] hi[<i>ther to Scadbury</i>]	00	08	06
	5. Given to Roger for going 3 daies to Lon.	00	02	06
	6. For my dinner, & sett[<i>ing</i>] up horse at Cashol[<i>ton</i>]	00	04	00
	8. Given to Tobye Manning's man	00	00	06
	9. Given to Ned Natt for receiv. my mony ...	00	02	06
	10. Given to my bro[<i>ther Thomas</i>] Walsing- [<i>ham's</i>] child's nurse	00	02	00
	13. For going and comming by water	00	01	00
	13. For 4 little books concern. y ^e times	00	01	00
	15. For powder & shott	00	00	06
	19. For going & comming by water	00	01	00
	19. For my dinner & sett[<i>ing</i>] up my horse...	00	01	04
	19. For a pa[<i>ir</i>] gesses for a Sparr[<i>ow</i>] hawke	00	00	04
	19. For 4 pa. of plaine boothose	00	14	00
	19. For 2 pa. of threed stirrop hose	00	07	00
	19. For a pa. of perfumed gloves	00	02	06
	19. For 3 yar. of black ribbon	00	00	06
	19. For 8 ya. of serge at 4 ^s 6 ^d ya. for a sute & eloake	01	16	00
	19. For an ell, quar[<i>ter</i>] & halfe [<i>a quarter</i>] of taffa, at 12 ^s ell, to line	00	16	06
	19. For 4 dozen & hal[<i>f</i>] of little silver lace, weighing 10 ounces & a lit[<i>tle</i>] over, at 4 ^s 8 ^d y ^e ounce	02	07	00
	22. For going & comming by water	00	01	06
	22. For 3 pa. of plaine boothose	00	10	06
	22. For 2 pa. of threed stirrop hose	00	07	00
	22. For 2 pa. of gloves	00	04	06
	22. For 8 ya. of coloured ribbon	00	04	00
	22. For black ribbon	00	02	00
	22. For a gray cloath saddle with a sadd. cloath, horse cloath, bridle, stirrups, girts, sus- cingle, halter, and pad to it	01	17	00
	26. For a pa. of stirrups & stirrop leathers ...	00	03	00
	26. For a mash for my gelding	00	00	06
	26. For a browne mare bought of my bro[<i>ther</i>] Walsingham, to breed w th all, covered w th Roan	09	00	00

168 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1617.				
July	26. Given to his groome	00	02	06
	27. For a quarter of oats	00	18	00
	27. For a drinke for my geldinge	00	01	06
	31. For trimming me	00	01	00
	31. For bringing a pa. of boots fro' Cambridge	00	01	06
	31. Given to Roger for going to London	00	01	00
August	11. For halfe a quarter of oats	00	09	00
	19. For going & coming by water	00	01	00
	19. For setting up my horse, &c.	00	01	00
	19. For a penknife, & an horne comb	00	01	03
	19. For a pa. of rideing spurs	00	02	02
	19. For a whipp	00	02	08
	19. For a pa. of red serge topps	00	06	00
	19. For a pa. gray wosted stockings	00	06	06
	19. For a pa. of black Span[ish] leather shooes	00	04	00
	19. For a pa. of thinne waxt boots	00	12	06
	23. Spent at Grinsted when I went to Haw- land [<i>Sir Thomas Pelham's residence</i>]	00	04	00
	28. Given away when I lay at Mr Hewett's	00	05	00
September	4. Given away at Sr Tho. Pelham's	00	16	00
	4. Spent at Godstone when I came fro' Hawland	00	02	06
	6. Given to my bro. Walsingham's groome	00	02	06
	6. For stuffing my saddle, & oats in y ^e Forrest, &c.	00	02	06
	10. Given away when I lay at my Unc[le] Bourn's [<i>in Essex</i>]	00	03	00
	11. For 2 drinks for my gelding	00	02	06
	11. Given away to Daniell	00	02	06
	13. Given away at Sir Jo. Tonstall's	00	01	00
	16. For 2 ounces of powder for haire	00	01	00
	19. Given to a briefe	00	01	00
	20. Spent when I went to Richmond	00	01	06
	22. For going & coming by water, & setting up my horse	00	01	08
	22. For a pa. of tan'd gloves, & powder for haire	00	02	00
	22. For a shag hat & band	00	06	00
	22. For pamphlets	00	00	06
	23. For a quarter of oats	00	15	06
	24. For a curry comb, brush, & eizers	00	03	00
	27. For mending my saddle	00	01	06
The whole sum of this quarter is		42	15	05
September	30. For going & coming by water	00	01	00
October	1. For a frock for my footboy	00	04	00
	4. For going by water 3 times	00	01	06
	4. For 3 pa. of threed ancle socks	00	04	06
	7. Given to my boy when he went to London	00	01	06
	11. For going by water, & setting up my horse	00	01	03

	£	s.	d.
1647.			
October 11. For 4 pa. of linnen socks	00	02	06
11. For 6 bands, & 6 pa. of cuffs for my boy ...	00	07	00
11. For new dying my hat	00	01	00
12. For a bridle & snafell	00	02	06
13. For dying, dressing, facing, & making up my cloake	00	14	00
14. Spent when I saw y ^e great ship	00	02	06
15. For keeping 2 horses at Rochester 2 dayes	00	05	06
16. Given to my boy	00	01	00
16. Given away when I saw y ^e Cathedrall at Canter[<i>bury</i>]	00	02	00
18. For 9 Harvelldowne Cans, 3 of Tameriske, & 6 of yew 15 ^s For 2 male girts 1 ^s	00	16	00
21. Spent at Dover	00	04	06
22. Spent at Deale when I went on shipboard	00	12	00
23. Given away at Langdon [<i>cousin Richard</i> <i>Master's</i>]	00	08	00
25. For shoeing & removing 2 horses	00	01	09
26. Given away at M ^r Edolph's [<i>S^t Radegund's</i>]	00	01	00
27. Given at y ^e [<i>monthly</i>] Fast	00	00	06
28. Given away at [<i>uncle</i>] S ^r Edward Master's	00	10	00
28. Spent when I lay at Maidstone 1 night ...	00	07	00
29. Spent at Rochester.....	00	02	00
30. For 3 po. of shott, & halfe a po. of powder	00	01	00
Novem. 3. Given away at M ^r Dell's	00	00	06
4. For halfe a qua. of oats, w ^{ch} I had formerly	00	09	00
5. For halfe a qua. of oats	00	08	06
8. For going by water & sett. up my horse ...	00	01	04
8. For severall boo[<i>ks</i>] concern[<i>ing</i>] y ^e times	00	01	04
11. For a pa. of waxt shooes	00	03	06
13. For a freeze coat for my boy.....	00	10	00
15. For going by water & setting up my horse	00	01	06
15. For severall boo[<i>ks</i>] concerning y ^e times...	00	00	06
15. For 4 ya. of gray cloath to make me a cloake	02	16	00
15. For 2 ya. of browne cloath to make me a sute	01	10	00
17. Given at M ^r Goldwell's	00	00	06
18. For going by water & setting up my horse	00	02	06
18. For a boo[<i>k</i>] called y ^e Case of y ^e King, &c.	00	00	06
19. For shoeing my 2 horses fro' y ^e 1 of July till y ^e 19 of Nov.....	00	09	00
23. For a quarter of oats	00	18	00
25. For a tall black gelding w th a white starre in his forehead & 2 white feete behind, bought of M ^r Rob. King of Wiltshire ...	20	00	00
December 2. For 3 pa. of shooes for my footboy	00	09	00
2. For a green saddle cloath	00	02	00
3. For going by water & setting up my horse	00	01	10
3. For a boo. against y ^e sale of Bishop's lands	00	00	10
5. Given away at a Briefe	00	00	06
13. Spent when I went a setting	00	01	00

170 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1647.		£	s.	d.
Decemb.	19. Given at a collection	00	01	00
	21. Spent at Eltham	00	01	00
	21. For 2 quarters of oats	01	16	00
	22. Spent at London	00	01	06
	22. For making my serge sute w th 2 sil[ver] laces	02	12	00
	22. For makeing & byeing my freize coate.....	01	03	00
	22. For byeing & making my footb[oy's] sute & cloake	05	00	00
	27. Given to Weeks his man's box	00	00	06
	30. For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
	30. For 4 holland caps for my boy ..	00	01	06
The whole sum of this quarter is		44	19	10
The whole sum of my expences this year is...		184	02	01
Jan.	6, 1647[-S]. For soleing my waxt boots	00	01	08
	10. For going & comming by water 4 times ...	00	02	00
	10. For a pa. of cordovan double seamed gloves	00	03	06
	10. For a ya. & hal[f] of black ribbon	00	00	09
	10. For 2 hal[f] ells of lace for 2 caps	00	05	06
	11. For Littleton's Tenures in English	00	01	06
	11. For Gallen's Almanack, wax, & pamphlets...	00	00	10
	18. For soleing my footboyes shooes, &c.	00	01	06
	21. For a drink for my gelding, & a worme for my gun	00	02	00
	21. Given to Tom. for setting up my geld[ing] form[erly] at Cashol[ton]	00	01	00
	21. For halfe a peck of maulte for a mash, & carry[ing] 2 letters	00	01	00
	22. For vamping & soleing 2 pa. of boots for my selfe	00	05	00
	22. For vamping a pa. of boots for my footboy	00	02	06
	27. For trimming me.....	00	01	00
	For my dyet from y ^e 1 of July 1647 to y ^e 27 of Janua. 1647 being 30 weeks, & for my footboyes dyet from y ^e 18 of Septemb. 1647 to y ^e 27 of January 1647 being 19 weeks	30	00	00
Feb.	10. For a pa. of gray woollen stockings for my footboy	00	03	06
	10. For paper, & a book of speeches about y ^e King	00	01	06
	15. For mending 2 pa. of shooes for my footboy	00	01	06
	16. For 17 ells, $\frac{1}{2}$ of frize holland at 4 ^s 6 ^d y ^e ell, to make me 6 whole shirts, & 4 caps ...	03	19	00
	18. Given to y ^e Coachman & to y ^e kitchin maide	00	02	00
	19. For an horne combe	00	00	10
	19. For a boo[k] about grafting, &c., & another of usury	00	01	06

1647[-8].		£	s.	d.
Feb. 19.	For going by water & setting up my horse	00	02	00
21.	For 2 quarters of oats	01	16	00
24.	For mending 2 saddles, & for 2 new girts...	00	02	00
24.	For going by water 2 ^{ce} , for my dinner, & a little box	00	02	00
24.	For 2 books about grafting, &c., by Markham, & another	00	04	06
24.	For a boo[k] cal[led] y ^e Man in y ^e Moone	00	01	00
24.	For 4 bottles of Rhenish wine, for a barrell of oysters, & y ^e 4 bottles, & for carrying y ^m over y ^e water	00	10	00
24.	For a prospective glasse [<i>a telescope</i>]	00	05	00
March y ^e 2.	For an hat w th a black silke hatband ...	00	17	00
2.	For going by water & setting up my horse	00	02	00
10.	Spent when I lay at Casholton 2 nights w th my footboy & my horse	00	15	00
17.	Spent at Eltham, & given to y ^e gardener...	00	01	06
19.	Spent at Eltham, & for cutting my haire & shaving	00	02	00
21.	Spent at London for going by water, & an horne comb 1 ^s 6 ^d For black ribbon 2 ^s 6 ^d	00	04	00
21.	For a pa. of darke coloured boots	00	12	00
21.	For 2 scabbards, & making cleane my sword	00	06	00
21.	For making a sad colour cloath sute, & a gray riding cloake in November last ...	03	15	00
The summe of this quarter is.....		45	16	07
March y ^e 27, 1648.	For setting up a pa[ir] of boots	00	03	00
28.	For 2 yards of black ribbon	00	01	00
28.	Spent at London	00	00	06
31.	Given to Jack when he went to London ...	00	01	00
Aprill 1.	For a cloake bag	00	03	00
3.	For crossing y ^e water, & my dinner at Stafford [<i>Stratford?</i>]	00	03	00
4.	For wine & cheese for y ^e Vicemaster's table	00	02	00
4.	For bringing my bundle of things fro' London [don] hither [<i>to Cambridge</i>]	00	01	00
5.	Spent at Newmarket when I lay there 2 nights w th my horse, w th 10 ^s lost at a race	01	06	06
8.	For candles	00	00	06
10.	Given away when I 1 st saw Audley End			
12.	[<i>Lord Suffolk's house</i>]	00	04	00
12.	For wine in my chamber twice	00	00	10
12.	For vamping a pa[ir] of Span[ish] leath[er] boots last summer	00	05	00
12.	For new binding Plutarch's Moralls.....	00	03	06
13.	For my [<i>College</i>] Commons, & sizing y ^e 1, 2, & 3 mont[hs] of y ^e 4 th quarter, [<i>when I was</i>] absent all but y ^e first month	02	03	05

172 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1648.		£	s.	d.
Apr. 13.	For my sizing y ^e 1 st quarter of y ^e yeare following [<i>when I was</i>] absent all y ^e time...	00	03	11
13.	To y ^e [<i>char-</i>]woman for dressing up my Sizer's chamber halfe a yeare.....	00	06	00
13.	For my sizing y ^e 2 ^d quarter, [<i>I was</i>] absent [<i>from Cambridge</i>] all y ^e time.....	00	03	10
13.	For my chamber rent, for halfe a yeare ...	02	00	00
13.	For my chamber rent, halfe a quarter, [<i>my successor</i>] M ^r Fawnes pay[<i>ing</i>] halfe.....	00	10	00
13.	For 3 quarter wages to my Sizer	01	10	00
13.	For [<i>Zachary</i>] Ursine's Catechism, english in fol[<i>io</i>]	00	09	06
13.	For Jackson's Works, in 2 volumes	00	13	00
13.	For 2 of [<i>bishop John</i>] Wilkins his Mathematicall Magiek	00	05	08
13.	For Amesius [<i>Rev. W^m Ames</i>] on y ^e Psalmes	00	03	04
13.	For [<i>Dr Alexander</i>] Read's Anatomy	00	02	06
13.	For [<i>Dr John</i>] Lightfoot's Harmony.....	00	04	06
13.	For a latine Bible	00	07	06
13.	For severall paper books.....	00	03	00
13.	For 2 sermons; 1 by [<i>John</i>] White, another by M ^r [<i>Ralph</i>] Cudworth	00	01	04
13.	For hay & oats for my horse to Ashpoole, being there 9 nights at 6 ^d day & night, & 2 bushells & a peck of oats at 3 ^s 4 ^d a bushell	00	12	00
13.	For a cord, & removing my horse's shoes, & given to Ashpoole's man for cording my trunck & looking to my horse.....	00	03	00
13.	Given to y ^e 2 Butlers when I left y ^e Colledge	00	06	00
13.	For my Com'ons, & sizing 1 weeke & an halfe	00	16	06
13.	To my [<i>char-</i>]woman for dressing mine & my Sizer's chamber part of a quarter ...	00	05	00
14.	For setting up my horse, crossing y ^e water	00	01	02
15.	For bringing a cloak bag from Cambridge to Lon[<i>don</i>]	00	01	00
15.	Given to Jack when he went to London ...	00	00	06
18.	For shoeing my horse fro' 19 Nov. to y ^e 18 Aprill	00	06	00
20.	Given to M ^{rs} Clayton, y ^t served my Mother	00	05	00
21.	For going by waier 4 times & for my dinner	00	02	06
21.	For 6 yards of black ribbon	00	06	00
22.	For a drink, and a mash for my gelding ...	00	02	00
22.	For mending & altering my footboyes cloaths	00	07	06
24.	For bringing a truncke, a box, & a bed, fro' Cambr[<i>idge</i>] to London, weighing almost 300 ^{lb} weight	00	11	06
24.	For carrying y ^m into Kent Street [<i>Southwark</i>], & given to Jack	00	02	06

1648.		£	s.	d.
Aprill 27.	For 11 ells of lockerum at 1 ^s 4 ^d per ell to make my footboy 4 shirts, & for thred	00	15	00
30.	Given at y ^e Sacrament	00	01	00
May 3.	For a pa. of cordovan gloves	00	02	00
3.	Given to Jack for his diet 1 weeke	00	06	00
3.	For a po[und] of candles	00	00	08
4.	For my dinner, & going by water twice ...	00	01	09
4.	For a boo[k] call[ed] y ^e Exposition of y ^e Termes of y ^e Law	00	02	06
4.	For 2 boo[k]s, 1 call[ed] Special Law Cases, y ^e 2 nd , 3 readings	00	03	04
4.	For 2 strapps to girt my cloake	00	01	02
4.	Given to Jack to bye him shooe strings, for 2 little staples for my saddle, & for set. up my horse	00	01	00
4.	Paid for fees when I was admitted into y ^e Society of Lincolne's Inne, generall ad- mittance	04	15	00
4.	Given to y ^e gardner	00	01	00
5.	Given away at Fulham	00	00	06
5.	For 2 bushells of oats, carriage, &c.	00	04	00
6.	Given to Tom. y ^e groome	00	01	00
8.	For a knife	00	01	00
8.	For going by water, &c.	00	01	03
8.	For shooing my black gelding	00	02	00
9.	For a student's gowne at secund hand	01	08	00
9.	For a po[und] of sugar	00	01	06
10.	For going & comming by water	00	01	00
10.	For hiring 2 chambers 1 week	00	06	00
10.	Given to one of y ^e servitures	00	01	00
10.	Lost at y ^e Cock fighting (besides 12 ^s 6 ^d y ^t I had for change of gold) in 2 dayes	00	08	06
11.	Given to Jack for his diet 1 weeke	00	06	00
12.	For Herodian's Imperiall Historye	00	01	08
12.	Given to Jack for crossing y ^e water, &c.	00	01	00
13.	For a great portmantle [portmanteau]	00	10	00
13.	For my Commons at Lincolnes Inne 1 weeke	00	08	00
13.	For 6 mapps with frames to them	00	09	00
13.	For milke & cheese	00	00	06
13.	For 6 holland pla[in] bands & 6 pa. of cuffs	00	17	00
13.	For 6 pa. of bandstrings	00	08	00
13.	For halfe a bushell of oats, & a scabbard ...	00	01	00
15.	For a little bay Nagg, bought in Smithfeild	13	00	00
15.	For going thither in a coach	00	01	06
15.	Given to y ^e horsecourser's men	00	02	00
14.	For my diet at an ordnarye 2 meales	00	02	00
15.	For 2 pa. of plaine boothose tops	00	06	00
15.	For a black belt w th a fringe upon it	00	10	00

174 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1648.				
May	15. For a male pillion, &c.	00	01	06
	16. For a gold & silver bit, headstaule, & raines	00	10	00
	16. For going by water & my dinner	00	01	00
	16. For hiring 2 chambers 1 weeke	00	06	00
	16. For washing & mending my linnen 2 weeks, &c.	00	04	08
	16. For a pa. of scarlet wosted stockings for Jack	00	03	04
	16. For a po[und] of sugar	00	01	06
	16. For 14 nights' hay for my horse, at 8 ^d day & night	00	09	04
	16. For 2 pecks of oats, & given to y ^e hostler	00	02	02
	25. Given to Mr Smith's man	00	00	06
	25. For 2 pa. of shooes for my footboy	00	06	00
	26. For going by water fro ^t Green[wich] to Lon[don], & at other times	00	03	00
	27. For going by water 3 times, & for my dinner	00	02	06
	27. For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
	27. For a band & a pa[ir] of cuffs	00	03	00
	29. For my dinner to meales & given to y ^e Welchboy	00	02	02
	29. Given to Jack when he carried my nagg to Smithfeild, &c.	00	01	06
	30. For a pa. of gloves	00	02	00
	31. Given at y ^e [monthly] Fast	00	01	00
June	1. For going by water	00	00	06
	1. For a French eastor [beaver hat]	01	05	00
	2. For 4 nights' grasse for my bay gelding ...	00	02	00
	3. For fetcheng my bay gelding from y ^e marshe	00	01	00
	3. For a boe[k] call[ed] y ^e Historye of y ^e In- dependents, &c.	00	01	00
	5. For going by water twice	00	01	00
	8. For a pa. of slippers	00	04	00
	8. For 8 ya. & halfe of serge de roan for sute & cloa[k] at 6 ^s p[er] y[ard]	02	11	00
	8. For an elle & $\frac{1}{4}$ of Taffata to line my doublet	00	15	00
	8. For a sand coulour mare bought of Mr Garret	24	00	00
	9. For a pa. of white Spanish leather boots...	00	15	00
	9. Given to y ^e groomes when my browne mare was horsed by a gray horse of Coll. Slingsby's	00	15	00
	9. Given to Jack when he fetchet her up, &c.	00	02	00
	10. Given to my Lo. Nuburgh's groome	00	00	06
	11. Given to y ^e poore	00	00	06
	12. For Trapp on y ^e New Testament, 2 vols. ...	00	13	00
	13. For a blue velvet saddle w th silver fringe & lace upon it, with a cover, black head- staule, & raines, stirrops, girts, & saddle cloath to it	03	10	00

1648.		℥	s.	d.	
June	13.	For a sword with y ^e hilt double gilt	01	07	00
	13.	For a boo[k] call[ed] y ^e Country Farne... ..	00	15	00
	13.	For a bag & pamphlets	00	00	06
	14.	For a pa. of black iron spurs	00	03	00
	14.	For a canon bit, & silver bosses.....	00	09	00
	14.	For 18 ya. of 4 ^d hair coulour ribbon.....	00	06	00
	14.	For a pa. of hair coulour silk tops	00	09	06
	14.	For 2 pa. of gloves	00	02	06
	14.	For 2 bottles of Rhenish wine & sugar ...	00	04	00
	15.	For a quire of paper & wax	00	01	00
	15.	For a pa. of summer riding boots	00	14	00
	15.	For a pa. of Spanish leather shooes	00	04	00
	15.	For a pa. of white riding tops	00	05	00
	15.	For 7 nights' hay for my mare, at 8 ^d day & night	00	04	08
	15.	For 7 pecks of oats at 8 ^d a pe. & given to y ^e hostler	00	05	04
	15.	For 2 weeks' grasse for my bay gelding in Mari[worth] pa[rk].....	00	04	00
	15.	Given to Jack when he lay in Lon[don] 1 night	00	02	00
	15.	For making a sad coulour serge sute & cloath with buttons & buttonholes	03	06	00
	15.	For crossing y ^e water	00	00	06
	16.	For making 4 shirts for Jack, &c.	00	02	00
The summe of this quarter is.....			90	04	00
June	24.	For 2 sparrow haukes	00	01	00
	26.	For soleing Jack's shooes	00	01	02
	26.	For shott	00	00	04
	29.	For going & comming by water	00	01	00
	29.	For my dinner at y ^e Cockpit	00	04	00
	29.	For dressing an hat for my footboy	00	01	00
	30.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	09	00
July	10.	For a pa. of woollen stockings for Jack ...	00	03	00
	12.	For 3 quarters of oats at 17 ^s 6 ^d y ^e quarter	02	12	06
	15.	For 2 bushells of graines	00	00	06
	15.	Spent at Eltham	00	02	06
	17.	Given to Nan. Dawson	00	01	00
	20.	For 2 yar. 3 quarters of gray cloath for a close coate at 14 ^s y ^e yard	01	18	06
	20.	To y ^e tailour for making of it up	00	15	06
	21.	Given to Sir Edwa. Bathurst his man	00	00	06
	24.	For malt for my mare.....	00	00	06
	24.	Spent at y ^e Cherrye Garden	00	01	06
	25.	For a wall-eyed gelding bought at Bromley fare	06	05	00
	25.	Spent at Bromley fare	00	04	06
	25.	For an ould saddle bought of Tom	00	04	00

176 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1648.				
July 25.	For 7 trusse of ould hay, & for a new suscingle	00	06	00
27.	For an Eyesse Tercell Gentle [<i>gos-hawk</i>]	01	10	00
27.	Spent at London, for going by water, &c. .	00	02	06
27.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
28.	Given to Tom y ^e groome	00	01	00
29.	For my diet, & my footboye's, from y ^e 27 of Jan. 1647 to y ^e 27 of July 1648, being 26 weeks	26	00	00
29.	Given to Jack when he went to London ...	00	00	06
29.	For all trimming for my selfe & my hawke	00	12	00
Aug. 2.	Given to Tobye Manning's man	00	00	06
3.	Spent at Bromley	00	01	00
4.	Spent at Dartford	00	02	00
9.	For 4 yards & an halfe of black cloath to make me a mourning cloake, at 16 ^s p. ya.	03	12	00
9.	For a black hatband, & a ya. & a ha. of black ribbon 2 ^s 6 ^d For wine 1 ^s 10 ^d	00	04	04
9.	Given to a man for searching y ^e Records about y ^e Mannour of Gimmingham	00	07	00
9.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
9.	For going by water & setting up my horse	00	02	00
9.	For a pa. of trimmed mourning gloves.....	00	04	00
11.	Given to one for going to Highlaver [<i>Essex</i>]	00	04	00
12.	Given to Jack when he went to London ...	00	00	06
12.	For a lid to y ^e oat tub	00	03	00
15.	Spent at y ^e ordnarye	00	03	06
17.	For makeing my mourning sute & cloake...	04	00	00
17.	For black ribbon to my old black sute	00	02	06
19.	For an headstaule, double raine, & 2 snaffles	00	04	06
19.	Given to y ^e coachman	00	01	00
19.	For mending Jack's boots, &c.	00	01	06
21.	For 4 drinks for my bay gelding	00	06	00
21.	For crossing y ^e water at Greenwich	00	00	06
22.	Given to my cousin Bourne's man [<i>Essex</i>]	00	00	06
23.	Spent when I baited at Chesterford [<i>Essex</i>]	00	04	06
23.	Given away at Goodman Tunbridg's [<i>Essex</i>]	00	03	00
24.	Given away at Sir Roger Nort[h]'s [<i>at</i> <i>Rougham in Norfolk</i>]	00	02	00
24.	Spent at Norwich one night	00	15	06
25.	Spent at North Walsham	00	02	06
26.	Spent at Cromer one night	00	10	06
26.	Spent at Gimmingham, &c.	00	02	00
28.	Spent at Norwich in 3 nights	01	02	06
28.	For oats & hay for 3 horses, 3 nights	00	13	00
30.	Spent at Yarmouth	00	10	00
31.	Spent at Norwich	00	14	00
31.	Given away at S ^r Will. Paston's [<i>Norfolk</i>]	00	01	06
31.	For oats, & hay for my horses 3 nights ...	00	13	00
31.	Spent at Norwich one night	00	05	00

		£	s.	d.
1648.				
Sep.	1. Spent at Bury	00	03	00
	1. Spent at Newmarket one night	00	08	00
	2. Spent at Newport [<i>in Essex</i>]	00	02	00
	4. Given away to Good[<i>man</i>] Tunbridge's har- vest men [<i>in Essex</i>]	00	02	00
	5. For crossing y ^e water, &c.	00	01	00
	7. Given at y ^e Thanksgiving	00	01	00
	9. For shoeing my ball gelding, my mare, & spent at Nutley [<i>in Maresfield, Sussex</i>]...	00	04	00
	14. Lost at cards	00	04	00
	15. Given away at S ^r Tho. Pelham's [<i>in Sussex</i>]	00	13	00
	16. Given away at M ^r Hewet's	00	04	00
	16. Given to a woman whose husband was killed by a stag	00	10	00
	16. Spent at Grinstead, &c.	00	05	00
	18. Spent at Eltham	00	01	06
	18. For soleing my footboye's shooes	00	01	00
	24. Given at y ^e Briefe	00	00	06
	25. For a mash for my mare	00	00	06
	25. For mending my gun	00	01	00
	28. Spent at y ^e ordinary	00	02	00
	28. Given to M ^r Austin's man	00	01	00
The sum of this quarter is		61	04	10
Octob.	2. Given to M ^r Smith's man	00	00	06
	4. For vamping 2 pa. of boots	00	08	00
	4. For an ould par. of boots for Jack, bought of M ^r Huggin	00	03	00
	5. Given to S ^r Edwa. Bathurst his man	00	00	06
	7. For 3 pou[<i>nds</i>] of Tobacco	00	10	06
	9. Spent at y ^e Black Boy	00	01	00
	9. For a padlock	00	00	06
	13. Spent in Lon[<i>don</i>], in going by water, &c.	00	02	00
	13. For dressing an hat	00	01	00
	13. For my dinner, & setting up my horse	00	01	00
	13. For a po[<i>und</i>] of powder, & 4 po[<i>und</i>] of shot	00	02	00
	18. For a month's grasse in y ^e marsh for my ball gelding	00	12	00
	18. For an elle of Holland for 6 handkercheifs	00	07	00
	18. For buttons to them	00	01	00
	18. For going by water, &c.	00	02	00
	20. For mending my footboys shooes	00	01	06
	20. Given to Jack when he went to Smithfeild	00	01	06
	24. Given to Jack when he went to London	00	01	00
	24. Given away at S ^r Steven Scotts [<i>in Hayes</i>]	00	01	00
	27. Given to Jack when he sold my ball gelding	00	02	00
	27. For a pa. of waxt shooes for myself	00	04	00
	27. For a pa. of waxt shooes for my footboy	00	03	06
VOL. XV.				Σ

178 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1618.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 30.	For a bay mare of my Lo[rd] Dunbarr's breed 6 ye[ars] old w th snips in her eares, bought of Mr Wilson	40	00	00
30.	Given to y ^e man y ^t brought her.....	00	10	00
Novemb. 2.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
2.	For going by water, setting up my horse &c.	00	02	00
2.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	08	00
4.	For rowelling my gray mare, & letting her blood	00	05	06
9.	Spent at Kingston (besides 13 ^s that I wome at a dogge match)	00	02	00
20.	For a quarter & halfe of oats at 15 ^s y ^e quar.	01	02	06
22.	Given to Mr Hales y ^e lawyer	00	10	00
24.	Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights	00	12	00
24.	For mending & making cleane my watch....	00	02	00
Dec. 2.	For making 2 pa. of breeches & a doublet for Jack	01	09	00
7.	Paid Goodman Weeks his bill for shoeing my horses & a drink till y ^e 7 of Dec. ...	00	10	06
7.	Paid Goodman Stephen's bill for shoeing, &c.	00	03	03
21.	For soleing my footboye's shooes	00	01	00
21.	For a mashe for my mare	00	00	06

The whole sum of this quarter is 49 05 09

The whole sum of my expences this yeare is... 246 11 2

1618[-9].				
Jan. 1.	Given to my 2 brot[hers] & sister	00	03	00
1.	Given to Franke y ^e butler [at Scadbury]... ..	00	02	06
1.	Given to my sister Bettye's maide	00	02	06
1.	Given to y ^e smith's boy	00	00	06
3.	For vamping & coulouring a pa. of black boots	00	04	00
5.	Spent at London in going by water, sett- [ing] up horse, &c.	00	02	06
5.	Given to Mr Coleburne y ^e scrivener.....	00	05	00
5.	For a pa. of greene silk stockings.....	00	19	00
11.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
11.	For going by water, and setting up my horse	00	01	00
11.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	08	00
18.	Given to Mr Woolrich y ^e lawyer	00	10	00
18.	For 4 ounces of Beniamin	00	04	00
18.	For 8 ounces of anniseeds & licoris, 2 po. of honey, & a pot	00	05	00
18.	For a boo[k] call[ed] y ^e English Improver, & for wax.....	00	02	00
18.	For 4 play books.....	00	02	00
18.	For going by water, sett[ing] up my horse, & for pamphlets	00	02	06

		£	s.	d.
1648[-9].				
Jan.	18.	Given to Robt. Gardner.....	00	01 00
	19.	Spent at Cashalton	00	01 06
	23.	Spent when I went to y ^e marshe	00	03 00
	27.	For a pa. of gray woollen riding stockings ..	00	06 00
	27.	For a pa. of black riding tops	00	04 00
	27.	Given to Jack for wooll to mend 2 pa. of stockings	00	02 00
	27.	For my lodging in Lon[don] 1 night.....	00	01 06
	27.	For 5 play books.....	00	03 06
	27.	For severall pamphletts	00	02 00
	27.	Given to y ^e coachman.....	00	01 00
	27.	Given to Jack when he was at London, &c.	00	02 00
	27.	For my diet, & my footboye's from y ^e 27 of July 1648 to y ^e 27 of Jan. 1648 being 26 weeks	26	00 00
Febr.	3.	Given to Jack when he went to London ..	00	01 00
	6.	For 2 quar. of oats at 17 ^s y ^e quarter	01	14 00
	6.	For dressing 2 hats	00	02 00
	14.	For malt for my mare.....	00	00 06
	19.	For my dinner at Westminster.....	00	03 00
	19.	For 2 pa. of white gloves, & 1 pa. of browne	00	05 00
	19.	For almond powder	00	00 06
	19.	For my supper & lodging that night.....	00	02 06
	20.	For all Sr John Suckling's works	00	03 00
	20.	For Arviragus & Philicia [<i>by Lod^{ke} Carlett</i>]	00	02 00
	20.	For 6 other play books	00	03 00
	20.	Given to M ^r Colebourne when he drew y ^e writings 10 ^s Given to his man 1 ^s	00	11 00
	20.	For going by water 4 times, & for my dinner	00	02 06
	23.	Given to Goodman Dye	00	01 00
	26.	For 6 pa. of linnen socks	00	03 00
	26.	For my dinner, going by water, & set [<i>ting</i>] up my horse 6 ^s For pamphlets 1 ^s	00	07 00
	26.	Lost at a cockfighting	00	10 00
March	2.	For vamping a pa. of boots.....	00	04 00
	2.	For a pa. of shooes for my footboy	00	03 06
	3.	For 2 white bridles	00	03 00
	5.	Spent when I went to Audley End [<i>the house of Lord Suffolk, whose sister Lady Ann was young Walsingham's wife</i>]	01	16 00
	10.	Given to my footboy's father.....	00	02 06
	15.	For mending my saddle	00	01 00
	17.	For a bay mare bought of my brot[<i>her</i>] Walsingham, w th one wall eye w ^{ch} he bought of M ^r Gifford covered w th a sorrell horse of my Lor[<i>d</i>] of Suffolk's for w ^{ch} mare I gave	15	13 00
		whereof £3 13s. 00 he owed me formerly		
	20.	For soleing my footboye's shooes	00	01 06

180 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1648[-9].		00	00	06
Mar. 20.	Spent at Tom Moore's	00	02	06
23.	Spent at London	00	02	06
The whole sum of this quarter is		54	00	06
March, 1649, 30.	For 17 nights' hay for my bay mare when she was sick at Lon[don] at 8 ^d day & night, & for 6 pecks of oats at 4 ^d per peck, & given to hostler	00	17	06
30.	For a pewter surrenge.....	00	01	00
30.	For going by water, pamphlets, & for wine	00	02	06
30.	For a book made by y ^e King	00	01	06
Aprill 4.	Spent at Bromley	00	04	00
5.	For a bushell of green malt, & for a strap	00	05	00
5.	For 5 trusse of hay for my colt	00	06	00
6.	For going by water, & for my dinner	00	01	08
6.	For a booke made by one M ^r Des Cartes...	00	00	10
6.	For 6 hol[lund] pla. bands, & 6 pa. of cuffs	01	01	00
6.	For 4 pa. of pla[in] boothose tops, 2 gr[eat] at 11 ^s & 2 li[ttle] at 6 ^s	00	17	00
6.	For 4 pa[ir] of bandstrings	00	03	06
6.	For 2 quire of gilt paper.....	00	01	00
9.	For 2 po[unds] of sugar.....	00	03	00
12.	For oranges & lemons.....	00	01	00
21.	For a mash for my mare, & for grasse	00	01	00
23.	Given to y ^e ferrier at Lon[don] for looking to my bay mare	00	08	00
23.	Given to Jack when he went to London, & for a bolt	00	01	06
24.	For 3 lobsters & a quart of boyling oysters	00	06	06
24.	Spent at London	00	03	00
24.	For 12 ells of fine holland, at 6 ^s y ^e elle, to make me 4 whole shirts	03	12	00
24.	For 3 ya. & an halfe of white bone lace ...	00	10	06
26.	For a drink for my browne mare	00	01	06
26.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	11	00
27.	For cutting my bay colt	00	02	06
27.	For 2 pecks of oysters	00	01	06
May 1.	For making my brick colour cloath sute...	02	10	00
2.	Given to Mark Stainsmore.....	00	01	00
4.	For cutting my haire & shaving.....	00	01	00
4.	For going by water, setting up my horse, & for pa[ir]phlets	00	02	06
4.	For 2 fish lines and hooks, an horne comb, &c.	00	01	06
4.	Given to Robert Gardner	00	01	00
7.	Given to Goodwife Mace	00	01	00
7.	For setting up a pa. of boots	00	02	06
8.	Given to M ^r Roper's man	00	00	06
10.	Spent at Bromley &c.....	00	02	00

		£	s.	d.
1649.				
May 10.	Given to y ^e miller of Orpington for keeping my bay mare a month	00	10	00
21.	Spent at y ^e ordinarie	00	01	00
22.	For a young squirrill	00	00	06
23.	For 7 ya. of webbe for girts	00	01	06
24.	For 16 gall. & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Canary at 5 ^s per gall....	04	02	06
	& for y ^e vessel	00	03	00
24.	For 3 gall. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Backrack at 4 ^s 8 ^d per gall.	00	16	00
	& for 12 bottles	00	04	00
24.	To y ^e porter for carrying y ^e sack	00	01	00
24.	For a pa. of cordovan gloves	00	03	00
24.	For bringing y ^e sack fro' Lond[on] hither....	00	01	00
24.	Spent at Lon[don] in going by water	00	05	06
28.	For 4 ya. & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Spanish cloath of a sad colour to make me a sute & cloake at 20 ^s p. ya. bou[ght] of bro[ther] Wal[singham]	04	10	00
30.	Paid to Goodman Ratcliffe, & for bottlebeere	00	01	00
30.	For a pa. of halfe waxt boots	00	14	00
June 4.	Given away when I fetcht my gray mare fro' y ^e marshe	00	00	06
7.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	11	00
11.	Paid Goodman Weeks his bill for shooing horses, & for a drink till y ^e 11 of June 1649	00	09	00
14.	For a duck, & a drake	00	03	00
14.	For a curry comb, & brush	00	02	06
18 & 19.	Lost at cards at severall times	03	15	00
20.	Spent at John Moore's	00	02	06
21.	Given to Fisher for paceing my gray mare	01	00	00
21.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	14	00
23.	For a fortnight's grasse in y ^e marshe for my old browne mare	00	09	00
The whole sum of this quarter is		32	08	06
June 25.	Paid to Jack for wages for 1 quarter	01	00	00
25.	Given to M ^r Boys his groome when my old browne mare was covered w th his white Barbe	00	05	00
27.	For 2 books, 1 made by M ^r Jo. Goodwin in defence of Parl[iament], y ^e 2 by Ja. Acon- tions [<i>On Satan's Stratagems</i>]	00	02	06
27.	For cutting my haire, & shaving	00	01	00
27.	Spent at London	00	01	06
27.	For a pa. of Spanish leather shooes	00	04	00
29.	For a little bay mare bought of my brother Walsingham covered with his gray horse	07	00	00
29.	Given to Fisher	00	01	00
30.	Given to Tom Gray	00	02	06
July 2.	Spent at y ^e ordinarie	00	07	00
5.	For an old gun bought at second hand ...	00	18	00

182 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1649.				
July	5.	Spent at Beckenham	00	05 00
	6.	Given to a man y ^t brought me a Sparr. hawke	00	02 06
	13.	Spent at y ^e Cherrie Garden	00	04 00
	16.	For 3 wee[ks] grasse in y ^e great parke for my gray mare	00	06 00
	17.	For a snaffle.....	00	01 00
	17.	Spent at Craford.....	00	02 06
	21.	Spent at y ^e Cherrie Garden	00	01 06
	21.	For hay & oats for my gray mare at Lon- [don] 3 nights & for Fisher's diet.....	00	10 00
	22.	Given at a brieve	00	01 00
	23.	For all trimming for my Sparrhauke	00	01 06
	24.	Spent at a Cherrie Garden	00	00 06
	25.	Given to M ^r Roper's groome.....	00	00 06
	26.	Given to S ^r Edw. Bathurst his man.....	00	00 06
	26.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	12 00
	30.	For black ribbon	00	05 00
	30.	For M ^r [D ^r Tobias] Crisp his works in 3 voll.	00	05 06
	30.	For [Rev. Thomas] Gage on the West Indies, & a qu[ire] of paper	00	05 00
	30.	Spent at Lond. & for 5 po[unds] of shott...	00	02 00
	30.	For mending & stuffing my saddles & a new pannell	00	04 06
	30.	I had in exchange for [Rev. John] Trapp on y ^e New Testa[ment], Diodati on y ^e whole Bible vall[ued] at 11 ^s		
	31.	For my diet, & my footboye's fro' y ^e 27 of Jan. 1648 to y ^e 31 of July 1649 being 26 weeks	26	00 00
	31.	Given to M ^r Cook for teaching me to sing 1 month	01	05 00
Augu.	2.	For crossing y ^e water at Greenwich.....	00	01 06
	4.	For crossing y ^e water, & shooing my mare	00	02 06
	4.	For 4 ya. & hal[f] of right french scarlet at 45 ^s	10	02 06
	4.	For 3 ya. 3 quar. of serge de shaloon at 6 ^s y ^e ya[rd]	01	02 06
	4.	For 2 ya. 3 quar. of scarlet mohayr at 6 ^s ...	00	16 06
	4.	For an elle, quar[ter] & halfe [a quarter] of taffata to line my sute	00	14 00
	4.	For 2 dosen & halfe of rich gold & silver flat buttons for my scarlet cloake, at 19 ^s dos.	02	07 06
	4.	For a dosen of tape buttons, & a neck loop	00	04 06
	4.	For 2 pa. of stirrop thred stockings	00	06 06
	4.	Given away at S ^r John Hippesley's [Bushy]	00	04 00
	6.	For baiting at Twiford	00	06 00
	7.	For a bushell of oats	00	02 06
	10.	Given away at S ^r Hum. Forster's [in Berks]	00	11 00
	10.	For a silke hatband.....	00	02 00
	11.	Spent at Marleborough 1 night	00	11 00

1649.		£	s.	d.	
Aug.	11.	Given to a Docter of Phisick at Bathe.....	00	10	00
	11.	For cutting my haire & shaving.....	00	01	00
	14.	For hay & oats for my 2 mares.....	00	08	00
	15.	For bringing my box from London to Bathe	00	07	00
	15.	For my share of diet fro' Satur. to Wednesday	01	10	00
	18.	Given to Mr Hinton	00	10	00
	24.	Spent at Bristol 14 ^s For Bristol stones 5 ^s	00	19	00
	24.	For 7 po[unds] of prinellaes	00	10	00
	25.	Given to y ^e musicians.....	00	10	00
	27.	Given to a poore minster	00	05	00
	30.	For hay & oats for my 2 horses, above a fortnight	01	15	06
	30.	Given to y ^e chairmen & guides at y ^e Crosse Bath	00	04	06
	30.	For my share of my diet a fortnight.....	06	00	00
	30.	For washing my linnen, &c.	00	10	00
	31.	For my lodging, & given to maides	02	10	00
	31.	Given to y ^e Serg. & guides at y ^e Queenes Bath	00	15	00
	31.	For firing, & for a purge	00	10	00
	30.	Lost at cards	04	10	00
	31.	Given to y ^e Clarke & for my drawers	00	05	06
Sept.	1.	Spent at Marleborough 1 night.....	00	08	00
	5.	Given away at S ^r Hum. Forster's [<i>Alder-</i> <i>maston, Berks</i>]	00	06	00
	5.	For baiting at Maidenhead	00	05	06
	6.	Given away at S ^r John Hippesleye's [<i>Bushy</i> <i>Park, Middlesex</i>]	00	13	06
	6.	For crossing y ^e water at Fulham, & an horse	00	01	00
	7.	For bringing my box fro' Bathe to Lon- [don] & for hiring	00	06	00
	7.	Given to Robert Gardner	00	01	00
	9.	Given at a Briefe	00	01	00
	10.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	10	00
	15.	For making my red cloake, & stuffe sute, &c.	04	15	00
	17.	Spent at y ^e ordinarie	00	05	00
	17.	For bringing my box from London	00	01	00
	22.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	10	00
	24.	Spent at y ^e ordinarie	00	01	06
	26.	For a French castor [<i>hat</i>], & a band	01	12	06
	26.	For 2 yar. of Spanish cloath for a close coat	01	10	00
	26.	For 19 ya. of gold & silver galloon lace weigh. 11 ounces at 4 ^s 7 ^d per oun. to lace it	02	11	06
	26.	For 2 oun[ces] of jessamin powder	00	01	00
	26.	For cutting my hair & shaving	00	01	00
	26.	For going by water, &c.....	00	01	06
	27.	Spent at Bromley.....	00	01	00
The whole summe of this quarter is ...			95	06	00

184 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1619.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	Given to Jack for 1 quarter's wages.....	01	00	00
29.	For hiring y ^e grasse of an orchard halfe a yeer	00	10	00
Octob. 2.	For crossing y ^e water, &c., [<i>into Essex</i>] ...	00	01	00
5.	Given away at Goodman Tunbridge's	00	06	00
9.	Given away at my Cousin Bourne's	00	10	00
11.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	10	00
12.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of pistolls for a saddle	02	05	00
12.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
12.	For setting up my horse, & for pamphlets	00	01	00
13.	For malt for a mash	00	00	06
16.	Given to a poore woman.....	00	02	06
18.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	10	00
18.	Spent at Benkenham	00	07	06
23.	Given to M ^r Roper's man	00	00	06
24.	For a cloth pad, w th a cover to it, a cotten cloth, a collar, sussingle, & a pad, stirrops & girts	02	10	00
24.	For a bit with white bosses	00	05	00
24.	For my dinner, & setting up my horse.....	00	06	00
25.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	10	00
29.	For shoeing my horses at Good. Weekses	00	04	00
29.	For a drinke, & curing my bay mare	00	04	00
29.	For 5 quarters of oats at 20 ^r y ^e quarter ...	05	00	00
30.	Given to M ^r Knight's man.....	00	00	06
31.	Given to M ^r Cook for teaching me to sing 1 month	01	05	00
Nov. 3.	Spent at London	00	08	06
8.	Given away at M ^r Roper's.....	00	00	06
13.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of gray wosted stockings.....	00	06	06
13.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of cordovan gloves.....	00	03	00
13.	For an hare's skin	00	00	08
14.	For a little diamond, & setting in another in my ring.....	00	07	06
14.	For going by water, & setting up my horse	00	03	00
14.	For a pound of powder	00	01	02
14.	For a load of trusse bound hay.....	03	15	00
15.	For mending my gun	00	00	06
17.	For a gun bought at y ^e second hand.....	01	04	00
17.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of waxt shoos	00	04	00
23.	For vamping a pa [<i>ir</i>] of boots	00	04	00
29.	Spent when I went to see Yokes in 3 dayes	01	14	00
30.	For mending my cloaths & horse cloath ...	00	03	00
30.	Given to Goodman Gammon's boy	00	01	00
Dec. 3.	Spent at Eltham	00	00	06
6.	Spent at London in 2 dayes	00	05	06
6.	For an answer to y ^r K [<i>ing's</i>] booke & [<i>William</i>] Lillye's Alman [<i>ack</i>].....	00	02	00
7.	For a shagge french hat w th ribons	00	12	00
8.	For making my lace't coat	01	07	06

		£	s.	d.
1649.				
Dec.	8.	For byeing & making my frieze coat.....	01	07 06
	12.	For 2 po[unds] of shot, 2 halters, &c.	00	01 06
	19.	For shooin my horses till y ^e 19 of Dec. ...	00	11 06
	20.	Spent at Beckenham	00	12 00
	22.	Given to Mr. Cook for teaching me to sing 1 month	01	05 00
	24.	For a pa[ir] of walking boots	00	11 06
	24.	For a boe[k] made by Doctour [<i>Walter</i>] Charleton [<i>on Physician's Errors</i>]	00	02 04
	24.	For [<i>John</i>] Lilburne's Triall	00	01 04
	24.	For dressing an hat.....	00	01 00
	24.	For a po[und] of Tobacco	00	04 00
	24.	Spent at London, &c.	00	04 04
	26.	Lost at cards 5 ^s For an old pistoll 2 ^s 6 ^d ...	00	07 06

The whole sum of this quarter is 33 02 10

The whole sum of my expences this yeere is... 214 17 10

1649[-50].

Jan.	1.	Given to Jack for 1 quarters wages	01	00 00
	1.	Given to my 2 brothers & sister	00	07 06
	1.	Given to ye servants [<i>at Scadbury</i>]	01	04 06
	7.	Given to Goodwife Stainsmore, & another woman	00	03 06
	14.	Spent at London	00	06 00
	14.	For 2 ounces jessamin powder	00	01 00
	23.	Spent at London	00	01 06
	29.	Given to y ^e coachman & John Hinger	00	03 06
	29.	Spent in coach hire & going by water	00	02 00
	29.	Given to Jack for his diet for 6 dayes	00	06 00
	29.	For faggots & candles.....	00	02 00
	29.	For a pa. of white gloves, & 4 ya. of ribbon	00	05 00
	29.	For hiring a chamber a weeke	00	04 00
	30.	For 3 ya. of watchet sattin to [<i>make</i>] me a wastcoat	01	13 00
	30.	For 4 ya. of gold & sil[ver] lace, weigh- [ing] 2 oun., & qu[arter] to lace it	00	11 00
	30.	For 72 ya. of 6 th pen[ny] ribon to make 8 do[zen] of points	01	16 00
	30.	For 24 ya. of fancy ribon	01	00 00
	30.	For a pa. of amber gloves, & trimming them	00	04 00
	30.	For tagging my points	00	02 00
	30.	For coach hire, &c.	00	05 06
	30.	For Sir Tho. More's Utopia	00	01 00
	31.	Spent in coach hire	00	08 00
Feb.	1.	Given to M ^r Colebourne when I received my writings	00	10 00

186 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1649[-50].		£	s.	d.
Feb.	1. For 4 ya[rds] & halfe of drab de Berry to make a coat	03	03	00
	1 & 2. Spent in coach hire 7 ^s , & 6 ^s	00	13	00
	1. Spent at y ^e New Exchange	00	10	00
	2. For a pa[ir] of riding spurs	00	02	06
	2. For shoeing my 2 mares.....	00	04	00
	2. For a collar, 2 girts. &c.....	00	02	06
	3. For my dinner on Sunday, &c.	00	02	06
	4. For 6ni[ghts] hay for my 2 mares at 14 ^d night	00	14	00
	4. For 7 pec[kes] of oats at 12 ^d a peck	00	07	00
	5. Spent when I lay at Audley End 1 night... ..	00	10	06
	12. Spent when I lay at Newmarket 8 dayes	04	10	00
	14. Spent in coach hire 5 ^s 6 ^d For candles 1 ^s	00	06	06
	14. For a pa. of white gloves	00	02	00
	14. For a boo[k by Chr. Wase] called Electra [of Sophocles; Sir Jno. Denham's] Cooper's Hill, &c.	00	02	00
	15. For 6 pound of prunellaes	00	11	00
	15. For 2 po[und] of dried plumes	00	09	00
	15. For a trunck covered with a skin, & to y ^e porter	00	14	06
	15. Given to Mr Cooke for teaching me to sing halfe a month	00	12	06
	16. For making my sad colour cloth sute & cloake with po[ints]	03	00	00
	16. For making my sattin wastcoat & my great coat	01	15	00
	16. For a sword with silver hilt	03	15	00
	16. For a pa. of skarlet serge tops	00	04	00
	16. For 2 po. of sugar, & 2 po. of raisins	00	04	00
	16. For my supper, & given away at Fulham... ..	00	04	06
	18. For hiring a chamber a fortnight	00	08	00
	18. For little boo[k] made by E. P.	00	01	00
	18. For cakes & ale. &c.	00	02	00
	18. For a leather belt w th a great silver fringe	03	00	00
	18. For carrying my trunck into Southwarke... ..	00	01	00
	18. For washing my linnen 3 weeks.....	00	04	00
	18. Given to Jack for his diet	00	04	00
	18. For 5 n[ights] hay for my 2 mares, & to y ^e hostler 12 ^s For 5 pecks of oats 5 ^s	00	17	00
	18. For bringing my trunck fro' London hither [to Scadbury]	00	01	00
	23. For 2 load of hay wanting 6 trusse at 5 ^s y ^e load	05	06	00
	26. Given to Mr Roper's man	00	00	06
March 2.	For 2 drinks for my 2 mares, letting y ^m blood, & a mash	00	04	06
	4. Given to my La[dy] Ann [Walsingham]'s child's nurse.....	00	02	06
	5. Spent at y ^e orduarye	00	02	06

		£	s.	d.
1649[-50].				
Mar.	6. For a pa. of cordovan gloves	00	03	00
	6. For cutting my haire	00	01	00
	6. For going by water, & for pamphlets	00	02	06
	9. For 2 ducks & a drake	00	03	06
	15. Spent at y ^e ordnarye	00	05	00
	16. For my diet, & my footboye's fro' y ^e 31 of July 1649 to y ^e 31 of Janu. 1649, being 26 weeks, at £1 5s. per week.....	32	10	00
	20. Spent at London	00	10	00
	21. Spent at Bromley	00	05	00
The whole sum of this quarter is		78	09	00
March, 1650, 25.	Given to Jack for his quarter's wages	01	00	00
	25. Given to [<i>cousin</i>] Captaine Jaques	00	10	00
	29. For a razor, & a hone	00	05	00
	29. For a saw, & a wedge	00	02	06
	29. For a hammer	00	02	00
	30. Given to y ^e butler [<i>at Seadbury</i>]	00	02	06
Aprill 2.	For 15 wee[ks] grasse in y ^e great park [<i>at Eltham</i>] for my little bay mare	01	03	00
	2. For brand for my little colt, &c.	00	01	00
	3. For carrying a mare, & 2 colts to Buck- hurst Parke	00	03	00
	3. Spent at y ^e ordnarye, &c.	00	01	06
	4. For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	10	00
	11. For 4 ounces of jessamin powder	00	02	00
	11. Spent at London	00	04	00
	12. For 4 qu. & an hal. of oats at 18 ^s a quarter	04	00	00
	23. For 2 bottles of Rhenish wine	00	03	00
	24. Lost at scales	00	02	00
	28. Given at Sacrament.....	00	01	00
May 2.	For 18 ells of holland to make me 6 shirts at 5 ^s 2 ^d y ^e ell	04	13	00
	2. For 1 ell of hol[<i>land</i>] at 11 ^s 6 ^d y ^e ell.....	00	11	06
	2. For 2 ya. of bone lace to lace a band & cuffs	01	08	00
	2. For 2 ya. of lace for boothose tops.....	00	11	00
	2. For 1 ya. of little lace to put be. y ^e cuffs...	00	02	00
	2. For 6 ya. of ribbon, a seale, & a po. of plumms	00	06	00
	6. For cutting my haire & shaving.....	00	01	00
	9. Spent at Deitford, & given to Rob. Gardner	00	02	00
	9. For green ribon, &c.	00	02	06
	9. For a padlock, & a peece of girt webb	00	02	06
	11. Given to Jack when he carried my bay mare to Lond[on]	00	06	00
	15. Given to M ^r Kemp my Attorney for his charges in suing S ^r And. Cogan to an outlawry, & taking of a writ out upon his goods	01	10	06

188 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1650.		£	s.	d.	
May	15.	For all Howell's familiar Letters	00	04	00
	15.	For 3 boo. 1 ^s a pee[ce] S ^r Tho. Moore's Utopia, Observations of S ^r Wal. Raleighs, & y ^e Cid	00	03	00
	15.	For Sparagus, lemons, & given to y ^e coachman	00	03	00
	20.	For halfe a load of trusse bound hay	01	05	00
	22.	For a bright bay breeding mare w th 3 white feet and a white list downe her face, bought of one M ^r Prettyman	12	00	00
	22.	For my share of a flying goshawke brought out of Holland y ^t was an Eyas [<i>fledged</i>] last yeere, my Father pay[ing] 50 ^s , & 1...	02	10	00
	30.	For a drink for my lit[tle] bay mare	00	01	06
	31.	For 12 bottles of Rhenish wine, bottles, and carriage	01	00	00
June	3.	Given to S ^r Tho. Pelham's 2 groomes when my bay mare was covered by his stallion	00	10	00
	7.	For shooin & removeing my 2 bay mares...	00	02	00
	11.	Given away in ribbon to my L[ady] Anne [<i>Walsingham</i>], & Sis[ter] Bett [<i>Master</i>]	00	13	00
	11.	For a pa. of Spanish leather shooes	00	04	00
	19.	For 3 weeks' grasse for my little bay mare	00	11	00
	19.	Spent at Wellin [<i>in Beoley</i>]	00	02	00
	22.	For a sparrhawke	00	01	00
The whole sum of this quarter is			37	18	00
June	24.	Given to Jack for 1 quarter's wages	01	00	00
	25.	For a truncke, & a 1000 of bullets	00	09	00
	25.	For y ^e 1 & 2 pa[rts] of Dodonas Grove [<i>or</i> <i>the Vocal Forest</i>] by J[ames] Howell ...	00	04	00
	25.	For a boo[k] concerning y ^e revolutions in Naples, and Instruc[tions] for travell- [ers] both by Ho[well]	00	02	00
	25.	For going by water, &c.	00	01	06
	25.	For a black gelding bought of one M ^r Ware with a little white in his forehead	19	00	00
July	2.	Spent at Casholton	00	04	00
	3.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
	3.	For going by water, & setting up my horse	00	01	00
	5.	For 5 po[und] of shott	00	01	00
	9.	For a boo[k] call ^d A New Light of Alchimie	00	02	06
	9.	For a boo[k] call ^d Alcibiades, & Coriolanus	00	01	06
	9.	For a boo[k] call ^d a Breviary of y ^e Parl- [iament] by T[homas] M[ay]	00	01	00
	9.	For y ^e case of y ^e Com'onweal, &c., & Aurora	00	02	00
	9.	For going by water, & given y ^e ferrier ...	00	03	00
	11.	Given to M ^r Petlye's groome	00	01	00
	12.	I gave for Weeks £20 in mony	20	00	00

		£	s.	d.
1650.				
July	13.	For 2 bushell of beanes	00	08 00
	13.	Spent in cherries	00	01 00
	14.	Given away at a Brieft	00	01 00
	16.	Given to y ^e musick at M ^r Brograve's	00	03 06
	19.	For keeping my little bay mare at Lond[on] 4 dayes when she was to be sold	00	10 00
	20.	Spent at y ^e cherryc garden.....	00	01 06
	20.	For a pound of powder, &c.	00	01 06
	20.	For y ^e running of my bay mare & 2 colts in Buckhurst Parke from y ^e 3 Ap. to y ^e 20 of Jul. 1650 being 15 weeks.....	02	15 00
	20.	Given to him that fetcht them, & y ^e kee[per's] man	00	06 00
	22.	For y ^e grasse of 14 acres from a little after Midsummer till Michaelmas	03	00 00
	23.	For 2 pound of sugar	00	03 00
	25.	For mending my gun	00	02 00
	25.	Given to y ^e servants at Bromley fare	00	17 00
	29.	For 3 loads of hay bought of M ^r Watkings as much as I could load	04	07 00
	30.	For 3 ya. of red cloath to make Jack a livery coat.....	01	16 00
	30.	For 3 ya. of ash colour baze to face it	00	07 00
	30.	I gave for y ^e change of £22 of silver into gold 00 06 06 & £1 2 ^s 6 ^d w ^{ch} I formerly had for y ^e change of £15 in gold for silver, in all £1 9 ^s 0 ^d at 16 ^d in y ^e pound	00	06 06
	30.	For an Eng[lish] demie castor [hat], band, & hat case.....	01	07 06
	30.	For 2 white bridles 2 ^s 6 ^d For black ribbon 5 ^s	00	07 06
	30.	For going by water, & setting up my horse	00	01 00
	30.	For a mash for Weeks	00	00 06
Aug.	1.	Given to M ^r Rooper's groome	00	00 06
	1.	For my diet, & my man's, fro' y ^e 31 of Jan. 1649 to y ^e 31 of July 1650, being 26 weeks at 25 ^s y ^e weeke.....	32	10 00
	3.	Spent at Michael Blisset's	00	01 00
	5.	Lost out of my pocket	00	05 00
	6.	For 6 pa. of band strings	00	08 00
	6.	For 1 fine pa. of band strings	00	04 00
	6.	For a great pa. of boothose tops plaine ...	00	06 00
	6.	For a plaine band & cuffs	00	03 00
	6.	Spent at London	00	06 06
	7.	For a load & halfe of hay bought of George Cock	01	10 00
	8.	Given to S ^r Tho. Peirce [of Seale] his man	00	01 00
	9.	Lost out of my pocket	00	02 06
	13.	For 2 pa. of gloves	00	04 00
	13.	For 4 ounces of jessamine powder.....	00	02 00
	13.	For makeing cleane my watch	00	01 00

190 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1650.				
Aug.	13.	For going by water, & my dinner	00	03 00
	15.	For rowelling my black gelding Ware	00	05 00
	16.	For vamping & colouring a pa. of boots ...	00	04 06
	16.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of halfe waxt boots, & a pa[<i>ir</i>] of Spa[<i>nish</i>] le[<i>ather</i>] shooes	00	19 00
	16.	For mending my blue saddle	00	01 06
	17.	For shooing my horses fro' y ^e 19 of Dec. 1649 to y ^e 17 of August 1650	00	09 00
	17.	For hinges for a gate, nailes, & a staple ...	00	02 06
	17.	For dogges for y ^e hawke, &c.	00	02 00
	22, 23.	Lost at cards at S ^r Tho. Pelham's.....	06	00 00
Sept.	2.	Given away at S ^r Tho. Pelham's	01	07 00
	2.	For a gray mare bought of M ^r Pelham 6 ye[<i>ars</i>] eld. £15 and Weeks being lame	15	00 00
	13.	For 3 ya[<i>rds</i>] of ribbon.....	00	01 00
	13.	For cloth to line y ^e Goshawke's perch	00	02 00
	14.	Given towards y ^e keeping of y ^e hounds ...	00	10 00
	18.	Spent at Towne Mallng when I lay there 1 night	00	10 06
	20.	Given away at S ^r Nicholas Miller's [<i>Oxen-</i> <i>hoath</i>]	00	08 00
	24.	For my dinner at Lon[<i>don</i>], going by water, &c.	00	11 00
	26.	For 3 drinks for my horses	00	04 06
	28.	For shooing my black gelding, at Weekes.	00	03 00
	28.	For 6 po[<i>und</i>] of shott	00	01 03
The whole sum of this quarter is		122	06 03	
Sept.	29.	Given to Jack for 1 quarter's wages.....	01	00 00
Octob.	1.	For 18 ya. of satin & sil. ribbon for my sute	01	00 00
	1.	For sermons by M ^r [<i>John</i>] Collins of Nor- wich, 2 pa[<i>rts</i>] 5 ^s For another book made by him 2 ^s	00	07 00
	1.	For y ^e Epitomic of S ^r Wal[<i>ter</i>] Rayleigh's historic	00	03 00
	1.	For [<i>Robert</i>] Heath's & [<i>John</i>] Tatham's poems	00	02 00
	1.	For a pa. of jesamin gloves ..	00	04 00
	1.	For 2 pa. of white gloves 2 ^s 6 ^d For cutting my haire, shaving, & going by water 2 ^s 6 ^d	00	05 00
	2.	Given to my sister Tunstall's child's nurse	00	02 00
	4.	For 3 quarters of oats.....	01	10 00
	7.	Spent & lost at y ^e bowling greene this summer besides £5 10s. 0d. I won of S ^r H[<i>amphry</i>] Forster at y ^e footmatch	03	08 06
	9.	For a p[<i>air</i>] of craines, a glove, & beefe for y ^e Goshawke 1 ^s For a leather hatcase 4 ^s	00	08 00
	10.	Lost at cards	00	06 06
	11.	Given to y ^e musick	00	05 00

1650.		£	s.	d.
Octob.	12. Spent at Grinsted for myselfe, my man, & horses	00	08	00
	22. Given away at Hawland [<i>Sir Tho^s Pelham's</i>]	01	01	06
	24. For rowelling my gray herbert mare.....	00	05	00
	25. Given to Good. Backer & Good. Gammon for theyr paynes in vewing ye woods at Yokes	00	10	00
	29. For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
	30. Given away at Fulham	00	04	00
	30. For a boo[k] by S ^r A. W., & a lit[tle] boo[k] of arithmetick	00	01	06
	30. For 2 quire of gilt paper	00	01	00
	31. Spent at Lon[don] in 3 dayes	00	09	06
Nov.	1. Given to M ^r Scot's faulcouner	00	02	06
	6. For 20 ells of holland for 2 pa[ir] of sheets at 3 ^s 3 ^d y ^e elle	03	05	00
	6. For 2 el[ls] of fine holland for 6 handkerchiefs & . . . caps.....	00	13	06
	6. For a pa[ir] of tann'd leather gloves	00	01	06
	6. For Wingate's Arithmetick & 2 qu[ires] of gilt paper	00	02	06
	6. For Amandus & Sophronia, & a lit[tle] boo[k] by Wil. Noy	00	01	06
	6. For a little ring with a greene stone in it. .	00	04	00
	6. For a gray cloth saddle, stirrops, & girts . .	01	05	00
	6. For an housing cloth	00	05	00
	8. For making my sad colour cloth sute	02	03	00
	8. Spent at Lon[don] in 3 da[ys], for my diet, lodging, going by water, &c.	00	12	00
	12. For searching in Exchequer for [<i>records respecting</i>] Peckha[m], Swanton, &c. ...	00	06	00
	13. For 6 sett of handkerchiefe buttons.....	00	04	06
	13. Spent at Lon[don] in 2 da[ys] for my diet, lodging, going by water.....	00	08	06
	14. Spent at Michael Blisset's	00	01	00
	15. For a po[und] of powder, &c.	00	01	06
	18. Spent at Michael Blisset's	00	01	00
	19. Paid to y ^e talour for making Jack's livery .	00	15	00
	21. Given to Sir Charles Dallison for his counsell concerning Yokes & little Peckham .	01	00	00
	21. For searching y ^e Statute Office for 15 yere	00	15	00
	21. For searching in y ^e Rolles for 15 yere ...	00	02	00
	21. For 2 sett of handkerchiefe buttons	00	02	00
	21. For a black box	00	01	06
	21. Spent at Lon[don] in 3 dayes. for my diet, lodging, going by water, & coach	00	17	00
	23. Given to Jack when I sent him to London	00	01	00
	25. For a pa[ir] of mild (<i>mill'd?</i>) hose	00	07	00
	25. For a pa[ir] of scarlet worsted tops	00	04	00
	25. For a boo[k] of Devices, & a play cal[led] y ^e Distracted State	00	01	06

192 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1650.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 27.	Given to a M ^r <i>aste</i> of Chancery when my [<i>step</i>] father [<i>Sir Thomas Walsingham</i>] ac- knowledged a Recognizance to me for £8000	00	02	06
27.	Spent at London in 3 da[<i>ys</i>], for my diet, lodging, going by water, & coach	00	17	00
27.	For my diet, & my man's fro' y ^e 31 of July 1650 to y ^e 31 of Octob. 1650, being 13 wee[<i>ks</i>], at 25 ^s y ^e wee[<i>k</i>]	16	05	00
28.	Spent at Tom More's	00	01	00
Dec. 2.	Given to Goodman Gammon's sonne	00	02	00
2.	Lost out of my trunk	00	12	00
7.	Spent when I went to Yokes in 4 dayes ...	01	13	00
7.	Paid for a sease[<i>cess</i>] for y ^e poore of Little Peckham at 3 ^d in y ^e pound at £55 0s. 0d. per annum	00	13	09
10.	Spent at Mottingham [<i>in Eltham</i>]	00	03	06
12.	Paid to Fisher when I sent Ware to Lon- [<i>don</i>] to be sold	00	17	00
14.	Given to y ^e prisoners at Maidestone	00	01	00
16.	Paid for y ^e 9 ^d tax, 6 ^d for y ^e army, & 3 ^d for Tropheys, for 3 months fro' Michaelmas last till Christmas, for little Peckham farme, [<i>as</i>] seased at £58 per ann.	02	03	06
16.	Given to M ^r Manning's man	00	00	06
18.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of white gloves	00	01	06
18.	For lace for 2 caps	00	11	00
18.	For inrolling a Recognizance of £8000 ...	00	08	00
18.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	06
18.	Spent at Lon[<i>don</i>] in 3 da[<i>ys</i>] for my selfe, my man, & 2 horses	00	17	00
24.	Spent at Michael Blesset's	00	04	06
31.	Given to M ^r Rooper's groome, & y ^e smith's & shoemaker's men's boxes	00	01	06
The whole sum of this quarter is		52	03	03
The whole sum of my expences this yeeere is...		290	16	06
Janu. 1650, 1.	Given to Jack for 1 quarter's wages ..	01	00	00
1.	Given to y ^e servants [<i>at Seadbury</i>]	01	15	00
2.	Given to y ^e musick at my Lady Scot's [<i>at</i> <i>Hayes</i>]	00	02	06
6.	Given to y ^e musick [<i>at Seadbury</i>]	00	02	06
8.	Paid for y ^e tax of my field fro' Mic. to Aprill	00	02	03
14.	Spent at Purfleet	00	13	00
16.	Spent at Lon[<i>don</i>] in 2 dayes	00	10	06
17.	Spent at Mich. Blisset's 6 ^s Paid for a sease[<i>cess</i>] for y ^e poore, for my field 1 ^s 9 ^d	00	07	09

	£	s.	d.
1650[-1].			
Janu. 18. For 17 eop of barley straw	00	08	06
22. For dressing my hat	00	01	00
24. Spent at Lon[don] in 1 da[ys] for lodging, diet & going by water	00	15	00
29. Spent at Lon[don] in 2 da[ys] for lodging, diet, & going by water	00	07	00
29. For 10 quarters of oats	05	06	00
31. Given to Goodman Gammon's sonne	00	02	00
31. For a spaniell whelpes to make a setter	00	07	00
Feb. 1 & 3. Given to Mr Roper's & Mr Austine's groomes	00	01	00
5. Spent at London in 2 da[ys] for lodging, going by water & diet	00	11	00
5. For a boo[k] cal[led] Christian Caveat &c.	00	00	08
7. Spent at London in going by water &c.	00	02	00
7. For y ^e Tragedy of M. T. Cicero	00	00	06
8. Spent at y ^e Ordinary	00	01	00
12. Spent at London in 2 dayes in going by water, lodging, & diet	00	07	06
13. For 6 mony baggs	00	01	06
13. For carrying my bitch into Essex to be taught to set	00	05	06
18. Given to Mr Brattle for y ^e writings when I mortgaged West Peckham	00	12	00
19. Given away at Sr Nich. Miller's	00	10	00
19. I gave Mr Boys for his bald stoned nagge and my black nag cal[led] Ware	06	10	00
20. Given to y ^e musick at my lady Scot's	00	02	00
21. Spent at Michaell Blisset's	00	01	06
25. For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
26. Given to Jack's father when he came up to Lon[don]	00	05	00
27. For Caryll upon Job, 5 par[ts] in 3 vol. ...	00	19	00
27. Given to Sir Nich. Miller's 2 men	00	07	06
27. For a ya. 3 qu. of Spanish cloath to make me a sute, at 26 ^s [the] ya[rd]	02	05	00
27. Spent at Lon[don] in 3 da[ys] for diet, lodging & coach hire	00	15	06
28. Spent at Beekenhaw	00	08	00
Mar. 3. For 2 pa[ir]s of women's white gloves	00	02	04
4. For a drink for my black nagge, & dressing my mare's leg	00	02	00
14. Spent at Lon[don] in 3 da[ys] for diet, lodg- ing, going by water, &c.	00	11	06
15. Given to Jack for a quarter's wages	01	05	00
18. Spent at London 1 day	00	03	06
24. For halfe a bushell of green malt & malt for a mash	00	02	06
The sum of this quarter is	28	14	03

194 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1651.				
Mar.	25. Spent at London 1 day in going by water	00	03	00
	29. Payd for halfe a yeare's rent for my field..	03	10	00
	29. For 12 ya[rds] of gold & silver ribbon ...	00	10	00
	31. Given to George y ^e wachman &c.....	00	01	06
Apr.	1. For a bushell of beanes	00	03	00
	4. Spent at y ^e towne	00	03	00
	8. For a pa[ir] of browne gloves & 4 oun[ces] of haire powder	00	03	00
	8. Spent at London &c.	00	05	00
	8. Given to Jack Taylour for loo[king] to my horses 3 weeks.....	00	10	00
	9. Paid for shoeing my horses till this time...	00	11	00
	15. For 3 ya[rds] 3 qu[arters] of red cloath to make my man a coat, at 12 ^s y ^e ya[rds] ...	02	05	00
	15. For 3 ya[rds] of ash colour baze to face it	00	07	00
	15. Spent at London	00	02	00
	16. For 6 arrowes, & trimming up an old bowe	00	03	06
	19. For y ^e charges of my ball Nag at London, 12 dayes, & for Fisher's diet, when he sold him	02	02	00
	22. Spent at London	00	01	00
	23. Paid for taxes out of Goodman Honye's rent	00	06	06
	23. Paid for taxes out of my rent at Yokes ...	06	02	04
	23. Paid for taxes for my woods at Yokes for the last halfe yeere, at 1s. 7d. ob. in y ^e po[und] [as] seassed at £10 per ann. ...	00	16	03
	23. Paid to ye poore for halfe a yeere, for my woods at Yokes	00	02	06
	23. Given to Goodman Gammon for gathering my rent, & for 2 da[ys] worke	00	17	06
	24. For 2 maps of Scotland & Ireland with frames	00	03	00
	24. For an horne comb. & spent at London ...	00	02	00
	25. Paid for makeing my light colour cloath sute	02	15	00
	25. Paid for makeing my groome's livery	00	15	00
	25. For a shooting glove, brace, &c.	00	01	06
	26. Spent at London	00	08	00
	29. Spent at London 1 day	00	07	00
	30. Given to my man when he went to London	00	01	00
	30. For 12 copp of rye, strawe, &c.	00	04	06
	30. For a sorrell pacing mare, bought of John Brewitt	10	10	00
May	2. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	6. For 6 ya[rds] of black ribbon	00	03	00
	7. Spent at London 1 day	00	11	06
	8. For 2 po[und] of thred to make a flight net	00	05	04
	8. For a po[und] & halfe of flax to make a net	00	01	09
	10. For Bacon's History of Life & Death	00	01	08
	10. For a pa[ir] of tanned leather gloves	00	01	08

1651.		£	s.	d.
May	10. Spent at London.....	00	01	00
	13. Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincolne- shire	10	07	00
	13. Paid to my Attorney for y ^e charges in passing y ^e Conveyances of Yokes & Peckham	08	15	00
	13. Given to Mr Colbron's men for copying out writings	01	07	06
	13. For vacateing my father's [<i>Sir Thomas</i> <i>Walsingham's</i>] Recognizance & to y ^e man	00	14	08
	13. Spent at London	00	02	06
	13. For Sparagus & goosherries	00	04	00
	13. For covering my old blue saddle and a suscingle and snafell	00	04	06
	16. Spent at Mich. Blisset's	00	02	00
	17. For 12 trusse of hay	00	10	00
	19. Paid for 6 mon[<i>ths</i>] tax field for my field, at £7 per ann.	00	02	04
	22. Given away at Antho. Abbye's child's christening, &c.	00	16	06
	23. For a drinke for my bald nag, given to Roger, &c.	00	02	06
	24. For Hartlib's Husbandry & Hotham's Arguments, &c.	00	02	00
	24. For cutting my haire and shaving	00	01	00
	24. Spent at London	00	01	06
June	2. For a load of trusse bound marsh hay	01	06	06
	3. For 8 ya[<i>rds</i>] & a quarter of stuffe for a cloak at 6 ^s	02	09	06
	3. For 1 ya[<i>rd</i>] 3 qu[<i>arters</i>] of cloath to make me a sute at £1 6 ^s y ^e ya[<i>rd</i>]	02	05	00
	3. Spent at London.....	00	00	06
	5. For cutting downe y ^e brambles in my field	00	14	00
	7. For 5 weeks' grasse in Eltham Parke for 4 horses	02	00	00
	7. For docking my 2 colts, shoeing my mare, &c.	00	03	06
	9. For 5 wee[<i>ks</i>] grasse in y ^e marsh for my bay mare Gefford	01	00	00
	9. For 3 wee[<i>ks</i>] & $\frac{1}{2}$ grasse for Herbert	00	14	00
	9. For a sieve & shoeing Gefford	00	02	06
	10. Spent at Shoreham	00	06	06
	11. Spent at London	00	00	06
	12. For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	06	03
	12. Spent at Mich. Blisset's.....	00	02	00
	18. Spent when I lay at Fulham one night ...	00	05	00
	19. For mending my watch	00	01	00
	19. For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of spurrs	00	03	00
	19. Spent when I lay at London one night ...	00	07	00

196 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1651.		£	s.	d.
June 21.	Given to my man when he went twice to London	00	02	00
23.	For 4 quarters of oats, & given to him y ^t brought y ^m	02	09	00
	The whole su ^m of this quarter is	74	10	09
June, 1651.	24. Given to my man when he went to Croydon fayre	00	01	00
26.	For y ^e charges of [<i>my grey mare</i>] Herbert when she went to be sold	01	02	00
27.	Spent at Bexley	00	01	09
July 1.	For 2 oyled bridles & 2 snaffles	00	04	06
1.	For 3 pa. of gloves	00	04	10
1.	For powder for haire	00	02	00
1.	Spent at London	00	01	09
2.	Spent at Bromley	00	06	00
5.	For y ^e charges of Herbert & my lit[<i>tle</i>] bay mare, when they went to be sold, & my man's diet	00	14	00
5.	Given to y ^e groome when my 2 mares were covered	00	15	00
8.	Paid for shoeing my horses till this time ..	00	11	00
8.	Given to my man Richard for his quart[<i>er's</i>] wages	01	05	00
9.	For 8 pou[<i>nds</i>] of heart cherries	00	04	00
12.	Spent at y ^e cherrie garden	00	01	00
17.	Given to M ^r Rooper's man, & for cherries ..	00	01	06
19.	For a French shag hat & band	00	14	00
19.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of linnen riding tops	00	04	00
19.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
19.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of rippon spurs	00	02	06
19.	Spent at London & for a quier of paper ..	00	01	06
24.	For a demie Castor [<i>heaver hat</i>]	01	07	06
24.	Spent at London	00	01	00
25.	For 6 load of marsh hay brought in, 4 new, 2 old. hay	11	15	00
25.	Given to y ^e carters, &c.	00	04	06
28.	For a drink for my bay mare Gefford	00	01	06
31.	For Cartwright's Playes & Willan's Astrea ..	00	05	00
31.	For new dying my hat & a new lining to it ..	00	02	06
31.	Spent at London	00	01	00
August 7.	Spent when I saw y ^e Wells in 2 dayes ..	00	15	00
8.	Given away when I lay 1 nig[<i>ht</i>] at S ^r Nic. Miller's, [<i>Oxenhouth, in West Peckham</i>] ..	00	07	06
12.	Spent at London	00	02	00
12.	For Howell's History of Venice	00	05	00
14.	Given to y ^e musick	00	02	00
14.	For 12 bushells of old oats	01	04	00
16.	For making my sad colour stuff cloake ..	00	17	00

1651.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 16.	To Good[<i>man</i>] Marshall for y ^e grasse of a field till Micha[<i>elmas</i>]	01	00	00
20, 23.	Given to Mr Rooper's man & spent at Mich. Blisset's	00	01	06
26.	For 2 melons	00	01	06
26.	For 12 ya[<i>rds</i>] of 2 ^d black ribbon	00	02	00
26.	Spent at London	00	02	00
27.	For 17 ells of holland to make me 6 shirts, at 5 ^s , &c.	04	05	00
30.	Given away at Mr Manning's [<i>in Cray</i>]	00	01	00
Sept. 2.	Given away at Sr Tho. Peirce's [<i>in Seale</i>]	00	01	00
3.	Spent at Orpington	00	03	00
4.	For 4 ounces of haire ponder	00	01	00
4.	For cutting my haire & going by water, &c.	00	02	00
10.	Given to Mr Turner for keeping 2 Court Barons	01	00	00
10.	Given to Goodman Miller for providing a dinner	01	00	00
11.	Spent when I lay at Hadlow 1 night	00	09	00
11.	For 4 hundred of laths to repair y ^e Court lodge [<i>at West Peckham</i>]	00	06	00
16.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of gray worsted stockings	00	05	00
16.	For 6 pa[<i>ir</i>] of socks & spent at London	00	01	00
16.	For y ^e singing Psalmes by Dr King	00	01	00
16.	For Gondibert, by Davenant	00	02	00
16.	Given to a man y ^t came to be my Bayliffe	00	05	00
22.	For a watering bridle & a great snalle	00	03	00
22.	For a brush & new tinning a bit	00	03	00
22.	For a large horse cloath, stirrops, & leathers	00	09	06
23.	For an ell, quar[<i>ter</i>] & hal[<i>f a quarter</i>] of taffaty to line my doublet	00	16	00
23.	For 3 ya. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Spanish cloath to make me a cloake	04	04	00
23.	Spent at London	00	02	03
27.	Spent when I beated my mare at Bansted Downes	00	07	00
29.	For 18 doz. of silver buttons & a neck butt[<i>on</i>] at 2 ^s 8 ^d y ^e doz.	02	10	00
29.	For 72 ya[<i>rds</i>] of 6 ^d rib[<i>bon</i>] for points	01	16	00
29.	For 24 ya[<i>rds</i>] of fancy ribbon	01	04	00
29.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of jessamin gloves	00	04	00
29.	Spent at London	00	07	03
The whole sum of this quarter is		46	06	10
Octob. 2.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	08	06
4.	Spent when I went to Yokes, in one night	00	13	00
6.	For 2 white cotten saddle cloaths & a pee[<i>ce</i>] of girt webb	00	06	06
6.	For a new cover to a saddle	00	03	06

198 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1651		£	s.	d.	
Octob.	7.	For a French bever [<i>hat</i>]	03	10	00
	7.	For 1 ya rd 3 qu ^{arters} & halfe of Flan- ders lace to make me band and cuffs.....	03	00	00
	7.	For little lace for y ^e cuffs	00	06	00
	7.	For 2 ya rd s of lace for y ^e boothose tops	01	03	00
	7.	For y ^e band, cuffs, and boothose tops	00	08	00
	7.	For a band, cuffs, and boothose tops of cambrick 11 ^s Spent at London 1 ^s	00	12	00
	9.	Given to Jack Taylour & M ^r Rooper's groome	00	01	06
	9.	For a cord for a flight net, 2 bags, & a muszle	00	04	00
	9.	For 3 halters & stuffing a saddle	00	02	02
	9.	For spinning & twisting a po ^{und} & hal ^f of flax	00	05	08
	9.	For halfe a peck of mault	00	00	06
	10.	Paid for halfe a yeere's rent for my field...	03	10	00
	10.	Paid to my man Richard for his quarters wages.....	01	05	00
	27.	Spent when I lay a fortnight at S ^r Tho. Pelham's [<i>Hawland, in Sussex</i>].....	06	00	00
	28.	Given to y ^e musick at Seadbury	00	02	06
	29.	Paid for taxes out of Good. Honye's rent...	00	06	04
	29.	Paid for taxes out of my rent at Yokes ...	06	00	06
	29.	Paid for taxes out of my rent at West Peckham	07	09	10
	29.	Paid for y ^e 6 mon ^{ths} tax for my woods at Yokes, at 19 ^d in y ^e po ^{und} , [<i>as</i>] seassed at £10 per ann.	00	15	10
	29.	Paid to y ^e poore for hal ^f a yee ^{re} for my woods at Yokes	00	02	06
	29.	Given to Goodman Gammon for gathering my rent.....	00	15	00
	30.	For changing an hatease, & a new white band	00	03	06
	30.	Paid to Capt. Johnson for y ^e interest of £200 for 6 months	08	00	00
	30.	Spent at London 1 ^s & for a quarter of oats	00	14	04
Novemb.	1.	Paid to S ^r Nich. Miller for y ^e interest of £300 for 6 mo ^{nths} at £7 per cent.....	10	10	00
	1.	For a greene taffatye quilt at second hand	03	10	00
	1.	For 3 pa ^{ir} of sheets at second hand	02	00	00
	4.	Paid to M ^{rs} Dubois for y ^e interest £300 for 6 months at £8 per cent.....	12	00	00
	4.	For a pa. of scarlet worsted halfe stockings	00	05	00
	4.	Spent at London	00	02	00
	6.	Paid for y ^e tax for my field for 3 months. .	00	01	06
	7.	For a pa ^{ir} of gray serge tops, & 2 ounces of Jes <i>savin</i> powder	00	07	00
	7.	Spent at London	00	01	06

1651.		£	s.	d.
Nov.	8. Given to Goodman Gimmet	00	01	00
	12. For seweing y ^e lace of my coat, &c.	00	02	00
	14. For soleing a pa[ir] of shooes, & shewing my bay mare.....	00	02	06
	14. Given to Rob. Gardner	00	01	00
	19. For making my cloth sute, & cloake w th buttons	03	12	00
	19. For a searcloth scabberd, boyling my hilt, &c.	00	05	00
	20. Spent at London in 3 dayes	00	09	06
	20. For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
	20. Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincoln- shire	10	07	01
	24. Spent at London	00	03	06
	27. Spent at Bromleigh	00	02	00
Dec.	1. Given to Mr Rooper's groome	00	00	06
	2. For 18 ya[rs] of 4 ^l ribbon	00	06	00
	2. For a pa. of sky-colour silke tops	00	09	00
	2. Spent at London	00	00	06
	8. For a cord for my flight net	00	01	00
	22. For 2 qu. of oats, hay, straw, & halfe a man's diet for 8 weeks, at Bishopstowne, for my gray mare	03	05	00
	23. Spent when I lay at Hawland [<i>Sir T. Pel-</i> <i>ham's</i>] & Lewis a fortnight.....	07	01	06
	23. For a pa[ir] of tanned gloves	00	02	00
	26. Given to y ^e musick	00	02	00
	27. Paid for shooing my horses till this time...	00	13	00
	29. For ten quarters of oats at 12 ^s y ^e quarter	06	00	00
	29. Spent at London	00	05	00
	29. For 2 almanacks, & a glass of inke	00	01	06
	29. For a dunne stone nagge, eight yeers old, bought of Lieu.-Gen. Fleetwood	32	00	00
	29. Given his groome.....	01	00	00
	30. Given away at S ^r Steven Scot's [<i>at Hayes</i>]	00	05	00
	31. Lost at bowls & cards this last yeere	06	11	00

The whole sum of this quarter is 148 16 03

The whole sum of my expences this yee[re] is... 298 08 01

Jan. 1, 1651[-2].	Given to y ^e servants at Seadbury...	01	06	06
5.	For 7 ya. & ha. of stuffe to line my cloake	01	10	00
5.	Given to my cousin Jaques	00	05	00
6.	Given to y ^e musick at Seadbury	00	02	06
8.	Payd to my man Richard for his quarter's wages.....	01	05	00
9.	To Halfpenny y ^e ferrier for firing my gray mare	00	10	00
9.	For her meat there 11 nights.....	00	07	00

200 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1651[-2].		£	s.	d.
Jan.	9.	Spent at London	00	01 06
	15.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01 00
	15.	Spent at London	00	03 00
	16.	For a drinke for my sorrell mare, &c.	00	02 00
	16.	Given to y ^e Dancing M ^r [aste] ^r for coming to me 4 times	00	10 00
	17.	For a cloath saddle w th a gold & silk fringe, a bridle, stirrops, girts, & saddle cloath...	02	07 00
	17.	For a peece of girt web, a curry combe, &c.	00	06 00
	21.	Spent when I went to Yokes in 1 night	00	12 00
	23.	Spent at Footseray	00	03 06
	24.	Paid for a seasse for y ^e poore for my field	00	02 04
	27.	Paid for 2 new bridles, & snaffles	00	01 00
	29.	Spent at Footseray	00	01 06
	30.	Lost at a horse race.	02	00 00
	30.	For y ^e charges of my man & horse at Casholton, 4 nights	00	12 00
	30.	Spent at Casholton	00	06 06
	31.	For a sack, & paid my man's bill	00	06 06
Feb.	2.	Given away at M ^r Mauning's	00	04 06
	4.	For a pair of Jessamin gloves.	00	04 00
	4.	For a lawne band & cuffs	00	04 06
	4.	For 3 romances, Cassandra, Don Fenice, & y ^e unfortunate quene.	00	05 00
	5.	For an elle of fine holland to make bands & cuffs	00	12 00
	6.	Spent at London in 3 dayes	01	00 00
	7.	Spent at Michael Blisset's.	00	01 00
	10.	Spent at London	00	03 00
	11.	Lost at M ^r Howard's foot match	03	00 00
	11.	Spent when I lay 1 night at Barnet	00	19 00
	11.	Given to M ^r Brattle when I renewed my mortgage	00	10 00
	13.	Given to y ^e Dancing M ^r [aste] ^r for coming to me 1 times	00	10 00
	16.	For curing my gray mare of farce, & for a drinke	00	06 06
	16.	Spent at Michael Blisset's.	00	01 06
	18.	For black ribbons	00	03 06
	18.	Spent at London	00	05 06
	18.	For a y ^e [ol] & hal[f] of cloath to make me a little coat	01	10 00
	18.	For a pair of Worsted scarlet stockings	00	06 00
	18.	Paid to S ^r Nich. Miller for y ^e interest of £1000 for 12 months at £7 per cent.	70	00 00
	21.	Given to one for going to London	00	02 00
	25.	Paid for making my little coat	00	06 06
March	10.	Spent when I lay [in Sussex] at S ^r Tho. Pelham's & at Lewis a fortnight	11	15 00
	13.	Given to one y ^e came out of Ireland.	00	01 00

		£	s.	d.
1651[-2].				
March 15.	Given to Fisher for breaking & pacing my bay colt	01	10	00
15.	Spent at Michael Blisset's ..	00	01	00
15.	For y ^e charges in purchasing my fee farme rent [<i>of Crowle, Luddington and Eastoft manors</i>] in Lincolnshire	08	06	00
17.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of riding spurs	00	03	00
17.	Spent at London, & for dying my hat	00	05	06
19.	Spent when I went to Yotes in 1 night ..	00	12	06
22.	Paid for y ^e tax for my field for 6 months...	00	01	06
The whole sum of this quarter is		116	14	10
March 1652, 25.	For a romance cal[<i>led</i>] Cleopatra ..	00	02	06
25.	For Æsop's Fables in English verse	00	02	00
25.	For a new string, & making cleane my watch	00	01	06
26.	Spent at London in 1 night	00	14	00
30.	Paid for taxes out of Goodman Honye's rent ..	00	08	02
31.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of black buckram stockings...	00	08	00
31.	For 2 boo[<i>ks</i>] concerning husbandry	00	01	00
31.	Spent at London	00	03	06
April 6.	Given to a man for going to Hawland	00	05	00
7.	For 2 trusse of straw, 2 muzzles, &c.	00	05	00
8.	Paid to my man Richard for his quarters wages	01	05	00
8.	Lost at an horse match	05	00	00
8.	Spent at Casholton	00	09	00
14.	For an hundred of deale boards 10 foo[<i>ts</i>] long	05	10	00
14.	For carrying them to new Hide by water...	00	10	00
14.	For an horse lock 3 ^s 6 ^d Spent at London 3 ^s 6 ^d	00	07	00
15.	For a quarter of oats	00	15	00
18.	Given at y ^e Sacrament	00	01	00
21.	For 2 bushells of grene malt, & $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of oats ..	00	07	00
21.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of tanned leather gloves	00	03	00
22.	Lost at an horse match	03	10	00
22.	Spent at Casholton	00	07	06
23.	Given to y ^e musick at my Lady Scot's [<i>at Hayes</i>]	00	02	00
24.	Paid for taxes out of my rent at West Peckham	06	00	10
24.	Spent when I went to Yokes.....	00	02	06
26.	For y ^e charges of my gray mare when she was sold at Lon[<i>don</i>]	01	00	00
30.	Paid for $\frac{1}{2}$ a yeer's rent of my field	03	10	00
May 4.	For an horse lock 3 ^s 6 ^d Spent at London 6 ^s 6 ^d ..	00	10	00
4.	Paid to Captaine Johnson for y ^e interest of £200 for 6 months	08	00	00

202 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ..

1652.		£	s.	d.	
May	4	Paid to Mr Dubois for y ^e interest of £300 for 6 mon[ths] at £8 per cent.	12	00	00
	6	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	08	00
	7	Paid to S ^r Nicho. Miller for y ^e interest of £300 for 6 months at £7 per cent. per ann.	10	10	00
	7	Spent at London	00	10	00
	10.	For a little hunting saddle & cloath	00	16	06
	10.	For a string collar & new stuffing & mend- ing 4 saddles	00	07	00
	15	Spent at London	00	02	06
	18	Spent at Northfleet faire	00	03	06
	19.	Spent at London	00	01	00
	20.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	10	00
	21.	For a pair of holland bootthose	00	05	06
	21	For 2 pair of gloves, 4 ounce of pouder, & a pair of tuizers	00	05	06
	21 & 28.	Spent at London [on two days]	00	08	00
June	2	Spent at London	00	02	06
	2.	For y ^e Wild Goose Chase, a comedye	00	01	00
	5.	Spent when I went to Yotes	00	04	00
	8.	Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincoln- shire	08	12	00
	8.	Paid for taxes for my land at Yotes, fro ^t Mich. 1651 till Mid-summer 1652 at 2 ^s 1 ^d per po[und], assessed at £76 10s. per ann.	08	00	05
	8.	Paid for taxes for my woods at Yotes fro ^t Mich. 1651 till Mid-summer 1652 at 2 ^s 1 ^d per po[und], assessed at £10 per ann.	01	00	10
	9.	For 2 da[ys] worke in mending y ^e hedges in my field	00	02	06
	10.	Spent at London	00	02	00
	10.	For 5 bushells of oats	00	10	08
	12.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00
	12.	Spent at London	00	02	06
	15.	Spent at London	00	03	00
	17.	For shoeing my horse till this time	00	14	06
	23.	Given to Dick when I sent him to Yotes	00	01	06
The sum of this quarter is			86	05	09
July	1.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	09	06
	1.	Spent at London	00	02	06
	8.	Paid to my man Richard for his quarter's wages	01	05	00
	9.	For y ^e Historie of y ^e Worl ^d by S ^r Wal[ter] Rawleygh [printed in 1620]*	01	00	00
	9.	For y ^e continuation of it by Alexander Rosse	00	15	00
	9.	For cutting my haire & shaving	00	01	00

* Mr. Daines has this book now in his library at Hampton. The auto-
graph of *Ja. Master* is in it, and its cost 2 s. is marked.

		£	s.	d.
1652.				
July	9.	Spent at London	00	02 06
	10.	Given to my Lo[rd] of Suffolk's groome when my gray mare was covered with his gray Barbe [<i>at Audley End</i>]	00	10 00
		10. For y ^e charges in sending of her downe ...	00	04 00
	15.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	09 00
	15.	Spent at Blackheath	00	06 00
	23.	Spent at London	00	02 00
	29.	Spent when I went to y ^e Assizes at Maid- stone	01	17 00
	29.	For 1 po[und] & hal[f] of thred to make 2 pa[ir] of stockings	00	04 06
Aug.	2.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	08 06
	2.	Spent when I dined at Greenwich	00	15 00
	3.	Paid for y ^e tax for my field	00	01 06
	4.	For mending my gun	00	01 00
	9.	For a black gelding bought of M ^r Howard	10	00 00
	10.	For 25 ya[rds] of flaxen cloath to make 2 pa[ir] of sheets	02	10 00
	14.	Spent when I lay at Epsam 1 night	00	05 06
	18.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	09 00
	20.	Paid to S ^r Nich. Miller y ^e interest of £1000 for 6 months at £6 per cent. per ann.	30	00 00
	20.	Spent when I went to Yotes in 1 night ...	00	14 00
	24.	Spent at Casholton	00	02 06
	27.	Given to M ^r Coleborne for drawing y ^e con- veyances when I bought Yotes & Peckham	05	00 00
	27.	For a ya[rd] 3 qu[arters] of Spanish cloath to make me a sute	02	05 00
	27.	For 18 ya[rds] of silver lace weighing 14 oun[ces] ¹ / ₂ to lace it	03	05 00
	27.	For a French demie-castor & white band...	01	16 00
	27.	For Blith's second booke of Husbandry ...	00	03 06
	27.	Spent at London	00	01 06
	28.	For 3 load of upland hay brought in	08	18 00
Sep.	9.	For a pa[ir] of gre[en] silke tops & 4 ounce[s] of powder	00	10 06
	9.	For Perkin's Reformed Catholick.....	00	01 06
	9.	Spent at London	00	03 00
	13.	For a quarter of oats	00	18 00
	17.	Spent at Greenwich.....	01	12 00
	18.	For a pa. of stirrops & leathers.....	00	03 06
	20.	For 2 hundred of walnuts	00	01 00
	24.	For an oyled hat case, & a box combe	00	03 06
	24.	Spent at London, & for cutting my haire and shaving	00	02 00
The summe of this quarter is.....		78	02 00	

204 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1652.				
Oct.	7.	Spent when I lay at my Cou[sin Richard] Master his house [at East Langdon].....		
		01	06	06
	12.	Given to Mr Powell when I received £300 out of y ^e Chamber of London		
		00	15	00
	14.	Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights		
		00	08	06
	15.	Paid for taxes out of Goodman Honye's rent		
		00	04	10
	15.	Paid to my man Rich[ard] for his quarter's wages		
		01	05	00
	18.	For knitting 2 pa[ir] of stirrop hose and 2 pa[ir] of socks.....		
		00	07	06
	18.	Paid my man Richard's bill		
		00	02	06
	21.	For 2 qu. & 2 bushells of oats, at 18 ^s y ^e quarter		
		02	00	06
	23.	For y ^e rent of my field fro' our La[dy] day, till Bartholome [August 24 th]		
		02	10	00
	25.	Paid to Goodman Waker for seve[ral] pa[ir] of boots & shoes		
		03	05	00
	26.	For a pa. of gray worsted stockings and a pa[ir] of white gloves		
		00	07	06
	26.	Spent at London, & for cutting my haire		
		00	04	00
	27.	Spent when I went to Yotes in 1 night.....		
		00	10	10
	27.	Paid for thatching at y ^e Court lodge a yeere agoe		
		00	06	06
	27.	Paid for bringing 120 boards fro' London to Newhide		
		00	11	00
	27.	Paid to John Jenkins for laying 2 floors at y ^e Court l[odge, West Peckham]		
		00	16	00
	27.	Paid to y ^e sawyers for sawing y ^e timber ...		
		00	10	00
	27.	Paid for 500 of 8 ^d nailes, & 100 of 10 ^d nailes		
		00	04	02
	27.	Paid for taxes out of my rent at West Peckham		
		03	10	01
Novemb.	8.	Spent at Newmarket, & at Audley end, when I lay there a weeke		
		07	02	06
	13.	For cutting my haire & shaving		
		00	01	00
	13.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ a po[und] of powder, & setting up my horse		
		00	01	08
	18.	For a periwig		
		00	16	00
	18.	For 2 po[unds] of Spanish Tobacco		
		00	14	00
	18.	For making my lace t sute.....		
		03	15	00
	18.	Spent when I lay at London 4 dayes		
		01	14	00
	18.	Paid to Captaine Johns on for y ^e interest of £200 for 6 mon[ths] ended y ^e 31 of Oct. last		
		08	00	00
	18.	Paid to M ^{rs} Dubois for y ^e interest of £300 for 6 mon[ths] ended y ^e 4 of this month		
		12	00	00
	18.	Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincoln- shire		
		08	12	00
	22.	Paid to my Sister [Elizabeth] Master for 6 mon[ths] interest of £200 ended y ^e 6 of Novemb. 1652		
		06	00	00

1652.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 23.	For a po[und] of haire powder	00	03	00
23.	For a boo[k] concerning usury, & another about chesse	00	01	06
23.	Spent at London	00	03	06
23.	For dressing my hat	00	01	00
30.	Spent at London	00	07	06
Decem. 1.	Spent when I went to Yotes in one night	00	10	06
6.	Spent at Semock [<i>Sevenoaks</i>] Faire	00	02	00
1.	Paid for taxes for my land at Yotes, fro' Midsummer 1652 till y ^e 25 of Dec. 1652 at 1 ^s 2 ^d ob. per pou[nd] assessed at £75 per ann.	04	10	07
4.	Paid for taxes for my woods at Yotes for y ^e same time at 1 ^s 2 ^d ob. p[er] po[und] assessed at £10 p. ann.	00	12	01
1.	For 2 qu[arters] of lime to repaire Yotes... ..	00	05	04
4.	Paid to a carpenter for 3 dayes' worke	00	04	06
4.	To a mason for 13 dayes' worke at 18 ^d a day	00	19	06
4.	For 2 qu[arters] of oats bought at Maide- stone	01	14	00
7.	For a pa[ir] of waxt shooes, setting up and colouring a p[air] of boo[ts]	00	07	06
11.	Spent at Rochester	00	02	00
13.	Given to y ^e musick at my Lady Scot's	00	02	00
14.	For 3 pa. of gloves, & 3 yar. of bla[ck] 8 ^d ribbon	00	09	00
14.	Spent at London	00	01	06
14.	For a quarter of oats	00	17	06
16.	Spent at London in 1 night	00	08	06
23.	For a perriwig	00	15	00
23.	For a pa. of white serge stockings laced ...	00	15	00
23.	Spent at London	00	03	00
25.	For shoohing my horses till this time	00	13	00

The sum of this quarter is

72 07 09

The whole sum of my expences this yeere is...

353 10 04

Jan. 1652[-3], 1.	Given to y ^e servants at Seadbury...	01	05	00
4.	Given to y ^e musick at [<i>Rev.</i>] M ^r Edwards [<i>minister of Chislehurst</i>] his house	00	03	00
6.	Given to y ^e musick at Seadbury	00	02	00
8.	Given to Dick for his quarter's wages	01	05	00
13.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	09	00
14.	Spent at London	00	02	00
17.	Given to M ^r Bodnam's man	00	02	06
20.	For 5 ya. of Spanish cloth to make a sute, & cloake	06	10	00

206 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1652 [-3].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 20.	For a new scabbard, & boyling my hilt of my sword	00	05	00
20.	Spent at London	00	04	06
20.	Paid to Jolly for pa[irs] of boots, and 3 pa[irs] of shooes	03	05	00
22.	Spent when I went to Yotes in 1 night ...	00	10	06
25.	Paid my man Richard's bill	00	02	00
27.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	09	06
Febru. 2.	Given to y ^e musiek at Sir Leonard Ferbyc's	00	03	00
3.	For 9 dozen of ribbon to make 12 doz. of points at 6 ^d ob. y ^e yard	03	01	00
3.	For 24 ya[rds] of fancy ribbon	01	04	00
3.	For a pa[ir] of Jessamin gloves	00	03	06
3.	For a leaden plate for my hat	00	04	00
3.	Spent at London	00	03	06
3.	For a perriwig, & new curling of another...	00	17	00
10.	For a pa[ir] of sea-greene silke tops, & a p[air] of band strings.....	00	12	00
10.	Spent at London in one night	00	06	06
10.	For halfe a quarter of oats.....	00	09	06
18.	For 2 quilted caps	00	06	06
18.	For mending my watch	00	02	00
18.	Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights	01	00	00
19.	Paid to S ^r Nich. Miller for y ^e interest of a £1000 for 6 months at £6 per cent. per ann.	30	00	00
21.	For mending my cloths	00	01	06
21.	For 6 quarters of oats at 18 ^s y ^e quarter ...	05	08	00
23.	For 2 bushells of beanes	00	08	00
24.	For a load of marsh hay brought in	03	12	00
26.	Paid Dick's bill for severall drinks for my horses	00	11	00
March 2.	For 6 pa[ir] of women's white gloves	00	09	00
2.	For a pa[ir] of women's green silke stockings	00	16	00
4.	For 3 of my Lady Kent's boo[k] of Phisick	00	04	00
4.	For a boo[k] of S ^r Hugh Plat's, & a quire of paper	00	02	00
4.	Spent at London, when I lay there 3 nights	01	03	06
4.	Paid for y ^e change of £20 in silver into £20 in gold	01	13	06
8.	Given to M ^r Powell when I received £200 out of y ^e Chamber of London	00	10	00
8.	Spent at London.....	00	03	06
8.	Paid to Captaine Johnson for y ^e interest of £200 fro' y ^e 31 of Octob. 1652 till y ^e 8 of March 1652 at £8 per cent. per ann.	06	00	00

1652[-3].	£	s.	d.
March 18. Spent when I lay at Maidstone 2 nights...	01	06	00
22. Spent at London	00	05	00
The sum of this quarter is	76	00	06
March, 1653, 26. Spent at London	00	03	00
28. For a load of marsh hay brought in	03	09	00
29. Spent at London	00	05	00
Aprill 1. Spent at London	00	06	06
5. Spent at London	00	06	00
6. Spent when I went to Yotes	00	01	06
6. Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Honye's rent	00	06	08
6. Paid for taxes out of Goodman Miller's rent	04	16	08
8. Paid to Dick for his qu[arter's] wages	01	05	00
10. Given at y ^e Sacrament	00	01	00
14. For 2 pa[ir] of linnen boothose	00	12	06
14. For 2 po[unds] of sugar, 2 p[ounds] of raisins and $\frac{1}{2}$ of almonds	00	05	00
14. Spent at London	00	02	00
19. Spent at London	00	03	00
20. Given to [cousin] Sr Tho. Pierce his man...	00	00	06
21. To Dick when he went to London	00	01	06
27. For a bridle, snaffle, male pillion and girts	00	04	06
27. Spent at London	00	04	06
28. Spent at Casholton	00	03	00
May 2. For a drinke for my bay mare	00	01	06
5. For 2 ounces of powder	00	01	00
5. For Burroughs his Jewell of Contentment	00	02	00
5. Spent at London	00	07	00
9. Spent when I lay at Fulham	00	12	00
10. For shoohing my horses at Good[man] Mock's	00	06	00
11. Spent when I went to Chelsey	00	01	06
13. Spent at Cashalton	00	03	00
16. Spent at Kinston	00	10	06
17. Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincoln- shire	08	12	00
18. For a new perriwig	00	16	00
18. For 9 ya[rds] & $\frac{1}{2}$ of stuffe to make me a sute and coat	01	10	00
18. For 3 ells & $\frac{1}{2}$ of sarsnet to line y ^e dublet & coat	01	15	00
18. For 3 dozen of satin ribon at 10 ^s y ^e dozen	01	10	00
18. For a lawne band & cuffs	00	03	06
18. For 4 pa[ir] of linnen socks	00	02	06
18. For 3 boo[kes] of Culpepper's, the London Dispensatory, y ^e English Phisitian, and Directions for Midwif[ery]	00	13	00

208 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1653.		£	s.	d.	
May	18.	Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights	00	07	06
	18.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of Spanish leather shooes ...	00	04	06
	20.	Paid to Sr Nich Miller for y ^e interest of £1000 for 3 months at £6 per cent. per ann.	15	00	00
	21.	Spent when I lay at Hadlow 1 night	00	09	06
	24.	For halfe a load of trusse bound hay	01	17	00
	28.	Given to Dick when he went to London ...	00	02	00
June	2.	Given to Dick when I sent him to Kinston & London.....	00	04	00
	8.	For 5 wee [<i>ks</i>] grasse for my bay nag and fetching her home	00	18	00
	8.	For 17 ells of holland to make 6 shirts at 4 ^s 2 ^d y ^e elle	03	10	10
	8.	Spent at London	00	03	06
	10.	Spent when I lay at Hadlow 1 night	00	08	00
	11.	For curing my barbe when he was lamed...	00	02	06
	14.	For a bitt, w th gold & silver bosses, head- stall and reignes	00	11	06
	14.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of black taflata boothose	00	13	00
	14.	Spent at London	00	02	06
	15.	For shooing my horses till this time	00	05	06
The sum of this quarter is			55	03	02
June	24.	Spent at Croydon faire	00	06	00
	27.	For sending my Croydon mare to Yotes ...	00	02	00
	29.	Spent at Yotes.....	00	01	06
	30.	For mending my gunne, & a key	00	02	00
July	2.	For a leather belt	00	04	06
	2.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of Spanish leather shooes.....	00	04	06
	2.	Spent at London	00	01	06
	8.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of bla [<i>ck</i>] silke tops, & black gloves	00	11	06
	8.	For 5 ya [<i>rds</i>] of black ribbon 8 ^d y ^e ya [<i>rd</i>]	00	03	06
	8.	For a booke about fruits	00	01	06
	8.	Spent at London	00	05	00
	8.	Paid to Dick for his quarter's wages.....	01	05	00
	12.	Given to one y ^t came to be my servant ...	00	02	00
	17.	Given to a Briefe	00	02	00
	23.	For making my sad colour cloth sute, & cloake w th buttons	06	03	00
	23.	For a pa [<i>ir</i>] of black gloves	00	01	06
	25.	Spent when I lay at Fulham 2 nights	00	08	00
	30.	Paid my man Richard's bill	00	05	06
August	3.	For 4 load of marsh hay brought in	12	08	00
	3.	For a little chestnut nag bought of Mr Graine	12	05	00
	3.	Given to Franke y ^e butler [at Seadbury] ...	00	01	00
	6.	For mending y ^e old coach house	00	02	06

1653.	£	s.	d.
August 12. Spent at London	00	05	00
27. For a pa[ir] of gray worsted stockings, & a pa[ir] of bl[ack] gloves	00	08	00
27. For an oyled hat case	00	02	00
27. Spent at London	00	05	00
Sept. 10. For 2 pa. of white gloves	00	03	00
10. Spent at London	00	04	06
12. For 2 pa. of shooes	00	08	00
17. For a new perriwig, & curling 3 other	01	00	00
19. For breaking my young sorrell mare	01	00	00
19. Given at John Hinger's wedding	00	10	00
<hr/>			
The sum of this quarter is	39	12	06
<hr/>			
Octob. 4. Spent when I lay at my consin [Richard] Master's house [East Langdon] a fort- night	02	03	06
4. Paid for taxes out of Good. Honye's rent...	00	06	08
7. Paid for shooing my horses till this time...	00	10	06
8. Paid to Dick for his quarter's wages	02	00	00
12. Spent at London	00	02	00
13. Given to Mr Hinton	00	10	00
16. Given to a Breife	00	02	00
18. Spent at London	00	03	00
19. For a pa[ir] of shooes, & vamping 2 pa[ir] of boots	00	12	00
21. Spent when I lay at Hadlow 1 night	00	08	00
31. Spent when I lay at Fulham 10 dayes	01	16	06
Novemb. 2. Spent when I lay at London 1 night	00	10	00
3. For a quarter of oats	00	11	06
7. Spent at London	00	01	06
9. For a bay stoned nag onely w th 2 white feet behind of Tedbury breed, 6 ye[ars] old bo[ught] of my Lord Nottin[gham]	25	00	00
11. For soleing a pa[ir] of shooes	00	01	00
19. Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincoln- shire	08	12	00
19. Given to Mr Powell when I received £500 out of y ^e Chamber of London	01	06	00
21. Paid to Sr Nicholas Miller for y ^e interrest of £1000 for almost 6 mont[hs], £600 being paid in y ^e 2 of Nov. 1653	28	00	00
21. Paid to y ^e taylour for making my stuffe sute, & coat, & my 2 mourning sutes ...	11	00	00
23. For 5 yards of stuffe to make me a coat ...	01	15	00
23. For 3 yar[ds] of serge to line it	00	11	06
23. For Sr H. Blount's Voyage to y ^e Levant ...	00	01	00
23. For 3 ya[rd]s of black ribbon	00	02	00
23. Given to Mr Abbot & his man when I tooke up an £150 at his shop	01	02	06

210 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1653.				
Novemb. 23.	Paid for y ^e change of £19 of silver into gold	00	11	00
24.	Spent when I lay at Lond[on] almost a weeke	01	18	00
26.	For mending my watch, &c.	00	03	06
28.	Paid Dick's bill	00	14	00
28.	Paid for taxes out of my rent at West Peckham	04	16	08
Dec. 9.	Spent when I lay at London 2 nights	00	18	00
13.	Spent when I lay at Fulham 4 nights	00	12	00
15.	For a quarter of oats	00	11	06
15.	Paid to my sister Master for 12 months' interest of £200 ended y ^e 6 of Nov. 1653	12	00	00
17.	For my sorrell mare's meat when she was at paeing	00	08	00
17.	Spent when I went to Yotes in one night	00	06	06
21.	Paid Dick's bill	00	16	00
23.	Given to y ^e musick at Seadbury	00	10	00
23.	For a pa[ir] of gloves & spent at London	00	04	06
The sum of this quarter is		111	17	10
The whole sum of my expenees this yeere is...		282	14	00
Janu. 1653[.4]. 2.	Given to y ^e servants at Seadbury	01	03	06
8.	Paid to my man Rich[ard] for his quarter's wages	02	00	00
9.	Spent at Wolwich	00	01	06
13.	For 2 cambrick bands, & 1 pa[ir] of cuffs	00	06	00
13.	For y ^e second pa[ir] of Cleopatra	00	02	00
13.	Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights	01	10	00
24.	For 3 pa[ir] of gloves & a pa[ir] of slippers	00	08	06
24.	For new dying 3 hats, & spent at London	00	07	06
26.	For a new periwig, & curling 4 others	00	19	00
26.	For a pa[ir] of white serge tops	00	03	03
26.	For a pa[ir] of Spanish leather shoos and goloshooes	00	08	00
28.	For sending twise to London, &c.	00	04	00
Febr. 3.	Spent when I lay at Borne 2 nights	01	05	00
11.	Spent & given away when I lay [in Sussex] at St Thomas Pelham's almost a fortnight	02	00	00
13.	Paid Dick's bill	00	04	00
14.	Spent at London	00	02	00
15.	For 3 load of marsh hay brought in	05	12	00
16.	For shoeing my horses till this time	00	17	00
21.	Spent at Casholton	00	03	00

	£	s.	d.
1653[-4].			
Febr. 25. Paid to Goodman Carter for y ^e tithe of my field, w ^{ch} I formerly hired of M ^r Watkins	00	10	00
March 1. Spent at London	00	04	00
8. Spent when I lay at Fulham 2 nights	00	06	00
8. For a French demie castor, & silk band ...	02	06	06
9. Spent at Casholton	00	03	00
11. For a quarter of oats	00	13	00
15. For a new scabbard, & makeing cleane my sword.....	00	02	06
15. For a pound of haire poulder	00	02	00
15. Spent at London	00	02	00
16. For 12 cop. of rye straw.....	00	06	00
16. For 10 bushells of oats	00	15	00
22. For a quarter of oats	00	11	06
22. Paid Dick's bill	00	06	06
23. For 5 bushells of oats	00	07	06
<hr/>			
The sum of this quarter is	24	11	09
<hr/>			
March 30, 1654. Spent at Casholton	00	06	00
Aprill 1. For halfe a qu[arter] of oats	00	06	00
4. Paid Dick's bill	00	02	00
6. For 4 bushells of oats.....	00	06	00
4. Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Honye's rent ..	00	06	08
6. Given to [cousin] S ^r Tho. Pierce his man...	00	01	00
9. Given to Dick when I sent my bay nag to Lon[don] to sell	00	13	06
14. For a pa[r] of women's silke stockings ...	00	16	00
14. For a new lacing, and dying my riding hat	00	05	06
14. Spent at London when I lay there one night	00	11	06
14. Paid to my man Richard for his quarter's wages.....	02	00	00
20. For mending my chariot, & harnesse	00	03	00
22. Spent when I dined at y ^e Beare	00	19	00
27. Paid Dick's bill	00	05	06
28. For y ^e Historie of Justine in English	00	02	06
28. For a boo[k] called Dianea.....	00	02	06
28. For a boo[k] made by Rich. Whitlock call[ed] Zootomia	00	02	06
28. For a boo[k] called The Academic of Elo- quence	00	01	00
29. For a pa[r] of riding gloves, & a whip.....	00	06	00
29. Spent when I lay at London 2 nights	00	12	06
29. Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincoln- shire	08	12	00
May 3. For 14 yards of serge to line my chariot at 3 ^s 10 ^d y ^e yard	02	13	06
3. For 18 om[ces] & halfe of silke fringe at 2 ^d 1 ^d y ^e om[ce]	02	03	00

212 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1654.				
May	3.	Paid for making all y ^e y ^e rest of my chariot	18	00 00
	3.	For a boo[k] made by Doc ^r Sibbes	00	01 00
	3.	Spent at London	00	02 00
	4.	For 16 trusse of hay	00	16 00
	4.	For shoeing my horses till this time	00	11 00
	6.	For hiring an horse to Yotes, &c.	00	03 06
	6.	For a little black nag w th a bald face. 7		
		ye[e] old bo[n]ght of Good[man] Miller	05	15 00
	17.	Spent when I lay at Winchester 10 dayes	05	06 00
	20.	For a livery saddle, stirrups, girts, &		
		crupper	00	14 00
	20.	For a peece of girt web, a bridle, & a pa. of		
		st[irrop] leth[ers] of	00	06 00
	24.	For a boo[k] of M ^r Carter's about Infant		
		Bapt[ism]	00	01 00
	24.	Spent at London	00	03 06
	30.	For dressing my black nag's back	00	02 00
	30.	For bringing 4 qu[arters] of oats fro'		
		Yotes hither [to Scadbury]	00	08 00
	30.	For 6 wee[k]s grasse in y ^e marsh for 2		
		hor[ses] at 3 ^s y ^e week	01	16 00
June	2.	Given to M ^r Powell when I received £200		
		out of y ^e Chamber of London	00	10 00
	2.	Spent at London	00	03 06
	2.	Paid to M ^r Hillersdon for 6 mon[ths]		
		interest of an £150 ended May 25, 1654	04	10 00
	2.	Paid to M ^{rs} for 6 mon[ths] interest		
		of £50 ended May y ^e 4, 1654.	01	10 00
	6.	Paid Dick's bill	00	11 00
	9.	Paid to y ^e Talour for making my close stuffe		
		coate, & my mourning sute w th points	06	08 00
	9.	For a pa[ir] of watchet silk tops, & a pa[ir]		
		of gloves	00	11 06
	9.	Given to M ^r Colebron's man for drawing y ^e		
		counter[part] of my Deed for Yoates	00	12 00
	9.	Spent at London	00	03 06
	10.	Paid to my sister Betty [Manning] for 6		
		mon[ths] interest of £200 ended y ^e 6		
		of May 1654	06	00 00
	10.	Paid to my brother Richard [Master] for 6		
		mon[ths] interest of £200 ended ye 27		
		of April 1654	06	00 00
	10.	Paid to my sister Betty for 6 mon[ths]		
		interest of an £100 ended y ^e 4 of May		
		1654	03	00 00
	10.	Paid for y ^e charges of my young bay nag,		
		& chesnut nag when they stood at		
		Lon[don] to be sold 3 dayes	00	15 00
	16.	For a new border of haire, & curling 2		
		others	00	14 00

		£	s.	d.
1654.				
June	16.	Spent at London	00	07 00
	20.	Given away at my Aunt Raylton's	00	07 06
	20.	For 2 pa[ir] of linnen boothose, & a pla[in] band, & cuffs	00	17 00
	20.	For a pa. of gloves, & spent at London	00	10 00
	21.	For a powder, & a past[e] to kill y ^e rats	00	02 06
	27.	For a boo[k] made by M ^r Cawdrey	00	01 00
	27.	For a pa[ir] of shooes	00	04 06
	27.	For 6 pa[ir] of linnen socks	00	03 06
	27.	Spent at London	00	10 06
July	1.	For 14 nights hay, & oats at London for my bay nag	01	06 00
	1.	For 2 cambrick bands	00	04 06
	1.	For 13 glas[s] bottles filled w th Rhenish wine	01	05 00
	1.	For an elle of fine Holland	00	11 00
	1.	For a po[und] of linnen powder	00	05 06
	1, 4, & 7.	Spent at London [on 3 days]	00	17 06
	8.	Paid Dick's bill	00	12 00
	8.	Paid to my man Richard for his quar[ter's] wages	02	00 00
	18.	For 5 weeks grasse in y ^e marsh for my bla[ck] nag	00	15 00
	10.	Given to George Cock for going to London	00	01 06
	11, 12.	Spent when I went to choose Knights of y ^e shire	00	18 06
	13.	Spent at London	00	02 06
	25.	Spent at Bromley	00	02 00
	28.	For a pa[ir] of gold waights, & Lambert's Justice of Peace	00	10 00
August	3.	For shoeing my horses till this time	00	07 00
	17.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	05 06
	18.	Spent at Fulham	00	01 06
	23.	Given to Fisher, & my Lo[rd] Montagues man when I bought his 2 bree[ding] mares	00	10 00
	26.	For a pa[ir] of shooes, & 3 ya[rds] of bl[ack] ribbon	00	06 06
	26.	For a pa[ir] of gloves	00	03 00
	26.	For an ounce of Jessamin butter, & 3 ou[nce]s of ha[ir] powder	00	03 06
	26.	Spent at London	00	07 00
Sept.	4.	Spent & given away when I lay at [uncle] Sr Wi[lliam] Cowpers a weeke	01	02 06
	7.	Spent, & giv[en] away when I lay at my Aunt Raylton's almost a weeke	00	16 06
	8.	Paid my man's bill	00	09 00
	12.	For a rasor	00	02 06
	12.	Spent at London	00	06 06
	13.	Given to Goo[dsman] Seger, when I sent him to Yotes, & for hiring an horse	00	03 06

214 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1654.				
Sept. 15.	For a sword for my man	00	08	00
15.	For a pa. of shooes, & given to Ge[orge] Cock	00	05	06
18.	Spent at London	00	11	06
25.	Spent & given away when I lay at my cousin Bourn's [<i>in Essex</i>] a week	00	16	06
The whole sum of this halfe yeere is ...		107	11	02
Octob. 4.	Spent & given away when I lay at Andley End [<i>in Essex</i>] 10 dayes	01	13	06
4.	For a bridle, & shaffle	00	02	00
5.	Paid for taxes out of my rent at West Peckham	04	16	08
8.	Given at y ^e Sacrament	00	01	00
9.	Paid to my man Homewood for his quarter's wages	01	05	00
12.	Paid my man Homewood's bill	00	08	04
12.	For a quarter of oats	00	10	08
12.	Paid for taxes out of Geo[rdman] Honye's rent	00	05	08
13 & 21.	Spent at London [<i>on 2 days</i>]	00	05	06
24.	Spent at Greenwich when I sold my hoops [<i>i.e. hops</i>]	00	12	06
Novemb. 4.	Spent at London when I lay ther[e] 2 ni[ghts]	01	01	06
7.	For halfe a quarter of oats	00	05	00
7.	Paid my man Homewood's bill	00	02	06
11.	Spent at London when I lay ther[e] 3 nights	00	17	06
11.	For a pa[ir] of shooes, & goloshooes	00	08	00
18.	Spent when I lay at London 1 night	00	15	00
22.	Given away when I lay at Fulham	00	07	06
25.	For a bald gelding I bought of my bro[ther] Francis [<i>Walsingham</i>] w th 4 white legs	16	04	00
28.	Spent when I lay at Hadlow 1 night	00	07	00
28.	Paid for taxes out of my rent at West Peckham	04	01	04
Dec. 1.	Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincoln- shire	08	12	00
1.	For a pa[ir] of gray worsted stockings	00	09	00
2.	For a livery coat for my man	01	12	06
2.	For mending my watch	00	02	06
2.	Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights	01	00	00
4.	For a qu[arter] & halfe of oats	00	14	06
4.	Paid my man Homan's bill	00	08	00
4.	Spent at Semock faire [<i>Serenooks Fair</i>]	00	02	06
6.	Paid y ^e saddler's bill	00	05	06
9.	For y ^e Compleat Ambassadour*	00	10	00

* Mr. Dalison has this book now, at Hamptons.

	£	s.	d.
1654.			
Dec. 9. For Sir Hen[ry] Wotton of Architecture	00	01	00
9. For an horne comb	00	01	00
9. For 18 ells of freeze holland at 6 ^s 8 ^d y ^e elle to make me 6 shirts.....	06	00	00
9. Spent when I lay at London 2 nights	00	18	00
16. Spent when I lay at London 1 night	00	07	00
20. For 2 pa[ir] of gloves, & 2 oun[ces] of haire powder.....	00	07	00
20. For new boyling, & mending my sword ...	00	04	00
21. For 2 pa[ir] of boothose tops, 1 p[air] hol- land, y ^e 2 ^d lawne	00	10	00
21. Spent when I lay at London 1 night.....	00	17	00
23. Paid to my brother Richard [<i>Master</i>] for 6 months interest of £200 ended Octob. 27, 1654	06	00	00
29. For a pa[ir] of white worsted stockings ...	00	07	00
29. For a pa[ir] of white gloves, & 3 ya[rds] of bl[ack] ribbon	00	03	06
29. Spent at London	00	08	00

The sum is 64 10 02

The whole sum of my expences this yeere is... 196 13 01

Jan. 2, 1654[-5]. For shooring my horses till this time	00	11	06
12. Spent & given away when I lay at Sr John Pelham's 10 dayes [<i>at Hawland near Leures</i>]	00	19	00
15. For making 6 shirts	00	06	00
17. For 9 bushell of oats	00	11	00
17. Paid my man Homeman's bill	00	10	00
17. Paid to my man Homeman for his quarter's wages ended y ^e 8 of January 1654.....	01	05	00
18. For a young mare of my Lo[rd] Mounta- gue's breed 4 yec[rs] old with a white blaze, & 2 white feet beh[ind]	14	00	00
20. For 2 drinks for my horses.....	00	04	00
26. For a pa[ir] of spurs, & 4 oun[ces] of haire powder.....	00	04	00
27. Spent when I lay at London 3 nights	00	17	06
February 1. Paid to my sister Manning for 6 months interest of an £100 ended Novem. 4, 1654	03	00	00
1. Paid to my sister Manning for 6 mon[ths] interest of £200 en[ded] November 6, 1654	06	00	00
4. Spent when I lay at Fulham 2 nights	00	10	06
7. For changing £20 of silver into gold	00	13	06
10. Spent when I lay at London a weeke	02	04	00

216 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.

		£	s.	d.
1654[-5].				
February	12. For 2 quarters of oats	00	18	00
	12. Paid my man Homan's bill	00	16	06
	14. Spent when I went to Yoakes	00	02	00
	19. Paid for making my cloath sute with bl[ack] ribbons	04	02	06
	22. Paid for 3 load of marsh hay brought in ...	05	00	06
March	2. Spent at Orpington	00	02	06
	4. For bringing a bitch fro' Hawland [Sir John Pelham's]	00	03	00
	16. For a French demie castor [bearer hat] ...	02	05	00
	16. Spent at London	00	05	06
	24. For 3 qu[arters] & halfe of oats	01	10	00
	24. Paid my man Homan's bill	00	06	00
The sum is		47	07	06
March 1655.	Paid to Good[man] Martin for curing my mare	00	03	00
	29. Given away to y ^e servants at Seadbary ...	01	12	06
	29. Given to Mr Edwards y ^e minister of Chisle- h[urst]	02	00	00
	31. For a pa. of Cordovan gloves	00	03	00
	31. Spent at London	00	04	00
	31. For shooin my horses till this time	00	04	06
April	5. Paid to my brother Manning for one week's bord for me & my man	01	00	00
	8. Paid to my man Homan for his quarter's wages	01	05	00
	12. For Burroughs upon Hosea, in 4 vols.	00	18	00
	14. Paid to my Aunt Raylton for one week's board for me & my man	01	00	00
	14. For a belt w th silver buckles	01	00	00
	14. For 2 pa[ir] of gloves, & 3 ya[rds] of bla[ck] ribbon	00	08	06
	14. For a p[air] of Jessamin gloves, & a p[air] of fr. eizers [scissors]	00	06	00
	14. Spent at London in 3 dayes	00	16	00
	14. For a pa. of Spanish leather shooes	00	04	06
	18. For 2 bushells of pepins	00	08	00
	18. Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Honye's rent	00	03	04
	18. Given to Franck, butler, &c.	00	04	06
	28. Paid to my bro. Manning for a fortnight's board for me & my man	02	00	00
	30. Given to y ^e 2 nurses at my sister [Man- ning]'s christ[ening]	00	10	00
	30. Given to my bro[ther] Manning's servants	01	00	00

[To be continued.]

THE RECTORS OF CLIFFE AT HOO.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE Rectory of Cliffe has been held by many men of marked distinction. Two of them were called to the high position of Lord Chancellor of England; five attained episcopal dignity, and of these two became Primates, one at York and the other at Canterbury. Eleven rectors of Cliffe were Archdeacons, and three were Deans. As the manor of Cliffe, with its extensive marshes, belonged to the Priory of Christ Church, in Canterbury, and the Priory claimed exemption from tithe for all its manors, the rectors were sometimes in bad case. Mr. J. B. Sheppard* says that they became rich or poor according as the tithes of these rich pastures were paid or withheld. He adds that, in the thirteenth century, many rectors in succession demanded tithe from these marshes, and the convent refused to pay anything, alleging that their manors were universally exempt. The Christ Church Register D contains many records of these disputes, respecting which Archbishops, Popes, and delegate Judges intervened, but without effect. Mention of riotous outbursts of the parishioners against two rectors, John de Bruyton and John de Bishopston, will be found below. At length, from very weariness, a compromise seems to have been arrived at.

We cannot ascertain with any accuracy what was the value of the benefice in the Middle Ages. In the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, it is valued at £73 6s. 8d. per annum. In the "King's Book" it is entered at £50 per annum. A Commonwealth Survey made in 1649 estimates it at £200 a year. In 1664, however, it was returned as having formerly been worth £300; but, at that time, only £200. Hasted says that, in 1797, by mutual agreement, the parishioners paid to the rectors £500 per annum, in lieu of tithes. In 1839 the tithes were commuted at £1391, but from that income £100

* Eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, p. 330⁷.

218 RECTORS OF CLIFFE AT HOO, A.D. 1229-1883.

per annum is now allotted to the vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, and £150 to the vicar of Bredhurst. By ancient custom, the rector was bound to give, to each applicant at the rectory, on St. James's Day, a mutton pie and a loaf. About A.D. 1795, however, the incumbent found means of compounding permanently for this dole, which had sometimes cost £15 per annum.

The Rectory house has always been a very important adjunct to this benefice. Its ancient hall, built in the fourteenth century, still remains, and the original doorways which then led to the kitchen and butteries are even now in daily use. Its high pitched roof, open to the ridge from the floor, is gone; in its upper portion a bedroom storey was built in 1679. The hall was then divided into two rooms above, and two below. Twelve years ago, however, the late Mr. Lloyd began to restore the ground-floor of the ancient hall to its pristine condition. His printed description of the undertaking is extremely interesting. Many curious fragments of carved and moulded stonework, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, were discovered during the work. Some of them had evidently formed part of the chapel, erected by Dr. Laurence Fastolf in 1348, and consecrated by the Bishop of Llandaff. Its altar was dedicated to Saint Laurence. Among the *debris* found about the house was a large fragment of a crossed coffin slab, of moulded stone, probably of the fourteenth century. It is shewn on the accompanying plate.

The following alphabetical and dated list of the Rectors may be found useful for reference; as dates will be given in the heading of each page of this paper:—

	A.D.		A.D.
Allen, Edmund,	1559.	Cobham, James de,	1305-17.
Annesley, Samuel,	1615-52.	Crammer, Edmund,§	1549-54.
Bestane, John de,§	1288-1305.	Croft, James,§	1818-69.
Biconyll, Wm.,||	14...48.	Darell, E.,	1751-55.
Bishopston, John de,§	1363-66.	Fastolf, Laurence,||	1314-57.
Blomberg, Wm. Nicholas,	1739-50.	Gheast, <i>see</i> Guest,	
Brayton, John de,§	1317-18.	Godewyk, John de,	1391-97.
Burney, Charles,	1815-17.	Green, George,	1689-1739.
Calverley, John,§	15...76.	Guest, Edmund,*	1560-71.
Cleve, William,||	1448-70.	Harwood, J.,	1755-78.

† Archbishops.
§ Archdeacons.

* Bishops. † Deans.
|| Canons of St. Paul's.

	A.D.		A.D.
Heath, Nicholas,†	1535-48.	Rowe, George,	1576-78.
Higgs, Griffin,‡	1631-45.	Rysheton, Nicholas,	1103.
Holerof, Henry,	1652-62.	Simpkinson, John,	1778-1815.
Houton, Adam de,*	1358-59.	Stradling, George,‡	1663-89.
Islep, de, <i>alias</i> } William de,	1358.	Stratford, Richard de,	1277-83.
Jocelyn,		Sutton, Roger de,	1376.
Jebb, George,	1750-51.	Sudbury de, <i>alias</i> } Thomas,	1376- . . .
Kepeston, John de,	1366-67.	Thebaud,	
Kyng, Oliver,*	1481.	Utting, William,	1171-81.
Leathes, Stanley,	1880-	Wallingford, Richard de,	1229.
Lloyd, Henry Robert,	1869-80.	Walton, Robert de,	1367-76.
Lynton, Thomas de,||	138.-87.	Weston, Hugh,‡	1551-58.
Mortimer, Hugh de,§	125.-76.	Wilson, William,||	1579-1615.
Mottrum, Adam de,§	1387-91.	Witleseye, William de,†	1359-63.
Murimuth, Adam de,||	1318-4.	Wyleby, Philip de,	1283.
Nydd, Gervase,	1615-29.	Wylve, Nathaniel,	1662-63.

RICHARD DE WALLINGFORD'S name is the first that has become known to us of those which should be inscribed upon the roll of rectors of Cliffe. He effected a composition with the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, respecting the tithes of its marshes in Cliffe. This agreement was formally concluded, and settled, at a court held in the parish church of Boxley, in May 1229. We know nothing more about Richard de Wallingford.

HUGH DE MORTIMER was rector of Cliffe in 1254. In that year, without binding his successors, he, for his own tenure of the rectory, released Christ Church Priory from paying small tithes on their manorial lands, and from great tithes on their sheep-cotes and mills. He was a man of great legal acquirements, a graduate of Oxford University, and Provost of Oriel College. Nevertheless the Chroniclers tell us that he was born in Poitou. We first hear of him in A.D. 1246 when he was an officer (probably "the Official") of the See of Canterbury. Before Boniface had been installed as Archbishop of Canterbury, while he was still "elect," or "designate," he crossed the Channel early in 1245-6. Before quitting England, he directed Hugh de Mortimer to see that the available woods on his See-lands were cut down and sold, and that tallages and collections were made in the archdiocese.¶ Mortimer served, during his lifetime, as Official of the Diocese, as Vicar-General thereof,

† Archbishops.

* Bi-shops.

‡ Deans.

§ Archdeacons.

|| Canons of St. Paul's.

¶ Matthew of Westminster's Chronicle *ad annum* 1245.

and as Chancellor, successively. During his tenure of each of these offices his name appeared upon the list of persons who, for services rendered to the convent, received annual pensions from the Prior and Convent of Christ Church.*

His principal preferment, probably, was the important rectory of Orpington, which gave him jurisdiction over St. Mary Cray, Hayes, Downe, and Knockholt. Of that great manor, as of the manor of Cliffe, the monks of Christ Church were the lords. He retained the benefice of Orpington from 1253 to 1276, and he may have entered upon it some years before A.D. 1253. During that year he founded a Chantry at the altar of St. Mary within Orpington Church, and endowed it richly with land purchased by himself. The deed of foundation mentions that he had a brother, William de Mortimer, for whose soul prayer was ever to be offered by the Chantry priest whom Hugh had endowed.†

Mortimer became Archdeacon of Canterbury, but in what year he was appointed the records fail to specify. There is extant, however, his mandate to the Archdeacon's official for inducting the Abbot of St. Radegund into corporal possession of the Church of Alkham. It is dated in March 1258-9, and I should suppose that he was then Archdeacon of Canterbury. He remained Archdeacon until 1275 or 1276. It is said that, in 1259, he held the St. Pancras Prebend, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and adjudicated between the rector of Hayes and the prior of Riselep, between whom a controversy had arisen.

The position of Vicar-General and Official of the Archbishop seems to have been relinquished by him in 1272 or 1273. The business of those offices he had frequently transacted at Orpington. There, during the year 1270, he held his court in the Hall of the Rectory, to hear a cause concerning Horton Priory.

* See Mr. Sheppard's paper on Meister Omers, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIII., 121.

† From two documents recorded in the *Registrum Roffense*, pp. 361, 364, I learn that Hugh de Mortimer was interested in certain land at Frakenham, where also had lived William de Mortimer, holding land from the Bishop of Rochester. After his death, an enquiry made at the Assizes, resulted in proof that William de Mortimer was a bastard, who died childless, leaving a widow named Alice.

After the death of his patron, Archbishop Boniface, in A.D. 1270, Archdeacon Mortimer, following the example of his predecessor, Simon Langton, exercised his power as Ordinary in a manner which was considered by the monks of Christ Church to be an infringement of their rights. He seems to have acted in league with the powerful Abbot of St. Augustine's, and probably at that Abbot's instigation. The acts complained of were his appropriating the Church of Preston to the Abbey of St. Augustine, and the Church of St. Margaret, in Canterbury, to the Hospital of Poor Priests there. Respecting his action in this matter an agreement was at length made, for his lifetime, between him and the monks of Christ Church.

In what year Hugh de Mortimer died, we cannot say. We know that it was on the 4th of October, and probably in the year 1276. We believe that he retained the rectory of Cliffe to the last, but of this we have not seen any direct proof. There is in Cliffe a manor called Mortimer's, *alias* Blue Gates, which may have been purchased by this rector. After his death it was possessed (*temp.* Edward I.) by John Mortimer and Gunceline de Cliffe.

RICHARD DE STRATFORD seems to have been instituted to Cliffe Rectory in 1277, probably in succession to Hugh de Mortimer. He made an agreement with Christ Church, respecting the tithes of their lands, in November 1277. It is a curious fact that, acting as Official of the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, during the vacancy of the See in 1278-9, Stratford forbade the Archdeacon of Canterbury to exercise those rights, of Provincial and Diocesan jurisdiction, which his predecessor Mortimer had claimed and exercised as Archdeacon. The matter was carried into the Court of the See of Rome, but the cause was stopped by the death of the Archdeacon, Robert of Yarmouth, at Rome. Stratford did not long retain the benefice of Cliffe.

PHILIP DE WYLEBY was rector in April 1283, when he came to some arrangement with the Canterbury monks as to their tithes. He was one of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer. This incumbent of Cliffe became a baron of

that Court in the third year of King Edward III. (1274-5), and was appointed Chancellor of the King's Exchequer eight years later, in March 1283.

JOHN DE BESTANE (Doctor of Canon Law) was collated to Cliffe by Archbishop Peckham, at Slindon, on the 13th of November 1288. The ceremony was witnessed by Master Luke, Treasurer of Hereford, two Friars Minor, John de Ravenstone, and John de Kelvesden, together with Clement Charlewood and the Archbishop's relative, Walter de Peckham. Bestane had at that time held the Archdeaconry of Salop during twelve months, having been collated to it by a Kentish man, Richard de Swinefeld, Bishop of Hereford. He retained it not long, but resigned on the 1st of August 1289. This rector of Cliffe was a personal friend, chaplain, and table-companion of Archbishop Peckham, who twice granted to him letters of safe-conduct during the autumn of 1291.

In the year 1298, when the officials and servants of this rector went to collect the autumnal tithes of certain lands in the parish, the occupants caused them to be opposed, beaten, wounded, and driven away empty-handed. Not only so, but the aggrieved parishioners followed them even to the rectory with a crowd of men armed with offensive weapons. There, these armed men kept the rector's chaplains and servants constantly besieged, so that they could not leave the house to attend divine service, or collect the tithes. The mob likewise scattered the tithe sheaves, and caused sheep and other animals to trample the tithe corn under foot. Archbishop Winchelsey therefore desired the Bishop of Rochester to cause sentence of excommunication to be published against the offenders, in every church near Cliffe. Undoubtedly these troubles arose out of a contest between Christ Church and the rector, respecting those lands of the monastery for which exemption from tithe was claimed.

After Dr. Bestane had been rector for fourteen years, he became so infirm, weak, and impotent, that the Archbishop found it necessary to appoint a coadjutor, who should exercise all the powers of the rector, acting in his stead. This was

accordingly done on the 21st of August 1302. The institution of coadjutors for incapacitated incumbents preceded the mediæval custom of causing such incumbents to retire upon a pension. A coadjutor in the Middle Ages was almost identical with a modern "curate in sole charge." In fact the intruded clerk soon came to be denominated "Curator," instead of "Coadjutor;" and thus he was in title as well as in office the forerunner of the curate-in-charge.

JAMES DE COBHAM, Professor of Canon Law, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, was the distinguished ecclesiastic whom Archbishop Winchelsey appointed, as coadjutor to Dr. Bestane, at Cliffe in August 1302. This gentleman seems to have been a brother of Henry, first Lord Cobham, and of Thomas, Bishop of Worcester; and he held the family living of Cooling, which adjoins Cliffe. He was Chancellor of the University during four years 1300-4. When Dr. Bestane died, James de Cobham was collated to succeed him. This took place before the 28th of April 1305. In order that he might hold Cliffe with Cooling, Dr. Cobham applied to Pope Clement V. for a licence of indulgence or dispensation, which was granted. It is edifying to observe that thus, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, a wholesome check was laid upon the system of pluralities. Scandalous it is, however, to find that the Popes who could thus license pluralists, became greedily forward in heaping English benefices and dignities upon Cardinals, and other officers of the Papal Court, who never saw the parishes or cathedrals in England wherein they held preferment. When Archbishop Reynolds made a Visitation of the diocese of Rochester in 1314, he summoned Dr. Cobham to shew cause why he should not be deprived either of Cliffe or of Cooling. The dispensation of Clement V., however, satisfied all enquiries, and the Archbishop granted the necessary certificate for the continuance of the pluralist's enjoyment of both benefices. James de Cobham died, holding both livings, in December 1317.

JOHN DE BRUYTON, Canon of Wells and of Exeter, and Chancellor of the diocese of Canterbury under Archbishop Reynolds, was by that Primate collated to the

rectory of Cliffe, in December 1317. He was probably a native of Bruton in Somersetshire. In June 1315 he had been sent by the Primate to the diocese of Ely, as one of the Archbishop's Proctors, to hold a Visitation thereof. He retained Cliffe rectory not more than ten months, so he probably never resided upon it. The rectory of Lyminge had greater attractions for him : perhaps because it might permit of closer attendance in the household of the Archbishop, who had a manor-house at Lyminge.* He exchanged Cliffe for Lyminge in October 1318. Preferment flowed in quickly upon Bruyton, who became Treasurer of Wells Cathedral in February 1318, and obtained a Canonry at Wingham in October 1320. He was also Rector of Saltwood and one of the Chaplains of King Edward II. When the Archdeaconry of Canterbury became vacant it was conferred upon Bruyton by King Edward II. in April 1323, and he was collated to it by Archbishop Reynolds on the 2nd of August. Pope John XXII., however, interfered. He required this dignity for his predecessor's nephew, Raymund de Farges, Cardinal Deacon of St. Mary in Cosmedin. The Pope therefore issued a Bull revoking the Archbishop's collation of Bruyton, and rebuking the Primate for having collated him. Cardinal Raymund† was inducted to the Archdeaconry by Papal Mandate, dated Nov. 19, 1324.

It is remarkable that with respect to Lyminge also, Bruyton came somewhat into contact with the same Pope's habit of providing for Roman Cardinals, out of the revenues of English benefices. John XXII., who occupied the Papal throne from 1316 to 1334, thrust into the rectory of Lyminge, as successor to Bruyton, his own nephew, Cardinal Gaucelinus de Ossa. This Cardinal came to England as Legate, and seems to have propitiated the favour of Edward III., who forbade the exaction of the triennial tenth from any of the Cardinal's benefices. He obtained and held simultaneously, three Prebendal Stalls in England, and no less than six

* Canon Jenkins has admirably elucidated the history of this manor-house, and shewn how favoured it was as a residence by many Archbishops. He seems, however, not to have known that John de Bruyton became Rector of Lyminge.

† He seems to have been Dean of Salisbury 1311-15, Archdeacon of Leicester, Rector of Leek and of Hornsey 1345.

English rectories,* among them being Hollingbourne and Lyminge in Kent. This Cardinal was also rector of Northfleet, from 1320 to 1324.

ADAM DE MURIMUTH, D.C.L., a Chaplain (*clericus*) of Archbishop Reynolds, must have been quite a young man when he exchanged the rectory of Lyminge for that of Cliffe at Hoo in 1318. As he compiled a valuable History of England, which covers a period of seventy-eight years from 1302 to 1380, he must have lived at least sixty-two years after his institution to this benefice. Young as he was he had already held two valuable benefices before he obtained Cliffe. His talent and legal attainments were undoubtedly great. His career forcibly illustrates the attitude of mediæval prelates with respect to Holy Orders. I have been so fortunate as to discover the record of Letters Dimissory by which Archbishop Reynolds authorised him to obtain Deacon's Orders and the Priesthood from any Catholic Bishop. They are dated on the Ides of March 1314-5, but he was then already rector of Hayes in the deanery of Croydon, although not yet in Deacon's Orders. His preferment to the Archbishop's benefice of Lyminge followed quickly, in the same year 1315. After the lapse of three years he exchanged it for Cliffe, in October 1318. It is possible that he retained this benefice for nearly thirty years, but we have no record of his resignation.

During the reign of Edward II., he was employed upon foreign embassies; as in 1314 and in 1324. His legal attainments were utilized by the Prior and Convent of Christ Church. The manor of Cliffe belonged to that body and was probably visited annually by some of the chief monks. We know that Prior Eastry was there in 1327; and we find that he employed Murimuth as a Counsel for the Priory, allowing him an annual pension instead of repeated fees. There was, however, in the deed of appointment a clause which provided that if the learned Counsel should obtain a benefice of specified value, through the influence of the Convent, his pension would cease. On the death of Prior Eastry, Dr. Murimuth

* Hemmyngburgh, Stepney, Hackney, Pagham, Hollingbourne, and Lyminge.

applied for arrears of pension; but the new Prior pleaded the saving clause as exonerating the Convent from liability. This we learn from Mr. J. B. Sheppard's admirable Calendar of the Christ Church Register K, under date 1333. Nevertheless the Chapter ultimately granted to him a gratuity of £10. Two years later, in 1335, he and Robert Hathbrand (afterwards Prior) were appointed Proctors to represent the Chapter in Parliament. Dr. Murimuth served as Vicar-General under Archbishop Stratford. In 1340, he also acted as Commissary for the Bishop of Rochester, Hamo de Hethe.

In the London Cathedral of St. Paul, he held a Prebendal stall for many years. From that of Neasdon, which he obtained in 1327, he was promoted to the Harlesdon stall, but in what year we cannot ascertain. He was a Canon of Exeter Cathedral in 1327, when he and another member of the Chapter went to the King to announce the death of their bishop, James de Berkeley. Murimuth was Precentor of Exeter in 1328 and 1335, and probably he held other preferments of which I have not found any record.

His History of England is a standard authority for the period of which it treats, which was that of his own lifetime. Constantly do we find modern writers, like Dean Hook, citing the authority of Adam de Murimuth, as he was considered to be the most eminent of the continuators of the work of Matthew of Westminster.

LAURENCE FASTOLF, one of Archbishop Meopham's Chaplains, was a rector of Cliffe, to whom his successors were much indebted. When he was collated to the benefice, however, or when he vacated it, we cannot ascertain. In 1331 he obtained the Prebendal stall of Twyford in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he still retained in 1349. He seems to have been in close attendance upon Archbishop Meopham during his last illness. Upon Fastolf devolved the duty of announcing the decease of that Primate to the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church. The letter which he wrote upon that occasion is still extant. To him the Prior addressed his reply, respecting the funeral ceremonies.

His sphere of usefulness was by no means limited to Kent. We find that the Prior and Convent of Ely

appointed him one of the two Proctors who represented them in the Convocation and Parliament of 1335-6 at Westminster. He would there meet Adam de Murimuth (his predecessor at Cliffe), who similarly represented the Canterbury Priory of Christ Church. That Fastolf must have had much influence with his contemporaries, we may gather from the fact that Edward III. (when at Perth in July 1336) employed him, with another canon of St. Paul's, to contract in the King's name a royal loan for £60,000.

Notwithstanding his many other engagements, Fastolf did much for his Kentish benefice. He rebuilt or enlarged the Rectory House at Cliffe. To it he added an oratory chapel, which was so far completed in the year 1348 that he obtained a licence for its altar to be dedicated. As his Christian name was Laurence, he determined that the dedication of the altar should be a lasting memorial of the good work achieved by him for the benefit of future Rectors of Cliffe. It was dedicated to his patron Saint Laurence; and the ceremony was performed by John Pascal, Bishop of Llandaff, during the vacancy created by Archbishop Stratford's death. This Bishop of Llandaff acted under a commission issued by the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, who employed him to ordain candidates for Holy Orders, and to consecrate churches during the vacancy of the See of Canterbury. Subsequently, in 1349, Archbishop Islip granted his licence, permitting Fastolf to use this Oratory.

Like so many other rectors of Cliffe, he was an accomplished lawyer, and in 1348 the Christ Church Chapter appointed him joint Auditor of Suits or Causes in the diocese, during the vacancy of the See. In this appointment his colleague was Richard Vaghan, Archdeacon of Surrey. Together they were sent to Maidstone, in November 1348, to make a searching visitation, on behalf of the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church. The College of All Saints had not yet been founded, but they were empowered to visit the Parish Church of St. Mary and all its appendant chapels; to summon and interrogate all the clergy thereof, and such of the people as they thought fit; and to set in order everything that was irregular. The Commissaries,

thus empowered, found their mission anything but pleasant. When they approached Maidstone Church its doors were locked, and they were received by a jeering mob, whose threatening words and looks caused them to fear for their personal safety.

This Laurence Fastolf was probably a member of the well-known Norfolk family of that name; and perhaps he may have been a brother, or near relative, of Thomas Fastolf, who was Archdeacon of Norwich in 1344, and Bishop of St. David's from 1353 to 1361.

Mr. I. Grey Lloyd has suggested that the chancel of Cliffe Church was rebuilt, and that several Decorated windows were inserted in the nave-aisles, about the middle of the fourteenth century. If so, the work may, most probably, be ascribed to the good offices of Laurence Fastolf.

WILLIAM DE ISLEP *alias* JOCELYN was collated to this benefice on the 11th of March 1357-8 by Archbishop Simon Islip. He did not retain it, however, but resigned the living on the 30th of November. It is extremely probable that he was a near relative of Archbishop Islip; perhaps a nephew or a brother. He became rector of Merstham, Surrey, in May 1356; and he was then holding, in the Primate's household, the confidential position of "cross-bearer" to his grace. We know not what his further career was, but he seems to have held the Prebendal Stall of Bedford Major in Lincoln Cathedral in 1379.

ADAM DE HOUTON, LL.D., of Oxford, immediately succeeded Islep *alias* Jocelyn, being collated to Cliffe upon the 30th of November 1358. He vacated it five months later, exchanging with the rector of Croydon. A distinguished lawyer and diplomatist, he was advanced to the Episcopate in 1361 as Bishop of St. David's, where he built a college. He was called to the exalted position of Lord Chancellor by Edward III. (January 11, 1376-7), and retained that high office until October 29, 1378. Bishop Houton died in 1389.

WILLIAM DE WITLESEYE, rector of Croydon, nephew of Archbishop Islip, was collated to Cliffe on the 30th of April 1359. He had twice held the Chilton Canonry at Wingham, for a few months, during 1352-3, but he finally

exchanged it for a Prebendal Stall at Chichester in January 1353. Dean Hook,* misled by Battely, makes a slight slip in stating that "he was rector both of Croydon and of Cliff;" the fact being that he simply exchanged the one for the other. He graduated at Cambridge, from Peterhouse, but he attended a course of lectures at Oxford also. His first ecclesiastical dignity was the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon (June 24, 1337). In September 1349 his College called him back to Cambridge, to be its Master. Devoted to the study of Canon Law, he went to Avignon to gain experience in the Papal Courts, whereat he was made Proctor for the See of Canterbury soon after his uncle became Primate. That Archbishop afterwards promoted him to be his Vicar-General, and advanced him to the Judicial Bench as Dean of the Court of Arches. In the diocese of Lincoln his uncle had been an Archdeacon, a Prebendary, and Vicar-General, consequently we are not surprised to find that William de Witleseye obtained the Prebendal Stall of Bedford Major in Lincoln Cathedral on the 12th of October 1356. This he retained about four years. After the death of John Shepey, Bishop of Rochester, October 19, 1360, the monks of St. Andrew's Priory quickly elected Witleseye to be their Bishop, on the 23rd of October. He had been their neighbour at Cliffe for eighteen months, and was previously well known to them. There was consequently no difficulty in obtaining his election. Without doubt the more practical members of the Rochester chapter suggested to their *confrères* that by selecting the Archbishop's favourite nephew and legal adviser, they would ultimately benefit their monastery. Nor does this anticipation seem to have been vain. Witleseye's election was confirmed by the Pope on the 31st of July 1361; the temporalities of the See were restored on the 25th of December; and he was consecrated on the 6th of February 1361-2, in the chapel at Otford, by the Primate his uncle, assisted by Richard, Archbishop of Nazareth (suffragan acting in Canterbury), and Thomas, Bishop of Lamberg (suffragan acting in London). On the

* *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, iv., 222.

24th of October 1363 the Archbishop restored, to the monks of Rochester and their Bishop, the patronage of Boxley parish church, a boon which they had long desired, and which their new diocesan obtained for them from his uncle.

Witleseye resigned the benefice of Cliffe before he vacated the poor See of Rochester. His successor was appointed before Christmas 1363. On the 6th March 1363-4 the Bishop was translated to the richer See of Worcester. He held it until his elevation to the Primacy on the 11th of October 1368, by a Papal bull, which confirmed the election made by the monks of Christ Church, at the request of King Edward III. This ex-rector of Cliffe occupied the Patriarchal Chair of St. Augustine until 1374, when he died on the 6th June at Otford. He is said by Dean Hook to have been a man of commanding presence, eloquent, and discreet, who must have been greatly surprised by his elevation to the Primacy, if of modesty he possessed a single spark.

Once at least after his promotion to the Episcopate did Bishop Witleseye visit his former benefice of Cliffe. When his successor had incurred the displeasure and forcible opposition of his parishioners, a tumultuous assembly desecrated the parish church. Consequently, the Archbishop of Canterbury deputed Bishop Witleseye to proceed to Cliffe and reconcile both the church and the churchyard. This he did in February 1363-4, celebrating mass at the high altar, and preaching to the people from the text, "I am sent to the lost sheep."

JOHN DE BISHOPSTON had been appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham in June 1351, by the King, who very soon afterward cancelled his appointment. In 1359 he became Chancellor of the King's Exchequer. He succeeded Witleseye in the rectory of Cliffe in 1363, when some proceedings respecting tithe, and others connected with penances imposed by him, aroused the wrath of his parishioners to such an extent that at Christmas 1363 they endeavoured to waylay the rector as he went from his rectory house to the church. Failing to catch him, they besieged him in the church, and severely maltreated some of his attendants, chaplains, and servants.

These brawlers were summoned to appear before the Archbishops' Court, at Charing, to account for their conduct, and to hear sentence thereon. Sentence was deferred until February, but meanwhile they would be debarred from Divine Service and Sacraments, as the church had been desecrated. So they asked for an earlier day, that their excommunication might not be so prolonged. Ultimately public penances were imposed upon the ringleaders, and Bishop Witleseye reconciled the Church. Richard Rain was condemned to carry a sheaf upon his shoulder publicly, and to offer it at the high altar of the church, together with the sum due for tithes from his fields, unjustly withheld. Bishopston resigned the rectory of Cliffe in 1366.

JOHN DE KEPESTON was presented to the rectory of Cliffe, by King Edward III., during a vacancy of the See of Canterbury in 1366, and was collated by the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church on the 16th of September. He was a simple presbyter from the diocese of Chichester, who seems to have had influence at Court. This, however, was, for some reason, overturned, and the King, after the lapse of one year, recalled his presentation and dismissed Kepeston from the benefice on the 25th of October 1367. It is probable that this rector was closely connected, in blood, with John de Kepston and Alice his wife, who, in 1347, obtained possession of a tenement at the Causeway, near Arundel (*see* a Sussex Charter, No. 62, in the Bodleian Library).

ROBERT DE WALTON, Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral, was presented by King Edward III., to the rectory of Cliffe, before the temporalities of the See of Canterbury had been handed over to Simon Langham, the new Archbishop. That Primate admitted the new rector to the benefice on the 26th of October 1367. This clergyman is styled "dominus" only, and lacks the title "magister," we must therefore suppose that he was not a graduate of either University. Influence at Court, not special learning, probably obtained for him this preferment, which followed within eight months after he had obtained the Chancellorship of Chichester Cathedral. It is remarkable that among the few articles of property bequeathed by his will we find some

defensive body-armour. A haubergeon, a bascinet, and some leg harness are specified. He held the benefice for nine years, and probably resided much upon it. His grave was, by his own desire, made just inside the choir or chancel of Cliffe Church, close to the entrance or screen door.

ROGER DE SUTTON, LL.D., rector of Black Notley, in Essex, was collated by Archbishop Sudbury to the rectory of Cliffe on the 20th of Oct. 1376, as a mark of personal affection. Probably the attachment existing between this learned doctor and the Primate prompted Sutton at once to exchange Cliffe Rectory for that of Charing, where the Archbishops had a manor-house at which they frequently sojourned. What occurred in his new parish at Charing it is not our province here to ascertain, but in April 1377 he received a mandate directing him to institute an enquiry into the excesses of his parishioners. Dr. Sutton seems subsequently to have become rector of Ramsden Belhouse, in Essex, which benefice he held at the time of his death in 1388.

THOMAS THEBAUD (THEOBALD), OF SUDBURY, LL.D., was probably a brother of Archbishop Sudbury. The Primate's parents were Nigel and Sarah Thebaud or Theobald of Sudbury. Before Simon Sudbury had been six months in the Archiepiscopal See he collated Thomas Thebaud to the good living of Bishopsbourne (20 Sept. 1375), which Dr. Thebaud exchanged, thirteen months later, for the rectory of Charing (19 October 1376). This he held for a few days only, as he exchanged Charing for Cliffe on the 23rd of October 1376. Respecting his incumbency, the only particulars we can ascertain shew that, in February 1377-8, some important difficulty was raised, respecting tithe of wool in the parish. The suit was finally submitted to the arbitrement of two Commissioners, Master John Barnet, Official of the Court of Canterbury, and Dr. Nicholas de Chaddesden, Dean of the Arches.

THOMAS DE LYNTON was collated to Cliffe at some time after 1378, but I cannot ascertain the exact date. He was a man of erudition, and seems to have been a courtier, but I think he was not an University graduate. He held a Canonry at St. George's, Windsor, from January 1377-8

until Nov. 20, 1387. In his will he speaks of the stipend due to him as Dean of Windsor, but I doubt whether this is not a slip of the pen. The Prebendal Stall of Newington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was conferred upon him in 1381, Nov. 12th, and he was Treasurer of Wells Cathedral in 1383-4. What connection he had with Ely I do not know, but he possessed a complete suit of the Bishop of Ely's livery, which he bequeathed to the Rector of Hoo St. Mary, Master Henry Parterigg. Lynton seems to have been a diligent student of the Bible, and possessed a number of books and commentaries bearing upon that study. All of these he bequeathed to the Prior of Wallingford, a man like-minded with himself in love for such study. Other books of great value he left to the Collegiate Chapel of St. George at Windsor. They were (1) his own Missal, (2) *Rationale Divinorum*, (3) *Magister Historiarum*, (4) *Legenda Sanctorum sive Legenda aurea*, (5) *Liber Decretalium*, and (6) *Liber Clementinarum*.

He died at Stoke Newington in November 1387, but he directed that he should be buried in Cliffe Church, within the choir door, at the entrance to the chancel, near the tomb of Robert de Walton, a former rector. Over his grave he desired that a marble stone should be placed. His interest in Cliffe was further evinced by a legacy of £10 wherewith to purchase a Missal for the church. As this sum would be fully equivalent to £50 of our money, we can appreciate both his liberality and the costliness of church-service books at that period. This rector of Cliffe was probably a brother or near relative of Master John Lynton, who was Registrar of the Arches Court, and rector successively of Tunstall and Eynsford.

ADAM DE MOTTRUM, who was collated by Archbishop Courtenay to the benefice of Cliffe on the 28th of November 1387, was a Doctor of Laws and a Licentiate "in Decretis." He occupied a judicial position as Chancellor of the diocese under his patron, Archbishop Courtenay, who so confided in him as to make Mottrum one of the executors of his will. Ten years before his collation to Cliffe, he had been placed by Archbishop Sudbury upon a judicial commission appointed

to hear the matrimonial complaint of Margery Derford against John Brewes. His legal attainments obtained for him preferment in several dioceses. At one time he was Archdeacon of Ely; later, he became Archdeacon of Canterbury, July 28, 1390. He then resigned the rectory of Cliffe.

When Archbishop Courtenay took proceedings against the disciples of Wiclif in May 1382, Mottrum acted as his commissary in the matter. He occupied a Prebendal Stall at York in 1397, from March until October. Then he obtained the Precentorship of Salisbury Cathedral.

It is possible that he practically (though not apparently) bartered away his Archdeaconry of Canterbury in exchange for a Stall at York, as he vacated the one and obtained the other during the same month, March 1396-7. In the previous year, during a vacancy of the See, he had exercised that jurisdiction as Archdeacon which had been claimed by his predecessor, Hugh de Mortimer. He thus authorised the appropriation to Maidstone College of the rectories of Sutton, Linton, and Farleigh, on the 6th of March 1395-6. He likewise in 1396 presented an Incumbent to the church of West Hithe. Dr. Mottrum died in August 1415.

JOHN DE GODEWYK, LL.D., was collated to Cliffe by Archbishop Courtenay on the 6th of January 1390-1 at Croydon. He was an intimate friend of his predecessor, Adam de Mottrum, who survived him, and to whom Godewyk bequeathed his bed of arras with its tester and all appurtenances. He was a native of Godwick in Norfolk, and possessed a small estate at Bicton, Salop.

About 1364, he exchanged a canonry at Southwell for the church at Croydon, which, to quote his own words, was dedicated to his "special lord and patron Saint John the Baptist." Nor was he unmindful of the parish he had left. In his will he bequeathed forty shillings to Croydon Church, and fourpence to every mendicant parishioner there. Probably he had been employed upon embassies, or on other business, by King Richard II.; at all events that monarch presented a gilt cup to John Godewyk, who bequeathed the

royal gift to Archbishop Arundel. According to the custom of the time, he made use of blank pages and margins of books by writing upon them important notes and memoranda. His copy of *The Decretals* was thus utilized; and on a blank space therein he wrote down a list of books which he desired to bestow upon the new College at Rushworth in Norfolk, founded in 1360 by Edmund Gonville. This list he shewed to his executor, and in his will he simply directed that his wish, thus made known, should be carried out after his decease. The love of his native place was not weakened by the fact that his preferments had carried him to places of abode far away from it. God had prospered him, and so his heart yearned to benefit the place of his birth. He therefore bequeathed, without stint or limit, such funds as should be needful to wholly reconstruct the parish church of St. Nicholas in Godwick. His friend and executor Master Robert Hallum knew the place, and had promised to see this good work consummated.

Practical goodness of heart is evinced by his will, made on the 18th of April 1397, a day or two before his death. To the fabric of Cliffe Church he bequeathed forty shillings; to every mendicant parishioner there one shilling, and a like sum to every tenant on his Bieton property. He had instructed his executor Robert Hallum, canon of Sarum, not only to distribute alms to every person present at the obsequies celebrated immediately after his death, but also to buy beds for the poor, a very unusual exercise of kindly consideration. Robert Hallum (who ultimately became a Cardinal) is styled "my son and friend" by Godewyk. Perhaps he had been educated in Godewyk's household, or at his expense; according to the benevolent custom of that age, when all wealthy clergymen and many laymen thus cared for the training of young men of merit.

NICHOLAS RYSHETON may have been rector of Cliffe soon after the death of good rector Godewyk. He made a composition with the monks of Canterbury, which appears in their Christ Church Register A, on fol. 232, under date 1403. If that year fell within Rysheton's incumbency, it becomes very probable that the chancel was restored and

newly roofed by him. The chancel roof formerly bore the arms of Archbishop Arundel, who held the See from 1396 to 1414. This proves that the chancel was restored during that period of eighteen years. Dr. Godewyk's kindly nature would lead us to suggest that this work was done by him; but, as he died in April 1397, the probability is that Ryshe-ton was the restorer, if he was the rector in 1403.

WILLIAM BICONYLL, LL.D., held the rectory of Cliffe at the time of his death, in the autumn of 1448; but how long he had been incumbent we cannot ascertain. He was a Canon of St. Paul's, having been instituted to the Prebendal Stall of Eald Street in November 1445. In the diocese of Canterbury he was well known as an ecclesiastical lawyer. Dr. Biconyll was elevated, by Archbishop Stafford, to judicial position as Commissary, Official of the Court of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the Diocese.

WILLIAM CLEVE, LL.B., succeeded Dr. Biconyll, being collated hither by Archbishop Stafford, on the 4th of November 1448; and he retained this benefice until his death, twenty-two years later. One year before his decease he was installed as a Canon of St. Paul's, in the Chiswick Stall, but he resigned it before the end of the same year, 1469, in exchange probably for the rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey. He died in 1470.

WILLIAM UTTING, S.T.P., was one of the first rectors of Cliffe who had graduated in Theology. Doctors of Canon Law and Doctors of both Laws abound among the previous incumbents of this benefice, but I am not aware that any Professor of Sacred Theology had ever before been collated to it. Archbishop Bourghelier commissioned Dr. Utting to act as his deputy at the installation of the Prior of Christ Church (John Oxney) in 1468. The long address then made by Utting is still extant. He seems to have been rector of Chartham, and the benefice of Cliffe was given to him by Archbishop Bourghelier on the 26th of February 1470-1. Dying in 1481, he was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Lambeth.

OLIVER KYNG, LL.D., of King's College, Cambridge, a Londoner (who passed from Eton to King's in 1449),

French (*i.e.* Foreign) Secretary to King Edward IV. (1476-83), and a Canon of Windsor (1480-96), was collated as Utting's successor on the 4th of July 1481. A man of versatile talents and a courtier, Dr. Kyng obtained much preferment. A canonry in York Cathedral was conferred upon him in March 1479-80, six months before he received his Windsor stall. At York he held two stalls in succession (Botavant 1480-8, and Fridaythorp 1488-90), but he relinquished his canonry there in December 1490. A Prebendal Stall at Southwell was added in November 1480; so that he received three canonries during one year and held them all. Two years later (17 April 1482) he was made Archdeacon of Oxford; in 1487, Archdeacon of Berks; and, in 1490, Archdeacon of Taunton. In 1487 he likewise became a Canon of St. Paul's, holding the Rugmere stall from May 2nd, 1487, until 1493. He was Dean of Hereford in 1491. When elevated to the See of Exeter, he vacated in 1492-3 the Archdeaconries of Oxford and Berks, a Canonry at St. Paul's and one at Southwell, but he retained until his death his Canonry at Windsor and the Registrarship of the Garter. Whether he did or did not retain the rectory of Cliffe I cannot ascertain. When he died, in 1503, he was Bishop of Bath and Wells, having been translated to that See in 1496. The existing Abbey Church, at Bath, was commenced by Bishop Kyng.

The rectors of Cliffe had a Peculiar Jurisdiction by which the wills of their parishioners could be proved before them, the churchwardens of Cliffe could be sworn in at their Court, and many other acts of an ecclesiastico-judicial character could be performed by them. Consequently they had an official seal, wherewith instruments issued from their Court were sealed and verified. In November 1501 we hear something of this seal in a neighbouring parish. At the settlement of a disputed cause, respecting the right of Patronage of the benefice of St. Mary in Hoo, the official of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of Cliffe was present. A seal was required to be affixed to the decree of Settlement by the Master of Strood Hospital. He, not having a seal with him, borrowed that of the Cliffe official, who sealed the certificate therewith.

We know not who held the benefice of Cliffe between A.D. 1500 and 1535.

NICHOLAS HEATH, D.D., rector of Hever since February 1531-2, was collated to Cliffe by Archbishop Cranmer on the 2nd of February 1534-5. He was born in London, *circa* 1501; became a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1521, a Fellow of Clare Hall in 1524, and almoner to King Henry VIII. Dr. Heath was employed on Foreign Embassies in 1534-5. He assisted Cranmer in translating the Bible, and he received further proofs of that Archbishop's confidence in additional preferments. Bishopsbourne Rectory and the Deanery of South Malling were conferred upon him, in 1537; the former on the 6th of September, the latter on December 23rd; and the Deanery of Shoreham followed on the 23rd of May 1538. Dr. Heath became Archdeacon of Stafford in 1539; but he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester in the chapel of London House, on the 4th of April 1540, when Bonner was consecrated to the See of London. As Bishop of Rochester he assisted at the consecration of Thirlby, Bishop of Westminster, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Dec. 19, 1540; he was the chief consecrator of Knight, Bishop of Bath (May 29, 1541), and of Paul Bush, Bishop of Bristol (June 25, 1542). In February 1540, Dr. Heath had resigned the Deanery of South Malling; receiving, however, a pension of £15 per annum out of its revenues for his life. To supplement the small revenues of the See of Rochester, Bishop Heath was allowed to hold the benefices of Shoreham, Bishopsbourne, and Cliffe. When he was translated to the See of Worcester, he resigned Bishopsbourne in March 1543-4, but he obtained a licence to hold for five years Shoreham and Cliffe, *in commendam* with his new See. Ultimately, however, he resigned them, at the expiration of that period, in 1549. As he refused to take the oath of supremacy exacted by the Government of King Edward VI. he was committed to Fleet Prison in December 1550; and he was deprived of the See of Worcester in October 1551. From the Fleet he was removed, in July 1552, to the house of Bishop Ridley, whom Dr. Heath called the most "learned of the Protestants." Upon the accession

of Queen Mary she restored him to the See of Worcester, made him President of Wales, and when she deprived Archbishop Holgate of the See of York Bishop Heath was appointed to the northern Primacy. His election thereto was confirmed by Pope Paul IV. in a Bull, dated June 21st, 1555. Two months later, on the 26th of August, he welcomed at Greenwich Philip, King of Spain, when he came to wed Queen Mary. The pallium was delivered to Archbishop Heath in October following. Queen Mary appointed him to be Lord Chancellor in January 1555-6. When Cardinal Pole came to England, he was received at Westminster Abbey by Archbishop Heath, and seventeen bishops. Subsequently, the Cardinal was consecrated, as Archbishop, by this former rector of Cliffe. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Dr. Heath, on the 17th of November 1558, declared her title to be clear, and directed her to be proclaimed queen, immediately; yet he would not crown her; and his refusal to take the oath of supremacy caused him to be again deprived. Committed to the Tower in June 1560, he was not kept in prison more than two or three months. Having purchased an estate of about 500 acres, at Chobham in Surrey, he retired thither, and passed the rest of his days in quietude and peace; not without honour, for the Queen came thither to visit him once or twice. Dying in 1579, he was buried in the chancel of Chobham Church. While he was Lord Chancellor, he issued the writ for the execution of his old friend, and patron, Archbishop Cranmer. Two hundred and seventeen persons were put to death, for their religion, while he held the Great Seal.

EDMUND CRANMER, Archdeacon of Canterbury (1534-54), and Provost of Wingham Collegiate Church, was collated to Cliffe by his brother the Archbishop. The formal act of admission was performed by proxy, on the 2nd of July 1549, when Hugh Cartwright, gentleman, acted as Edmund Cranmer's proxy. Eight months later, he obtained a Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral; and two years earlier he had been collated to the rectory of Ickham. It is recorded of him that he was a man of singular integrity, and a married priest. His marriage was an offence for which,

in Queen Mary's reign, he was deprived of all his preferments. Summoned to appear before the Bishop of Dover (Richard Thornden) and Dr. Henry Harvey, Vicar-General, on the 15th and 16th of March 1553-4 in the Chapter House of Christ Church, Canterbury, he acknowledged and defended his marriage. He was deprived of his benefices, and fled to Germany, where he survived several years. As he graduated B.A. at Cambridge in 1513, he must have been about 60 years old when he fled.

HUGH WESTON, S.T.P., a native of Leicestershire, was probably born in the parish of Burton Overy, where his family had been settled for several generations. Entering Baliol College at Oxford in 1526, he graduated as B.A. in 1530, and obtained a Darby Fellowship at Lincoln College, of which he was rector from 1538 to 1556. In 1540, he proceeded in Divinity, and when appointed Lady Margaret Professor, his lectures were very popular. His powers as an orator and preacher were great; but he was ever reputed licentious in his mode of life. His opposition to the Reformation prevented his advancement under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., but it is said that he was rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in 1543, and Archdeacon of Cornwall in October 1547. Dr. Weston had Queen Mary's Letters Patent presenting him to Cliffe, and he was instituted on the 2nd of April 1554. He had, in the previous January, been appointed Dean of Westminster, and Archdeacon of Colchester. When, however, Fakenham was made Abbot of Westminster in 1556, the Queen gave to Weston the Deanery of Windsor. His stedfast adherence to the Roman faith, and his bitter opposition to the Reformers, fully merited Queen Mary's warmest gratitude. When presiding at the examination of Bishop Hugh Latimer, in 1554, Weston told the good prisoner that he had himself lain six years in prison. Under Queen Mary this rector of Cliffe intruded himself (as confessor) upon the last moments of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, and of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the unfortunate Kentish knight, when they were beheaded; one on the 23rd of February and the other on the 11th of April 1554. The duke twice thrust Weston down the steps of the scaffold, to

rid himself of his obnoxious presence. He was elected Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, and when Archbishop Cranmer was examined at Oxford, in April 1554, Dr. Weston presided over the Commissioners, appointed by Convocation and the two Universities, to dispute with the Protestant Archbishop. Before the same Commissioners came Ridley and Latimer, upon whom also arguments of dissuasion were urged by the eloquent and learned Dr. Weston. To him Archbishop Cranmer entrusted his letter of appeal to the Queen's Council, but when Weston had carried it only halfway from Oxford to London he read it, and was so dissatisfied with the contents that he sent it back to Cranmer, instead of carrying it to its destination.

His licentiousness was such that Cardinal Pole deprived him of the Deanery of Windsor in December 1557. Weston appealed to the Pope, and was going to Rome, when he was seized, and confined in the Tower of London. While there, he made his will in November 1558, bequeathing his property for pious and public uses. His directions respecting his funeral, and the prayers to be offered for his soul, were numerous and minute. He desired that masses should be said for him by the Master and Fellows of Baliol College, by the rector of Lincoln College, by a chaplain of Oxford University, by the parish priest of Islip, and by the parish priest of Burton Overy. After the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Weston was discharged on bail. He died in the following month, December 1558, at Wintour's, in Fleet Street; and was buried in the Savoy.

EDMUND ALLEN, a Norfolk man, Fellow (1536) of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Chaplain (1549) to the Princess Elizabeth, succeeded Weston in this benefice. Elected Bishop of Rochester (under a *congé-d'élire* dated July 27, 1559) he died before he had been consecrated, and was buried in London, August 30th, 1559.

EDMUND GHEAST, OR GUEST, S.T.B., a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, born at Northallerton, in 1517, was collated to Cliffe by Archbishop Parker on the 29th of January 1559-60. Upon the same day he was elected to the vacant See of Rochester, to which he was consecrated on the

24th of March following, with Bishop Jewel, who was then consecrated to Sarum. In 1559 he had been appointed Archdeacon of Canterbury. He held that dignity and the rectory of Cliffe, *in commendam*, with the Bishopric of Rochester, and Queen Elizabeth made him her Almoner. Many previous incumbents of Cliffe had obtained this benefice through their great ability as lawyers, but Dr. Guest won it by his great power as a divine, quiet and humble, but judicious and deeply learned.

In a disputation held at Cambridge before King Edward's Visitors, on the 24th of June 1549, Guest was, like Grindal, one of the four selected disputants against the corporal presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper. In 1551, he received the King's licence to preach, and became Vice-Provost of King's College. He was one of the eight Protestant divines who were chosen to dispute with the Marian Bishops in Westminster Abbey, before the two Houses of Parliament, on the 31st of January 1558-9, and two following days. Archbishop Heath, a former rector of Cliffe, and Sir Nicolas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, "kept the lists" on that occasion. When Secretary Cecil selected a committee of divines who should revise the Liturgies issued during the reign of Edward VI., Parker was ill, and Guest was appointed to take the leading place. Upon the completion of their work, it was Guest who wrote to Cecil the explanatory letter, which accompanied the revised Liturgy, when it was forwarded to the Secretary of State. Its text has been printed by Strype in his *Annals*, i., Appendix xiv., and by Proctor in a note to his *History of the Book of Common Prayer*, pp. 54, 55. Guest's influence had been paramount in the revision, and the book as it left his hands was too Protestant for the Queen, and the Secretary of State. They caused to be introduced into the ornaments-rubric some of those words which have latterly been so pregnant with difficulty. Guest had provided simply for the use of the surplice, and of no additional eucharistic vestment. Ambiguous words, since fruitful of strife, were introduced into the rubric before the revised book was authorised by Parliament. He signed the Book of Advertisements, in 1564; and during that year he accom-

panied Queen Elizabeth to Cambridge, in August. He was a Lent Preacher at Court in 1566. Guest's letter to Cecil in that year has often been quoted.

While Dr. Guest held the small Kentish See he assisted at the consecration of six English bishops. After rather more than eleven years' tenure of the See, he was promoted to that of Salisbury, where he succeeded the learned Bishop Jewel, on the 24th of December 1571. He then vacated the rectory of Cliffe and the Archdeaconry of Canterbury. Bishop Guest died on the 20th of February 1577.

JOHN CALVERLEY, LL.B., held the benefice of Cliffe for several years, but whether he was the immediate successor of Bishop Guest, or not, I have failed to ascertain. In 1574, when John Bridgewater was "deprived" of the Archdeaconry of Rochester, Mr. Calverley was appointed to the vacant dignity. Two years later, in 1576, he received additional preferment, the fifth Prebendal stall in Rochester Cathedral being then conferred upon him. His tenure of the stall was very short, as he died (holding the rectory of Cliffe) during the same year.

GEORGE ROWE, M.A., was collated to Cliffe on the 11th of December 1576, by Archbishop Grindal. He was at that time a canon of York, as he held the Stillington Prebend in York Cathedral from the 25th of October 1571, until his death in December 1578.

WILLIAM WILSON, S.T.B., succeeded Mr. Rowe, and was admitted to this benefice, on the 12th of January 1578-9, by Archbishop Grindal. He graduated at Oxford, and was a man of deep erudition, a scholar and a courtier. Within six years after his collation to Cliffe he was promoted to a Canonry in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, on the 10th of December 1584, so that we must suppose him to have been a *persona grata* in the eyes of Queen Elizabeth. He had graduated as Doctor in Divinity before he received this appointment. Seven years later, the second Prebendal stall in Rochester Cathedral was conferred upon him, in 1591. Nor was that the only cathedral in which he held preferment. He became Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral during the reign of James I., and at his death he held the Eald Street

244 RECTORS OF CLIFFE AT HOO, A.D. 1615-30.

Prebendal stall. Dr. Wilson, in 1614, gave to the parish three pieces of land producing an income of £6 per annum, to be thus distributed:—forty shillings each to the poorest and eldest widow and widower in Cliffe, and forty shillings to be doled out among the poor. This good rector died on the 15th of May 1615, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor. Of his curates, here, *Thomas Uppington* was buried, Dec. 6, 1578, and *William Gell* was married, Sept. 9, 1583.

GERVASE NIDD, S.T.B., succeeded Dr. Wilson, being collated to Cliffe by Archbishop Abbot, on the 15th of July 1615. He was likewise rector of Sundridge, and when he died, on the 13th of November 1629, he was buried there. During his incumbency we learn the name of another of those hardworking clergymen by whom the parochial duties of Cliffe were actually discharged. It is quite evident that during the six hundred and fifty years, throughout which I have traced the names of the rectors of Cliffe, the majority of them could not have been active parish priests in Cliffe. Dignitaries of legal and ecclesiastical distinction, having each of them other preferments, they must have left parochial duties to their assistants whom we call curates. The names of these good but humble men are, for the most part, lost in obscurity. However, we know that under Dr. Nidd the parochial curate in 1616-27 was *Mr. . . . Roberts*. The names of some subsequent curates are on record: they will be mentioned in due course, and be printed in italics.

GRIFFIN HIGGS, S.T.B., who succeeded Dr. Nidd, was born at South Stoke, in Oxfordshire, in 1589. His father, also named Griffin Higgs, was a son of Nicholas Higgs, whose family belonged to Gloucestershire. Educated at Reading, he was entered at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1606, and there, under Richard Tillesley's tuition, distanced all his competitors. His Latin verses in honour of Sir Thomas White, founder of the college, are still extant. In personal appearance Higgs was as short and insignificant as his name, but he obtained a probationer's Fellowship at Merton College in 1611, and was an efficient Proctor in 1622. While he was a Fellow of Merton, he served two small parishes in the

neighbourhood of Oxford. In 1627, Mr. Higgs was appointed chaplain to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, sister of King Charles I., and resided at The Hague, when performing the duties of his chaplaincy. While there, he attained the degree of Doctor in Divinity, in the famous University of Leyden, A.D. 1629-30. By the influence of Archbishop Laud he was brought to England, collated to Cliffe rectory on the 15th of February, 1629-30, appointed Chaunter or Precentor of St. David's Cathedral, and in 1638 Dean of Lichfield. He was likewise one of the chaplains of King Charles I. At Lichfield he generously spent much of his income on the adornment of the Cathedral. The pulpit in Cliffe Church bears the date 1636; perhaps it was given by this generous rector. His benefice at Cliffe was sequestered from him in 1645, and he then retired to his native place, South Stoke *alias* Stoke Abbot, where he died on the 16th of December 1659, and there he lies buried. Dean Higgs was of a generous temperament. He bequeathed £600 to be devoted to the purchase of land which should produce £30 per annum, as an endowment for a Free School at Stoke. His library, which he left to Merton College, seems never to have got there. *En route* from Lichfield to Oxford, it was stopped and kept at Stafford, where it remained. His curate at Cliffe in 1630 and 1631 was the *Rev. John Robinson*.

SAMUEL ANNESLEY, D.C.L., to whom the parish and church of Cliffe were sequestered when Dean Higgs was removed in 1645, was a gentleman of good family in Warwickshire, son of John Aneley, or Annesley, of Haseley. His cousin, Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, was created Earl of Anglesey, in 1661, and became Lord Privy Seal. Dr. Annesley's father died when Samuel was but four years of age; consequently his mother had the sole care of his education and early training. He was entered at Queen's College, Oxford, during Michaelmas Term 1635, when only 15 years of age. At Oxford he was notable for his abstinence from intoxicating liquors, his general beverage being pure water. His political opponents called him "dull but industrious." Desiring to act as chaplain on board the ship *Globe*, under the command of the Earl of Warwick, he sought

episcopal Orders, and received them on the 18th of December 1644, says Calamy. For preaching power Mr. Annesley seems to have attained considerable reputation. He was only 25 years of age when he was appointed to Cliffe. His enemies said, "He preached long and loud, and got Cliffe, worth £300 per annum." The parishioners were at first disposed to resent very strongly the deprivation of Dean Higgs. It is said that they repeatedly assailed Mr. Annesley (as an intruder) with pitchforks, stones, and roasting-spits, seeking to terrify him from remaining in Cliffe. He seems, however, to have shewn courage, patience, and a truly Christian spirit. Again and again he assured them that nothing should frighten him away from Cliffe; but when he saw that his ministry had fitted and prepared them to entertain a better pastor than himself, he would then leave the parish. Having a judicial position, through the Peculiar Jurisdiction of the rectors of Cliffe, he sought, and through the Earl of Pembroke obtained, at Oxford, the degree of D.C.L. in 1648. Some of his former colleagues at Queen's College were irate at this, and Dr. Barlow said, "If Annesley could have told the meaning of Pandectæ, he should have had my support;" but he believed that the new Doctor was ignorant even of such a rudiment as that. The House of Commons appreciated more highly than Dr. Barlow the talents of the new D.C.L. That House appointed him to preach before the Parliament, in St. Margaret's at Westminster, on the 26th of July, 1648, and his sermon was afterwards printed "by Order." Exactly a month later, he went to sea with the Earl of Warwick, as chaplain; but after three months spent in the Navy, while the Parliament's ships chased those which had gone over to Prince Charles, he returned to London in December. He seems to have been unanimously chosen in 1652 to be "Preacher" at St. John's, Friday Street, in London, and in 1658 he was appointed "Pastor" of St. Giles, in Cripplegate. "At Paul's" he was the preacher in 1654, on the 3rd of September; and in 1655, on the 25th of March; but his actual appointment as "Lecturer of St. Paul's" seems to have been made in 1657. On the 9th of November 1655 he preached in London,

before a large gathering of Wiltshire men, who were citizens of London. The discourse (on 1 Chronicles xii. 38-40) was published with this title:—" *The first dish at the Wiltshire Feast.*" Eight other Sermons were published by him between 1654 and 1676. Some collected into a volume were entitled " *The Morning Exercise at Cripplegate.*" Being ejected from Cripplegate Church of St. Giles for Nonconformity, in 1662, Dr. Annesley was silent for some years. Under the Indulgence Act of 1672, however, he established a chapel in Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, London, at which he ministered until his death. It became a great centre of Nonconformity. Monthly meetings of ministers were held in its Vestry for Latin disputations in Divinity. His family was so numerous that on one occasion, when asked their number by Dr. Manton (who was baptizing a child of Annesley's), he replied, "Two dozen or a quarter of a hundred." At Cliffe, his son Samuel was baptized, November 30, 1645; and his first wife, Mary, was buried there December 2, 1646. His daughter Ann married the Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of the celebrated Dr. John Wesley; the eldest daughter, Judith Annesley, married Mr. James Frenantle; and another daughter was the wife of John Dunton the bookseller. Of Dr. Annesley's sons we hear only of one, named Benjamin, as surviving him. His life has been written more than once; and to the first record of it was prefixed a Funeral Sermon by Dr. Daniel Williams. A character of Annesley, written by Daniel De Foe, is extant among De Foe's collected works. Dr. Annesley, with his numerous engagements in London, must have relinquished Cliffe several years before the Restoration. Probably he occasionally revisited the parish, for at so late a period as 1688 he is said to have been at Cliffe. He died on the last day of the year 1696, in the 77th year of his age.

HENRY HOLCROFT, a Fellow of Clare Hall in Cambridge, and a son of Sir Henry Holcroft, of East Ham in Essex, seems to have succeeded Dr. Annesley in the cure of Cliffe about 1652. He retained his position there until July 1662, when he was inducted into possession of the parish church of Patcham in Sussex, by Samuel Cherry, "minister

of the Gospel in the city of London." There is no truth in the statement that he abandoned his living rather than conform to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England. On the contrary, he survived, as incumbent of Patcham, until 1712; when he died, at the great age of 92. He was buried in a vault under the chancel of Patcham Church, on the 16th of December 1712.

NATHANIEL WYLYE appears to have been collated to Cliffe in 1662, but he held the benefice a very short time. The curate in 1662 was the *Rev. Henry Roberts*.

GEORGE STRADLING, S.T.P., was admitted rector of Cliffe on the 13th of November 1663, and retained the living for a quarter of a century. Archbishop Juxon died on the 20th of June, and was succeeded by Bishop Sheldon, on the 11th of August, 1663; yet, oddly enough, the record of Dr. Stradling's collation appears in the registers of both Primate, under the same date November 13th. He was the fourth survivor (but actually the eighth) of the sons of Sir John Stradling, Baronet, of St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire, and entered Jesus College, Oxford, as a Commoner in Lent Term 1636, when fifteen years of age. In the Lent Term of 1640-1 he was "Junior Collector of Bachelors of Arts," and in 1643 he obtained a Fellowship at All Souls, which he retained throughout the troublous times of the Rebellion and Commonwealth, when he is said to have commanded a troop of Royalist cavalry. So great was his power as a musician, especially in playing on the lute, that Dr. Wilson, the Professor of Music at Oxford, valued him very highly. After the Restoration, Sheldon, Bishop of London, attached Stradling to himself, as chaplain; gave him a stall in St. Paul's Cathedral (1660, Dec. 19th) and the rectory of Fulham. In November 1661 he was created Doctor of Divinity. The rectory of Hanwell cum Brentford was given to him in Feb. 1661-2, and a Prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey was conferred upon him in July 1663. In 1671 he was appointed Chaunter, *i.e.* Precentor, of Chichester Cathedral, on the 22nd of July; and just before Christmas, 1672, he became Dean of Chichester. Eight months earlier the London benefice of St. Bride's, in Fleet Street, had been added to his

other preferments, several of which he enjoyed until his death, on the 19th of April, 1688. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, five days later. In Kent he seems to have been vicar of Sutton at Hone, as well as rector of Cliffe. In 1679 this Dean of Chichester, Canon of Westminster, and Canon of St. Paul's turned his attention to the state of his rectory-house at Cliffe. Archbishop Sancroft issued a commission of inquiry as to the condition of the old kitchen, the old well-house, the fodder-house, and the vicarage-house. The vicars of Higham and Hartlip, with the rector of High Halstow, and Isaac Blake, Esquire, of Strood, came over to view the premises, in May 1679. They recommended that the vicarage-house, being useless, should be demolished; that the old kitchen and well-house should be taken down, and that the materials of the demolished buildings should be utilized for the repair of the fodder-house, and other portions of the rectory. They suggested that, by inserting a floor and ceiling in the lofty hall of the rectory-house, that ancient apartment should be divided into two stories of rooms, two above and two below the new ceiling and floor. These alterations were carried out by Dr. Stradling, who caused the hall to assume the appearance which it had when the late rector, Mr. Lloyd, took the benefice in 1869. Dean Stradling's wife was Margaret Salter, daughter of Sir William Salter, who held at the Court of King Charles I. the singular appointment of "Carver-in-Ordinary" to the King. They were married on the 3rd of November 1666, at Iver in Buckinghamshire, not in the parish church, but in the chapel of Sir William Salter's residence, Richings House. Mrs. Stradling's mother, a daughter of Edward Croft, Esq., of Hereford, was the widow of Sir William Smith, Knight, when Sir William Salter married her. Dr. Stradling's children, Margaret and George, were both baptized in Westminster Abbey, the former in 1670 (July 1), and the latter in 1671 (Dec. 5). Mrs. Stradling, their mother, was buried in the Abbey, on the 1st of October 1681. A volume of Dean Stradling's *Sermons* was published in 1692, with a Preface by James Harrington.

During the period of Dr. Stradling's incumbency we find that there were at least five successive curates of Cliffe. Their names occur thus :—in 1663, Rev. *C. Nairne* ; in 1664, Rev. *James Nairne* ; in 1670, Rev. *Robert Topp* ; in 1679, Rev. *Richard Cater* ; in 1687, Rev. *W. Carmichael*, who died on the 18th of October in that year. Probably, after the death of Dr. Stradling, there was some delay in appointing a fresh rector. It is said that old Samuel Annesley came back for some reason, and is mentioned in the Register, in 1688, as “*S. Annesley, parson.*”

GEORGE GREEN, D.D., seems to have held Cliffe benefice for half a century ; a period far greater than it had been enjoyed by any of his predecessors. Nevertheless we know very little about him, save that he had been a Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1730, Dr. Green caused the roof of Cliffe Church to be taken down, newly laid, and the lead new cast. Two years later he repaired the chancel, putting on a new roof, inserting a ceiling for the first time, and rebuilding the east window. At the same time he caused a ceiling to be placed over the nave. In the year 1735, for use at the Holy Communion on Christmas day in that year, Dr. Green presented to Cliffe Church a silver flagon, and two silver patens, weighing altogether 53 ounces and 14 pennyweights. Thus was he a permanent benefactor to the Church and parish of Cliffe. Dr. Green died on the 15th of October 1739, aged 84, and lies buried in the parish church of Wilby, Suffolk. Among his curates were *Edward Turner*, in 1711 ; *T. Allet*, 1719 ; *Ra. Leigh*, 1720 ; *W. Baker*, 1725, who had been minister of Barnwell, Cambridge, and who was buried at Cliffe in 1727 ; *John Francis Allen* was curate in succession to Baker ; *Thomas Hall* seems to have been curate of Cliffe during 25 years from 1730 until 1755, when he died. Many entries and memoranda in the Registers are signed by Thomas Hall. He served under four successive rectors, Dr. Green, Dr. Blomberg, Mr. Jebb, and Mr. Darell.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS BLOMBERG, S.T.P., vicar of Fulham, was collated to Cliffe by Archbishop Potter, on the 7th of November 1739. He obtained a dispensation, dated

2nd of November 1739, which authorised his holding both benefices together. Dr. Blomberg died in 1750.

GEORGE JEBB, B.D., was the next rector of Cliffe, but he did not hold the benefice much more than one year.

E. DARELL, LL.B., succeeded Mr. Jebb, and retained this rectory about four years, from 1751 to 1755.

JAMES HARWOOD, M.A., who was also vicar of Dartford (from the 6th of November 1755, until his death), succeeded Mr. Darell in the Cliffe benefice during 1755, and retained it until the 15th of February 1788, when he died. Among his curates at Cliffe were *Walter Owen* (1758); *Lewis Jones* (1759); *J. Horne* (1759); *William Lewis* (1760), who lodged in Rochester, at the Old Deanery; *W. Chester* (1761); *Walter Owen* again (1764); *Vincent Green* (1767); *R. Fountaine* (1771-8).

JOHN SIMPKINSON, M.A., vicar of Cobham, in Surrey, was collated to Cliffe in August 1778, and retained it until he died (aged 80) March 17, 1815. His curates here were, *inter alios*, *W. Shaw* and *M. Weddell* (1787-1812). To his memory the parishioners erected a monumental tablet in Cliffe Church.

CHARLES BURNEY, D.D., born at Lynn Regis, educated at the Charterhouse and at Caius College, Cambridge, well known as a Greek scholar and a successful schoolmaster, held Cliffe for two years only; being admitted to the benefice in 1815, and dying in 1817. He was not ordained until he had past middle age; he then held successively the benefices of Hernehill (Kent), Hinton Parva (Wilts), and St. Paul's, Deptford 1811-17, where he died on the 28th of December 1817, aged 60. The Deptford rectory he held together with that of Cliffe; and, not long before his death, he obtained a Prebendal Stall in Lincoln Cathedral. Dr. Burney was likewise Chaplain in Ordinary to King George III. His library of 385 manuscripts, and nearly 14,000 volumes of choice books, was purchased by the nation, and is now in the British Museum. It included the Townley, 13th century MS. of Homer's *Iliad* (the oldest extant); two MS. copies (of the 14th or 15th centuries) of the Greek Rhetoricians; two early Greek MSS. of the Gospels; a fine Greek

252 RECTORS OF CLIFFE AT HOO, A.D. 1817-80.

MS. of Ptolemy's Geography; 166 editions of the works of Euripides; 102 of Sophocles; 87 of Homer; 74 of Aristophanes; 50 editions of Demosthenes; and 47 of Æschylus. No less than 700 volumes of newspapers, in a complete series from A.D. 1603 to 1817, formed part of Dr. Burney's remarkable library. It was purchased, by Parliamentary grant, for £13,500. This rector of Cliffe was the second son of Dr. Charles Burney, the eminent musician and composer, who wrote the *General History of Music*, and who was organist of the parish church at Lynn Regis, when his son Charles was born there in December 1757. The parishioners of Cliffe testified their respect for Dr. Burney by erecting a memorial tablet for him in their parish church.

JAMES CROFT, M.A., was the next rector of Cliffe, and he held the benefice for 51 years, from 1818 until the 9th of May 1869, when he died. This gentleman, who married a daughter of Archbishop Manners Sutton, graduated B.A. from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1807. By Archbishop Manners Sutton he was collated in 1812 to be rector of Saltwood, where he dwelt during the greater part of each year. Being likewise Archdeacon, and Canon, of Canterbury, he resided the rest of the year in the Cathedral Precincts. At Cliffe, like many of his predecessors, he seldom appeared. Among his representatives there, were the *Rev. John Hamilton*, whom he, in 1839, appointed vicar of Lynsted, Kent; the *Rev. Edward Allfree*, who in 1850 became rector of St. Swithin's, Cannon Street, London; and, 1850-69, the *Rev. E. H. Lee* (now rector of Chiddingstone, but for some time vicar of Boughton under Blean). While Mr. Lee was curate in charge, much was done towards restoring the transepts and tower of the church; and in 1862 the peal of six old bells was recast by Taylor and Co. of Loughborough. Two new bells (No. 5, weighing 8 cwt. 2 qrs.; and No. 8, weighing 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.) were added in 1864. Some account of the work done in the church under Mr. Lee's auspices will be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., 158.

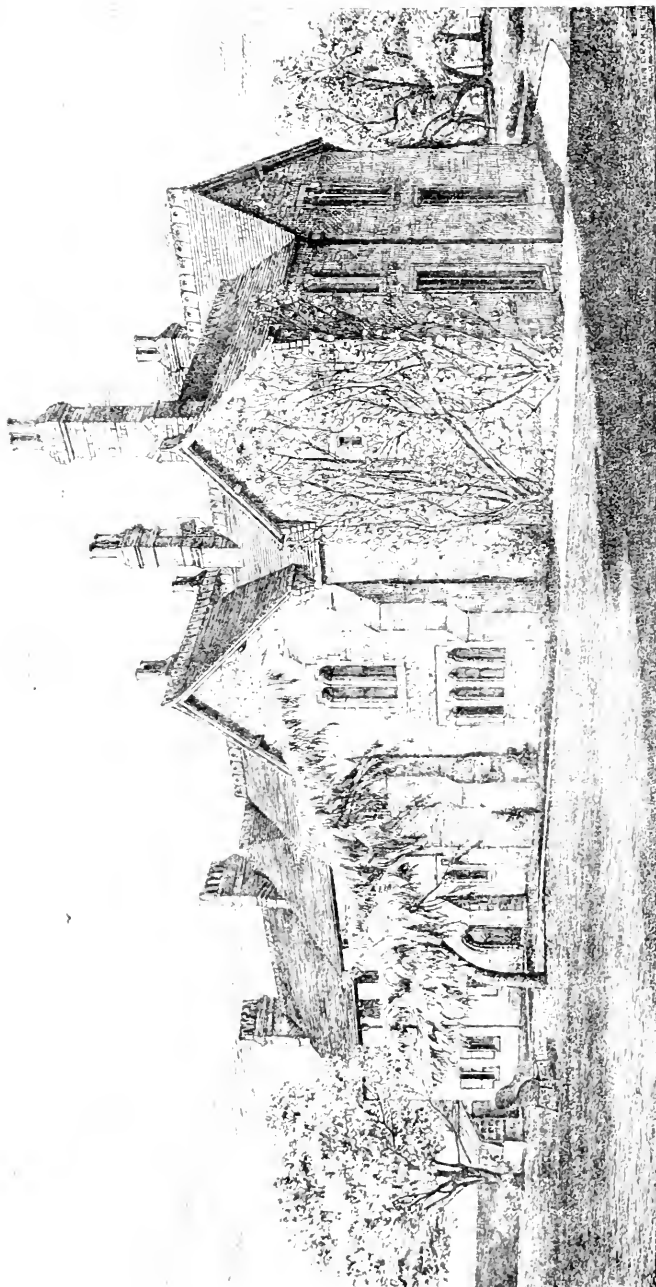
HENRY ROBERT LLOYD, M.A., was instituted to Cliffe on the 30th of September 1869, and retained it until

his death, on the 30th of January 1880. He had been chaplain to his uncle, Archbishop Longley, to which circumstance he was indebted for his preferment, first to St. Mark's, Kennington, and then to Cliffe (to which Archbishop Tait presented Mr. Lloyd out of respect for the previous Primate). A native of Kent, born at Woolwich on the 9th of August 1809, Mr. Lloyd was the son of a Welsh gentleman, John William Lloyd, Esq., of Danyrallt, Llangadock, in Carmarthenshire. His mother was Anna Maria, daughter of John Longley, Esq., once Recorder of Rochester. He married a daughter of the Hon. Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford. This rector of Cliffe graduated B.A., in 1831, from Trinity College, Cambridge, and was ordained by the Bishop of St. David's to the Lectureship of Llangadock in 1833. The Rev. Newton Smart, rector of West Grimstead with Plaitford, Wilts, who had married his cousin, made Mr. Lloyd his curate from 1839 until 1841, when the incumbency of Taliaris, Carmarthenshire, was given to Mr. Lloyd, by his brother-in-law, William Peel, Esq. He subsequently held the benefices of Carew in Pembrokeshire, South Benfleet in Essex, and Owersby in Lincolnshire successively, until his uncle the Primate promoted him to St. Mark's, Kennington, in 1864. Mr. Lloyd was the first rector who had resided at Cliffe, during the present century. He restored the rectory-house, partially restored the chancel, and was instrumental in effecting the erection of new schools—one for 90 boys, and another for 150 infants; and in causing the nave of the church to be re-seated with open benches. A description of his work in Cliffe Church will be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., 150-152. Mr. Lloyd's health compelled him to be frequently absent from Cliffe, and the curates who then took charge of the parish were:—his son, the *Rev. Torwerth Grey Lloyd, M.A.*, now vicar of Wiston, near Haverfordwest; the *Rev. Samuel Godber, M.A.*; and the *Rev. Edward Mayo*.

STANLEY LEATHES, D.D., whose numerous writings are well known, was presented to Cliffe by Archbishop Tait on the death of Mr. Lloyd, in 1880. He is the son of the late Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, rector of Ellesborough,

254 RECTORS OF CLIFFE AT HOO, A.D. 1880-3.

Bucks, a scion of the old Cumberland family whose patronymic appears in Lake Thirlmere's alternative name "Leathes Water." Having graduated B.A. in 1852, from Jesus College at Cambridge, Mr. Leathes obtained the first Tyrwhitt, University, Hebrew Scholarship in the following year. After serving as curate at Salisbury for two years, 1856-8, he became attached to the great mother parish of St. James, Westminster (Piccadilly), in which he filled various positions for many years. In 1858, he married the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. M. Butt, vicar of East Garston, granddaughter of Dr. George Butt, a chaplain to King George III., by whom he has several children. He was Select Preacher at Cambridge in 1865; Boyle Lecturer in 1868-69-70; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1873; Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1874; Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn in 1876-7-8-9-80. He has been Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, since 1863; a member of the Old Testament Revision Company since 1870; and a Prebendary of St. Paul's since 1876. The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity, in 1878. Dr. Leathes is now Examiner in the Text of Scripture and the Evidences of Christianity to the University of London. He is endeavouring to complete the restoration of the fine old parish church of Cliffe. May full success crown his highly commendable efforts.



CLYFFE-AT-HOO RECTORY HOUSE.

BY THE LATE REV. HENRY ROBERT LLOYD, M.A.

IN 1870 I began to examine the old Rectory House, which was very much dilapidated, having been altered and patched about so as to obliterate nearly all its ancient features. During this examination it was found that the original Rectory House had consisted of, first, from the westward, *kitchens* (destroyed, but the foundations left in the ground, the site being the stableyard in 1870); then a *great hall*, latterly subdivided by a floor and partitions into several rooms above and below, with remains of ancient windows built up in the walls; east of the hall stood the *withdrawing-room*. The first set of windows were two-lighted and transomed, with tracery in the heads (as is apparent from what remains of the south-eastern window of the hall to be seen in the cellar, *i.e.* a brick projection on the south side and eastward of the hall); the tracery, however, was not found *in situ*, but built in loosely here and there to fill up old windows and other holes. This tracery shews rebates for shutters. These windows had stone side-seats in them, and their right-hand jambs had been destroyed to widen the apertures for modern wooden insertions. Rough jambs of chalk and rubble were then substituted for the ancient splayed jambs of hewn Kentish ragstone. These windows seem to have been violently taken down, and windows of the shouldered-arch pattern substituted, one or two heads remaining in their places, though much decayed. There was no fireplace to be found in any part of the walls of the old hall; probably it was warmed by an open hearth, as in Trinity College, Cambridge, and in Penshurst Place, Kent, the smoke passing away through louvre boards in the high pitched roof. The floor of the hall seemed to have been of small coarse glazed tiles. The western

end of the hall had been perverted to a kitchen, and there we crowbarred out the three ancient buttery arches, from behind a mass of brick-chimney and fireplace masonry. From some broken stone newel-steps which were found close by, it is thought that the smallest of these three arches led to a stone turret staircase, giving access to rooms over the ancient offices, which were to the west of the hall. At the east end of the hall, on the south side, is a lofty stone arch with roll moulding, having a peculiar stop. The other arch, in the east wall of the hall, led to the withdrawing-room behind the high table on the dais. The fireplace in this wall is quite modern, having been cut into the old wall in 1870-71. The *withdrawing-room* probably is much as it ever was, except the window, which was so mutilated and altered at various times that its plan and exact design could not be made out, the old jamb-stones being dislocated and built in at random; it was therefore "restored" as a four-lighted, shouldered arch window. The door opposite to this window was the old front door in 1869. The doorway into the eastern room, now the study, contains the remains of one stone jamb of the ancient doorway; the arch stones with roll moulding having been found, displaced and fractured, under the study floor. The fireplace in the withdrawing-room is ancient, but the chimney-piece is modern, the design of it, as of the other chimney-pieces in the ground-floor rooms, having been taken from an ancient fireplace of the thirteenth century in a house at Charney, Berks, figured in *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, by T. Hudson Turner: Oxford, Parker, 1851. The *study* fireplace is modern in place and design. The old fireplace (if there was one in this room) was in the west end. What the windows were cannot now be determined, unless they were like the one in the south side of it, which was a narrow loop, low in height, and with widely splayed jambs; probably this room and those above it were storerooms for the chambers on their respective floors. This room had been terribly abused; it had had a doorway cut into it on the north side, and had been used for a wood and tool house. As to the *upper rooms*, what was above the

offices is not known ; the hall doubtless had a high steep open timbered roof. The withdrawing-room has a room over it in which there had been an ancient window with deeply splayed jambs ; the upper part of it was broken off so that its ancient state could not be determined ; a miserable wooden usurper we expelled from the ancient jambs to make way for the two-lighted stone window now there. The stone arch above was made of old *voussoirs* found in and about the house. There seems to have been a communication between this chamber and one over the study adjoining it. This room and the little one at right angles to it had all their windows destroyed and filled in, and the floor having been removed they formed one lofty L-shaped room, used as the drawing-room in 1869, with the study below. The windows in these two upper rooms had stone jambs, and had been twice altered ; they were so disfigured and imperfect that they were completed and restored as they now stand. The little window in the western wall of the smaller room, which was discovered built up in 1871, leads to the supposition that the room had been a storeroom. The fireplace in the larger of these two rooms is ancient ; the back, composed of tiles laid flat, was covered with soot when it was found, on the wall being cut into for a new fireplace, the old one not being visible or known. There was a Tudor arched, thin bricked doorway in the north-east part of the back wall of this larger room, evidently leading into a first-floor room at the north of it, long since destroyed. The foundation of the eastern wall of this destroyed building may be seen at the north-east angle of the house, where the old wall is abruptly patched up with a buttress, composed of fragments of the ancient work, quoin-stones, the lowest stone of a chamfered door-jamb with pyramidal stop, and one of the stones which formed the head of a two or more lighted, shoulder-arched window. On the north side of the house, east of the front door, there are traces of building ; also on the west side of it, farther off, in the base moulding there is the recess, with return of chamfered set-off, into which a wall, extending northwards, was built ; and part of a fireplace was found beyond this wall, westward, with

foundations of other walls. There was probably a small quadrangle here, and a larger one beyond it, for stabling and offices, entered by a large pointed arch, the remains of which were found about the place. The old stables (not older than the eighteenth century, if so old) were composed of hewn stones, arch pieces, jamb-stones, quoins, and other relics of the ancient house. There are the foundation remains of an old brick wall, parallel to the house, extending along the edge of the present carriage approach, towards the yew-tree; these were discovered in planting a shrub. The garden on the north side has evidently been a fish-pond, and here were found some ancient lead weights for a fishing-net. Some old keys, a silver penny of Edward I., a silver penny of Charles I., a silver coin of Elizabeth, a groat, and a copper token of Philip Sweet, a tradesman of "Strood, in Kent," dated 1652, were found about the ground. Quantities of hewn stone, quoins, door and window jambs, arches, four pieces of window tracery, octagonal chimneys, small pillars, jambs, nookshafts, two Purbeck fragments of tombstones with cross shaft upon them and illegible letters on the edges, and two pieces of benaturas, were found under the floors, and outside the house, in the ground, and in walls of out-buildings. It is said that a chapel had been attached to the Rectory House, which is probable from the remains of such work found here, and because the residences of such eminent ecclesiastics, as the rectors of the Peculiar of Clyffe, were generally furnished with a chapel for the daily celebration, as enjoined in pre-Reformation days. It was probably on the north side of the house, adjoining the study, with its window eastward. There were found some few pieces of a church window (having no rebate for shutters) among the fragments in and about the house, which possibly belonged to this chapel. There was no ancient timber found in the house, except two or three pieces of oak bearing marks of fire, as did many stones. The house had apparently been burned down at least once, and the state of some of the ancient stone work, with iron stanchions torn out of their sockets, transoms fractured, and mullions broken, suggested that it had suffered violence and perhaps pillage in 1378 from Wat Tyler's rebels, or in 1450 from Jack Cade.

NOTICES OF CLYFFE-AT-1100.

Transcribed from the ancient Registers of the See of Canterbury, at the cost of the late Rev. HENRY ROBERT LLOYD, and communicated by his son, the Rev. TORWERTH GREY LLOYD.

I.—A.D. 1288.

Id. Novembris, apud Slindone, contulit Dominus Archiepiscopus ecclesiam de Clive Magistro JOHANNI DE BESTANE, presbytero, et instituit eundem Magistrum J. in eadem, presentibus Magistro Luca, Thesaurario Hereford., fratribus Johanne de Ravenestone, Johanne de Keluesdene, de ordine Minorum, Clemente de Cherlewode, et Waltero de Pecham, et habuit dictus Magister J. litteras institutionis et inductionis . . . Decano de Schoreham, rectori de Hese, et Vicario de Orpinton, ita quod omnes, duo, vel unus eorum, &c. (*Peckham*, fol. 38^a.)

II.—A.D. 1292.

Anno Domini M^{mo} CC^{mo} nonagesimo secundo, viij Kal. Julii apud Otteford in capella, Dominus J. de Cobeham fecit homagium et juravit fidelitatem de quarta parte unius feodi militis in Clive. (*Peckham*, fol. 4^a.)

III.—A.D. 1298.

Denunciatio generalis contra impediētes Rec. ec. de Clive colligere decimas. Inquis. de nominibus et citatio.

Robertus, &c., venerabili fratri Domino Thomæ Dei gratia Roffensi Episcopo salutem, &c. Intelleximus, nonnullis referentibus fidedignis, quod quidam filii degeneres jura perturbare ecclesiastica non verentes, quosdam familiares et ministros Magistri JOHANNIS DE BESTAN, rectoris ecclesiæ de Clyve, tam clericos, quam laicos, ad colligendum decimas, et alios fructus autumpnales nuperime deputatos hostiliter sunt aggressi, et nedum verberibus, sed etiam vulneribus gravibus afflixerunt eosdem, ipsosque flagitiosas manus, per fugam nitentes evadere, et in domibus rectoriæ dictæ ecclesiæ, ubi tutum refugium habere sperabant ingressos, insequabantur, et cum multitudine armatorum ipsos una cum capellanis et aliis ministris ipsius ecclesiæ in hujusmodi manso undique appositis custodibus et insidiis ne exeant obsederunt, et adhuc obsidere nequaquam formidant, quominus sine mortis periculo aliquis ad ecclesiam ipsam pro celebratione divinorum, vel ad agros pro colligendis decimis, vel aliis fructibus ad rectoriam spectantibus, exire valeat juxta morem; quibus quidem malefactoribus nonnulli vestri subditi cooperando perhibentur assensum præbere, & horrenda hujusmodi scelera, exemploque pernicio, una cum aliis perpetrare, ex quibus contigit dictum rectorem et ecclesiam suam, juribus et decimis suis per hujusmodi execogitatum maliciam nequiter defraudari, ipsasque garbas decimales cum contrectatione furium cum concultatione brutorum animalium, denegata custodia, non absque magno detrimento consumi. Cum igitur tam nephandi sceleris, factores pariter et auctores, eorumque complices et fautores, non sit dubium in majoris excommunicationis sententiam, tam a canone, quam in Oxoniensi Concilio promulgatam, dampnabiliter incidisse; fraternitati vestræ mandamus, quatinus omnes sacrilegos prenotatos, tantique participes facinoris, ac consilium, auxilium, vel assensum præbentes eisdem, quandiu in sua pertinacia perseveraverint, singulis diebus dominicis et festivis in ecclesiis vestræ jurisdictioni subjectis circumquaque ecclesiæ de Clyve

memorate vicinis, pulsatis campanis et candelis accensis ad cautelam intra missarum solemniam, coram clero et populo denunciatis, seu denunciari faciatis in genere hujusmodi excommunicationum sententiis involutos. Et ne tam enormis offensa Deo, et ecclesie tantæ præsumptionis audacia violenter illata, transeat aliquoties impunita, de nominibus sacrilegorum hujusmodi, quatenus ad vos pertinet, diligenter inquiratis, et faciatis inquiri. Et si quos tantarum culparum commissores inveneritis, vel auctores, citetis, vel faciatis citari eosdem, quod compareant coram nobis tertio die juridico post festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariæ, ubicunque tunc in civitate, diocesi, vel provincia Cantuariensi fuerimus, præcise et peremptorie, proposituri et ostensuri rationabile, si quod habeant, quare ipsos notorios libertatum ecclesiasticarum violatores non debeamus declarare in hujusmodi majoris excommunicationis sententias specialiter incidisse, et alias pro tante enormitatis excessibus animadversione punire condigna, cum ratione hujusmodi delicti infra nostram jurisdictionem commissi for' coram nobis de jure sortiri noscantur. Ipsamque inquisitionem super hiis factam, una cum nominibus malefactorum, quos inveneritis in hac parte, nobis dicto die sub sigillo vestro inclusum fideliter transmittatis. De die vero receptionis presentium, et quid feceritis in præmissis, nos dictis die et loco certificetis per vestras patentes litteras, &c. (*Winchelsey*, fol. 249^a.)

IV.—A.D. 1302.

De coadjutorio dato Magistro Johanni de Bestan Rec. de Clyve.

Robertus, &c., dilecto filio, Magistro JACOBO DE COBEHAM, professori juris canonici, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Magistro JOHANNI DE BESTAN, Rectori ecclesie de Clyve, de Decanatu de Schorham, nostre immediate jurisdictionis, gravi corporis invaliditudine notorie laboranti, et propter ipsius impotentiam curam regiminis sibi commissi in eadem exercere nequeunti, te damus coadjutorem, ad supplendum ipsius defectum, ejusque impotentiam relevandum, secundum juris exigentiam, in administratione spiritualium et temporalium sue ecclesie memorate. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Slyndon', xij^o Kal. Septembris Anno Domini M^o CCC^{mo} secundo consecrationis nostre octavo. (*Winchelsey*, fol. 287^b.)

V.—A.D. 1302.

Magistro J. de Bestan, quod pareat coadjutori suo.

Robertus permissione divina, &c., dilecto filio Magistro JOHANNI DE BESTAN, Rectori ecclesie de Clyve, de Decanatu de Schorham, nostre immediate jurisdictionis, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Debilitatem notoriam tui status advertentes, pro tuo, et ecclesie tue prædictæ congruo relevamine, discretum virum Magistrum JACOBUM DE COBEHAM, juris canonici professorem, ut vices tuas, tam in spiritualibus, quam temporalibus supleat, coadjutorem tibi duximus adhibendum. Quocirca tibi firmiter injungendo mandamus, quatenus eidem Magistro Jacobo, tanquam coadjutori tuo humiliter pareas, et liberam ejusdem ecclesie administrationem in spiritualibus et temporalibus habere permittatis. Valete. Datum apud Slyndon', xij^o Kalen. Septembris, Anno Domini, &c. (*Winchelsey*, fol. 287^b.)

VI.—A.D. 1302.

Parochianis de Clyve super eodem.

Robertus, &c., dilectis filiis universis et singulis parochianis ecclesie de Clyve, Decanatus de Schorham, nostre immediate jurisdictionis, salutem, &c. Debilitatem notoriam status Magistri JOHANNIS DE BESTAN, Rectoris ecclesie vestre parochialis de Clyve, advertentes, pro suo, vestro, et ecclesie sue prædictæ relevamine, discretum virum, Magistrum JACOBUM DE COBEHAM, juris canonici professorem, ut vices suas tam in spiritualibus, quam temporalibus supleat, coadjutorem sibi duximus adhibendum. Vobis igitur omnibus et singulis firmiter

injungendo mandamus, quatenus coadjutori prædicto in administratione spirituum et temporalium diete ecclesie in omnibus efficaciter intendatis, et eidem, sicut convenit, humiliter pareatis. Datum apud Slynou ut supra proximo. (*Winchelsey*, fol. 287^b.)

VII.—A.D. 1314.

Dimissio facta Magistro Jacobo de Cobeham super retentione ecclesiarum de Clyve et Coulynge in diœcesi Roffensi.

Memorandum quod cum Magister Jacobus de Cobeham, coram nobis W. permissione, &c. Roffensem diœcesim jure metropolitano ac decanatum nostrum de Shorham, ejusdem diœcesis, dudum visitantibus, super eo quod ipsum compertimus ecclesias de Clyve et de Coulynge, diete diœcesis, insimul retinere, citatus ad iudicium extitisset, jus suum quod habuit super retentione ecclesiarum hujusmodi curatarum exhibiturus, ac etiam ostensurus, idem Magister Jacobus, statuto sibi termino legitime comparens, privilegium Apostolicum fe. re. quondam Domini C. divina providentia papæ quinti sibi indultum specialiter in hac parte, exhibuit et ostendit. Quo quidem privilegio per nos inspecto, examinato, et plenius intellecto, quia secum per hujusmodi exhibitum privilegium super retentione licita et canonica utriusque beneficii antedicti fore sufficienter invenimus dispensatum, ipsum super hoc munum legitime reputantes, ab officio nostro dimittimus per decretum. In cujus, &c. Datum apud Lamecheth non. Febr. Anno Domini M^o CCC^o xiiij^o. (*Reynolds*, fol. 111^b.)

VIII.—A.D. 1317.

Collatio ecclesiæ de Clyve, Roffensis diœcesis.

iiiij^{to} Kalen. Januar. apud Otteford, contulit Dominus ecclesiam de Clyve, decanatus de Shoreham, immediatæ jurisdictionis Domini, Roffensis diœcesis, Magistro J. DE BRUYTON, tunc Cancellario Domini, vacantem per mortem Magistri Jacobi de Cobeham, ultimi rectoris ejusdem, et super hoc habuit literam collationis suæ, et inductionis, directam Decano de Shoreham sub data prædicta. (*Reynolds*, fol. 22^b.)

IX.—A.D. 1318.

Collatio ecclesiæ de Clyve.

Walterus, &c., dilecto in Christo filio Magistro ADE MURYMOUTH, clerico nostro, juris civilis professori, presbytero, S., &c. Ecclesiam parochialem de Clyve, Roffensis diœcesis, nostræ tamen immediatæ jurisdictionis, per resignationem dilecti clerici nostri Magistri Johannis de Bruyton, ultimi rectoris ejusdem, vacantem, et ad nostram collationem pleno jure spectantem, ex causa veræ et licitæ permutationis cum ecclesia de Lymynge, nostrorum patronatus et diœcesis, legitime factæ, consimiliter vacante; Tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis, teque, cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis universis, Rectorem canonice instituimus in eadem, ac de ipsa etiam presentialiter investimus. In cujus, &c. Datum apud Lamethæ xiiij^{mo} Kal. Novembris, Anno Domini M^o CCC^{mo} xvij^o. Et habuit literas inductionis Officiali Roffensi, sede vacante. (*Reynolds*, fol. 24^b.)

X.—A.D. 1357.

Collatio ecclesiæ de Clyve.

xj^o die mensis Marci, Anno Domini supradicto, apud Otteford, Dominus contulit Domino WILLELMO DE ISLEP, alias cognominato JOCELYN, presbytero, ecclesiam de Clyve, decanatus de Shoreham, suæ jurisdictionis immediatæ, ac etiam sui patronatus, vacantem, et ipsum Rectorem instituit canonice in eadem, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis. Et demandatum fuit Magistro Willelmo de Tuastall ad inducendum eum ve ejus procuratorem in corporalem possessionem ejusdem ecclesiæ. (*Istip*, fol. 279^b.)

XI.—A.D. 1358.

Resignatio ecclesie de Clyve.

Memorandum quod Anno Domini Millesimo ccc^{mo} lviii^o. Indictione xij^a Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris Domini Innocentii Papæ vj anno sexto, mensis Novembris die ultimi, apud Lambeth', in camera reverendi in Christo patris Domini Simonis, Dei gratia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, &c., coram eodem reverendo patre, Dominus WILLELMUS JOCELYN, *alias* cognominatus DE ISLEP, cruciferarius ejusdem patris, Rector ut dicebatur ecclesie de Clyve, decanatus de Schorham, immediatæ jurisdictionis dicti Domini Archiepiscopi, personaliter constitutus, dictam ecclesiam cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis, pure, sponte, simpliciter, et absolute, in sacras manus præfati Domini Archiepiscopi resignavit: quam quidem resignationem dictus Dominus Archiepiscopus admisit sive acceptavit. Presentibus, Magistro Johanne de Severleye, Thoma de Wolton', et aliis. (*Islip*, fol. 281^a.)

XII.—A.D. 1358.

ij^o Kalen. Decembr. Anno Domini supradicto, apud Lambeth', Dominus contulit Magistro ADE DE HOUTON, legum doctori, ecclesias parochiales de Clyve, decanatus de Schorham, suorum patronatus et jurisdictionis immediatæ, per resignationem Domini Willelmi Jocelyn, presbiteri, ultimi rectoris ejusdem ecclesie, in manus dicti Domini libere et legitime factam, et per eum admissam, vacantem, et ipsum Rectorem instituit canonice in eadem eum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis. Et demandatum fuit . . . Decano de Schorham et Domino Laurencio de Flore, capellano, ad inducendum eum, vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine. Et habuit literas institutionis in forma communi. (*Islip*, fol. 281^a.)

XIII.—A.D. 1359.

Resignationes ecclesiarum de Clyve et Croidon', ex causa permutationis.

Memorandum quod iij Kalen. Maij, Anno Domini Millesimo ccc^{mo} lix^o. Magister ADAM DE HOUTON, legum doctor, Rector ecclesie parochialis de Clyve, decanatus de Schorham, patronatus et jurisdictionis immediate reverendi patris Domini Simonis Dei gratia. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, &c., in capella manerii dicti patris de Maghefeld personaliter constitutus, præfatum ecclesiam suam de Clyve, in manus dicti venerabilis patris ex causa permutationis faciendæ cum Magistro WILLELMO DE WITLESSEYE, Rectore ecclesie de Croidon, patronatus et jurisdictionis immediate dicti patris, et non alio modo, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, resignavit. Et idem Magister Willielmus ibidem similiter constitutus, dictam ecclesiam suam de Croidon in sacras manus dicti patris per modum et ex causa permutationis hujusmodi faciendæ, et non aliter cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis consimiliter resignavit, quas quidem resignationes idem pater hinc inde ut præmittitur factas coram eo, admisit sive acceptavit. Et subsequenter eisdem die, anno, et loco, idem. (*Islip*, fol. 282^b.)

XIV.—A.D. 1359.

Collatio earundem ecclesiarum.

Venerabilis pater dictam ecclesiam de Clyve eidem Magistro WILLELMO DE WITLESSEYE et predictam ecclesiam de Croidon eidem Magistro Adam ex causa permutationis hinc contulit et ipsos Rectores instituit canonice in eisdem cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis per modum et ex causa permutationis prelibatæ presentibus in premissis dominis Bretello Ayenel Johanne Sulthorn et Thoma de Tetford Capellanis et familiaribus dicti patris. Magister Ricardus Warmyngton similiter interfuit in premissis Eisdem die anno et loco demandatum fuit . . . decanis de Schorham et Croidon immediatæ jurisdictionis dicti patris ad inducendum eosdem Magistros Willielmum et Adam vel procuratores suos eorum nominibus in corporalem possessionem ecclesiarum suarum prædictarum Et habuerunt literas institutionum et inductionum in forma communi. (*Islip*, fol. 282^b.)

XV.—A.D. 1363.

Acta in negotio inter Rectorem ecclesiæ de Clyve et parochianos suos.

Abominabilis sceleris perpetratio; que propter ipsius notorietatem aliquo non indigente accusante et cujuslibet Christicole animum non immerito provocare poterit in stuporem; ad aures reverendissimi in Christo patris domini Simonis Dei gratia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi totius Angliæ Primatus et Apostolice sedis legati nuper deducta extitit etiam fama publica referente quod parochiani ecclesiæ de Clyve juxta Roffiam immediate jurisdictionis dicti Patris spiritu furoris et nequitiæ debriati invicem confederati et conspirantes; die dominica in vigilia festi Nativitatis Domini anno ab incarnatione ejusdem domini Millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo tercio Indictione secunda Pontificis sanctissimi in Christo patris domini Urbani divina providencia Papæ quinti Anno secundo venerabili viro domino JOHANNI DE BISSHOPISTON Rectori eorum ecclesiæ memorate insidias paraverunt ponentes subdolos diversos malefactores inter Rectorem et ecclesias prædictam ut eundem Rectorem interficerent cundo seu saltim revertendo sicuti verisimiliter credebatur; et vulgariter fuit dictum (set divina gratia protegente) ipse Rector hoc ignorans per aliam viam eadem die ad præfatam ecclesiam cum Capellanis clericis et famulis suis pro divinis officiis sicut decuit faciendis; venerunt ipsi parochiani armati diversimode et contumeliosis injuriis conviciis et opprobriis divinum officium perturbando in eadem ecclesia affecerunt, et vociferando inhumaniter invaserunt, comminantes publice sibi mortem postposita reverencia salvatoris dei hujus atque loci, eundemque Rectorem metu mortis compulerunt ad remittend[um] penitencias quibusdam de dictis parochianis notoriis fornicatoribus et in malicia obstinatis judicialiter impositas et injunctas; prædictam etiam ecclesiam, Rectore et ministris suis in eadem existentibus, obsidebant, et ut furibundi ipsam ecclesiam et ejus Cimiterium cum diversorum armorum generibus circumdantes, præfatum Rectorem et suos ministros adeo terruerunt quod dictam ecclesiam et cimiterium non audebant exire propter metum mortis et corporis cruciatum; iidemque parochiani, hiis injuriis non contenti, in quosdam presbiteros, clericos, et alios dicti Rectoris servientes manus iniecerunt temere violentas, in Jesu Christi filii Virginis gloriose et ecclesiæ suæ sancte injuriam, totius cleri opprobrium, et omnium Christianorum scandalum manifestum. Set postea Idus Januarii Anno Domini supradicto coram venerabili viro magistro Ricardo de Warmington Auditore causarum Curie dicti Patris in ecclesia de Charingges pro tribunali sedente comparuerunt personaliter Willelms Em, Thomas Ram, Ricardus Ram, Willelmus Chers, Willelmus Jakys, Johannes Doggere, Johannes Jay, et Johannes Soule, parochiani dictæ ecclesiæ de Clyve, et ad petitionem eorundem idem Auditor assignavit ipsis diem Jovis in crastino Ferie quartæ in capite Jejunii proximo tunc futurum ad comparandum coram dicto patre ubicumque, &c., una cum aliis vicinis suis et comparochianis ejusdem ecclesiæ de Clyve, ita quod xij parochiani hujusmodi de melioribus et potentioribus ejusdem parochiæ personaliter, ceterique parochiani præfatæ parochiæ per unum procuratorem ydoneum sufficienter instructum dicto die et loco comparerent ad informandum dictum venerabilem patrem super veritate premissorum et ad excusandum se si possent, alioquin ad submittendum se gratiæ domini in hac parte et standum alte et basse ordinationi dicti Patris, ac ad recipiendum penitenciam sibi injungendam pro commissis. Interim cum pro parte dictorum parochianorum dicto venerabili patri extitit supplicatum quatinus sibi placeret assignare eis terminum breviorum ad premissa faciendam, præfate Rectore primitus premunito, quodque placeret eidem patri suspendere executiones mandatorum suorum occasione premissa facta et concedere licenciam (eisdem parochianis) audire divina in ecclesia prædicta et percipere ecclesiastica sacramenta. Idem pater terminum breviorum dictis parochianis assignavit, videlicet, diem Jovis viij Kalend. Februar. contingentem anno domini supradicto et præfatum Rectorem suis literis premunivit quod die hujusmodi coram eodem patre compareret coram eo ubicumque, &c., ad effectum ut in eodem negotio per viam tractatus et concordie fieret finis bonus si aliter petita non poterant obtinere. Dicto vero die Jovis adveniente coram eodem patre in Camera sua interiori apud Charingge dictus Rector non comparuit, pro eo quia ut dictum fuit graviter infirmabatur, set misit ad excusandum se Ricardum Fode clericum et Johannem Burbache domicellum

suum, set comparuerunt personaliter Johannes Ram Thomas Ram Thomas Wyllé Johannes Saule Johannes Jay Ricardus Ram Ricardus Bole Robertus Bisshop Willelmus Chers Willelmus Bokclond Thomas Flokke Robertus Doggere et Robertus Rycher parochiani dietæ ecclesiæ de Clyve et flexis genibus pro violentiis injuriis et commissis hujusmodi sic attemptatis submiserunt se ordinationi domini; præfati insuper Thomas Ram et Thomas Wille procuratores ceterorum parochianorum dietæ ecclesiæ in hac parte specialiter constituti, prout per quoddam instrumentum publicum manu Thomæ Benet clerici Cantuariensis diocesis Netarii auctoritate Apostolica publicè scriptum et ipsius signo signatum tunc ibidem exhibitum apparuit, procuratorio nomine parochianorum totius parochiæ ecclesiæ supradictæ super premissis submiserunt se eorundem parochianorum nomine et eosdem parochianos ordinationi domini pro criminibus injuriis violentiis dicto Rectori et ejus ministris illatis, ac jurarunt ad sancta dei evangelia tunc in animas suas quam ceterorum parochianorum dietæ ecclesiæ de Clyve se velle stare alte et basse ordinationi dicti domini Archiepiscopi; quodque illud procuratorium sic exhibitum factum fuit de consensu omnium parochianorum ecclesiæ de Clyve supradictæ; Et nihilominus petatum fuit pro parte eorundem parochianorum a Reverendo patre prædicto quatinus superscederetur ab executione mandatorum suorum sicut prius; cui petitioni idem pater non annuebat, set dixit quod hoc facere non potuit absque prejudicio Rectoris prædicti; Et voluit quod partes die Jovis in crastino diei coram eo ubicunque, &c.; comparerent facturi tractaturi & recepturi quod justitia suadebat et pro faciliiori fine faciendo in premissis, injunxit præfatis procuratoribus quod cum Magistro Roberto de Bourne ad Rectorem accederent et cum eo componerent ut sic negotium eius terminetur. Dicto vero die Jovis in crastino feria iiij^a in capite Jejunii adventive, videlicet, vj Idus Februar. Anno domini supradicto coram dicto domino Archiepiscopo in quadam Camera Manerii sui apud Charinges comparuit personaliter præfatus dominus Johannes de Bisshoppiston Rector ecclesiæ de Clyve predictæ necnon Thomas Ram Ricardus Ram Johannes Jay Thomas Wyllé Robertus Doggere et Johannes Saule parochiani dietæ ecclesiæ pro se, et nomine omnium parochianorum ipsius ecclesiæ similiter comparuerunt, offerentes se subire paritos ordinationi dicti Patris; expositisque periculis que propter premissa incurrerant, Rector predictus volens ut dixit quod finis fieret tam in premissis quam super aliis calumpniis et exactionibus pendentibus hinc et inde, et proposuit contra parochianos suos, quod ipsi decimas piscationis eorum saltim de sportis captis in mari et de cirpis in marisco solvere non curarunt super quibus petiit quod dictus Pater ordinaret et decerneret prout eadem placeret et videbitur expedire. Item petiit præfatus Rector decimas de firmariis Prioris et Capituli ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis præsertim de animalibus aliorum quam Prioris et Capituli prædicti de agistamentis in pastura ipsius Prioris et Capituli depastis. Item de firmariis dicti Patris decimas cirporum de marisco suo ibidem provenientibus petiit similiter sibi dari; Pars vero parochianorum prædictorum petiit ab eodem Rectore invenire quoniam triam capellanorum sicut ab antiquo fieri consuevit per Rectores ibidem Et quod placeret domino Archiepiscopo concedere eis licenciam audiendi divina et percipere sacramenta et sacramentalia in ecclesia memorata. Cui quidem petitioni dictus dominus Archiepiscopus respondens se velle mittere ad eandem venerabilem in Christo patrem dominum Willelmum dei gratia Roffensem Episcopum die dominica vel die lune tunc proxima sequente ad reconciliandum ecclesiam supradictam et absolvendum omnes parochianos a quibuscumque censuris fuerint occasione premissorum vel aliarum quarum absolutio ad eum pertinuit aliququaliter immodi. Subsequenter etiam tunc ibidem dictus Rector proposuit contra Ricardum Ram tunc ibidem presentem quod ubi ab omni tempore parochiani dietæ ecclesiæ solebant dare decimas bladorum in coq^u sive cumulis xv garbas idem Ricardus ex præcogitata malicia consencientibus aliis parochianis de quadam campo suo per itinera publica sito, volens malum exemplum et materiam malignandi aliis ministrare, decimavit in garbis separatis et ab invicem remotis, super quibus posuerat carbones divisim; que omnia dictus Ricardus humiliter fatebatur et a sententiis quibus ea occasione extiterat innotatus fuerat absolutus; Cui dictus dominus Archiepiscopus injunxit penitentiam subsequentem; videlicet, quod prima die dominica quadragesimæ tunc proxima sequente, portaret in humeris suis unam garbam siliginis et eam offerret super majus altare ipsius ecclesiæ de

Clyve, una eum valore decimarum proveniencium de campo prædicto, quas prefatus Rector sicut dixit ne faceret contra solitum morem abducere pretermisit. (*Islip*, fol. 208^b.)

XVI.—A.D. 1363.

Ordinacio sive decretum vel arbitrium in negotio supradicto.

In Dei nomine Amen. Per præsens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat evidenter, quod anno ejusdem domini Millesimo ccc^{mo} lxiij^o secundum computationem ecclesie Anglicane, Indictione ij^a Pontificis sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini domini Urbani divina providencia pape v^{ti} Anno ij^o Mensis Februarii die octava decima videlicet secunda die dominica xlv^{ma} in Cimiterio ecclesie parochialis de Clyve decanatus de Shorham immediate jurisdictionis domini Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis in præsentia mei notarii publici et testium infra scriptorum, Johannes Mortemer Ricardus Cardoun Johannes Jay Johannes Lorkyn Ricardus Boklond Willelmus Jakys Ricardus Symond et multi alii parochiani ecclesie de Clyve predictæ majorem partem saltim viroꝝ parochianorum dictæ ecclesie sicuti dicebatur publice facientes invicem inibi congregati Thomam Ram Johannem Ram Gosselinum Osebarne et Johannem Kydenet comparochianos suos ibidem presentes conjunctim et divisim et eorum quolibet, et eorum quolibet per se et insolidum, ita quod non foret melior conditio occupantis, set quod unus illorum inceperit, quilibet eorum libere valeat proseguire et finire, suos veros et legitimos procuratores actores negociorum gestores syndicos et nuncios speciales ordinaverunt fecerunt et constituerunt sub forma subscripta contenta in quadam papiri seedula exhibita tunc ibidem; quam formam discretus vir Magister Robertus de Bourne clericus de consilio eorundem parochianorum existens predictis parochianis exposuit in vulgari; videlicet ad submittendum se in alto et basso et communitatem parochianorum ipsius ecclesie pro se heredibus et successoribus suis, venerabili in Christo patri ac domino, domino Simoni dei gratia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopo, tocius Angliæ Primati, et Apostolice sedis legato, necnon ordinacioni dispositioni diffinitioni laudo et arbitrio ejusdem; et insuper ad compromittendum et consentiendum in eundem venerabilem patrem tanquam in arbitrum compromissarium arbitratorem laudatorem ordinatorem dispositorem diffinitorem seu amutabilem compositorem de et super quibuscumque excessibus violentiis injuriis molestationibus inquietationibus et divinorum officiorum perturbationibus contra sacros canones et ecclesie Catholice immunitatem, in ipsam ecclesiam de Clyve, dictæ communitatis eciam ville parochialem, et insuper in discretum virum dominum JOHANNEM DE BISSIOPPISTON dictæ ecclesie Rectorem ceterosque ejusdem ecclesie ministros nuper per ipsam communitatem de consensu et assensu consilio et auxilio aut conniventia ejusdem perpetratis illatis et commissis, necnon super et de solucone decimarum de piscacionibus suis quibuscumque tam magnorum piscium quam parvorum, de silva cedua, de cirpis mariscorum, de lana, lacte, et caseo, et agnis, de agistamentis omnium in mariscis domini Prioris Cantuariensis ultra numerum ovium predicti Prioris depasturum, necnon de omnibus ovibus depastis in quibusdam mariscis de quarum decimacione tenentes dictos mariscos subtrahunt, tantum de caseo quantum solvent Rectori ecclesie de Northflete nomine ejusdem annui redditus infra dictam parochiam constituti; proveniencium et provenire debentium ac etiam de redditione compoti faciendi in presenciam dicti Rectoris vel procuratoris sui de omnibus receptis tam ad opus ecclesie quam ad Gildas et de impositionibus et taxis concernentibus onus et sustentationem ecclesie faciendum, et in presenciam dicti Rectoris vel procuratoris sui ac etiam super decimis negociationum mercimoniorum artificiorum et aliis decimis personalibus dicto Rectori solvendis. Et insuper et de invencionem et exhibitionem duorum Capellanorum parochialium et unius clerici in ipsa ecclesia de Clyve continue sumptibus Rectoris ejusdem ministrancium, de percceptione oblationum ad pixidem ante crucem principalem in dicta ecclesia proveniencium. Et super et de vendicatione herbagiorum feniculorum arborum et ramunculorum infra cimiterium dictæ ecclesie crescentium per ipsam communitatem pretensorum, ac super invencionem vj cereorum continue citra summum altare stare, ut dicta communitas pretendit, debencium, et duorum processionalium cereorum ad sumptus dicti Rectoris, ac etiam super eo quod

pretendunt dictum Rectorem nullam dispositionem in navi dictæ ecclesiæ habere seu quovismodo habere posse, set ipsam propriam ipsorum existere. Necnon generaliter super et de omnibus aliis rationibus litibus et controversiis quæ vertuntur vertive sperantur seu quocumque modo occasione premissorum verti possunt inter prefatos Rectorem presbyteros clericos et ministros et supradictam communitatem superius expressatis vel non expressatis, set ex eisdem insurgere et emergere qualitercumque valentibus. Dantes insuper et concedentes dictis procuratoribus suis et eorum cuilibet facultatem et potestatem nomine suo specialem consensuendi consensum et assensum præstandi quod idem Reverendus pater per se valeat vel per alium vel simul cum alio quem sibi voluerit sociare, super et de premissis omnibus et singulis de plano sine strepitu iudicii et figura cognoscere, et ea examinare: ipsos seu eorum procuratores ad audiendum sententiam vel præceptum laudum diffinitionem seu ordinationem quancumque in hac parte faciendam vel ad alia in ipsis negociis emergentia ad certos diem et locum per ipsum assignandos citare, diemque præfixum prorogare, ipsosque si contumaces sunt multare, et per se ipsum vel alium pronunciare diffinire laudare et arbitrari præcipere alte et basse, et sicut ei videbitur terminare semel et pluries conjunctim et divisim, ordinarie vel extraordinarie, diebus feriatis et non feriatis, sedendo vel stando, in scriptis vel sine scriptis, omni hora et loco, ipsis presentibus vel absentibus, citatis tamen ad sententiam vel sententias laudum arbitrium ordinationem et diffinitionem supradictam interpretare, determinare, corrigere, reformare, si ei videbitur expedire. Ac etiam ad promittendum nomine suo pro se suisque heredibus et successoribus dicti reverendissimi Patris vel per ipsum in hac parte Commissarii deputati laudo arbitrio diffinitioni seu præcepto et ordinationi stare parere et obedire, sub pænæ Commissionis, et aliorum ad penam spectantium per ipsum Reverendum patrem seu alium ejus auctoritate et mandato apponendorum, et per ipsos solvendorum si in parte vel in toto supradicto laudo sententiæ præcepto diffinitioni et ordinationi contravenerint. Et nihilominus ipsi laudo arbitrio diffinitione et sententia rata et firmis manentibus ac eadem mox emologare approbare et in nullo contravenire quancumque ratione causi seu modo de jure vel de facto verbo vel opere per se vel interpositam personam; ac etiam cuicumque appellationi et ejusdem interpositioni occasione eorundem, ac etiam cujuscumque rescripti seu privilegii aut regie prohibitionis impetracioni aut eorundem prosecutioni, omnibusque exceptionibus objectionibus competentibus eisdem et competituris et in integrum restitutionibus contra predicta ac etiam quibuscumque remediis juris aut aut facti statuti seu consuetudinis per que ordinationes laudum et arbitrium supradicta poterunt viciari aut infirmari in toto vel in parte sive ex persona arbitre sive ex personis ipsorum compromittentium et submittentium seu ex forma et modo submissionis et compromissionis prædictorum seu ex rebus vel causis super quibus est submissum et compromissum, sive quancumque alia causa ratione pure et absolute renunciandi, ac bona eorum omnia et singula mobilia et immobilia præcencia et futura pro observationis prædictorum securitate, necnon pro solutione pænæ et penali in hac parte apponendarum ipsis tamen diffinitionibus laudis et arbitriis suis et præceptis firmis manentibus si in aliquo ut præmittitur contravenire curaverunt in satisfactionem obliganda. Quaecumque etiam genus liciti sacramenti et præsertim de stando obediendo et parendo prefatis arbitrio laudo sententiæ diffinitioni præcepto et de observando omnia et singula premissa et promissa in animas eorundem et singularium personarum dictæ communitatis præstundi, ac etiam status eorundem reformationem et beneficium relaxationis cujuscumque interdicti in dictam villam de Clyve necnon cujuscumque censuræ ecclesiasticæ in ipsorum personas per dictum reverendum patrem seu ejus auctoritate propter excessus violencias et injurias molestaciones inquietaciones et perturbationes supradictas late seu fulminate quovismodo petendi et recipiendi de parendo juri et de satisfaciendo dictæ ecclesiæ Rectori et Capellanis ceterisque ministris ejusdem lesis et ut præfertur inquietatis et turbatis, per juramentum et alias ydonee Cavend(as) in forma juris. Ac etiam omnia alia facienda et exercenda in premissis et citra ea que necessaria fuerint seu opportuna etiam quantumcumque mandatum exigant speciale. Promiserunt etiam se ratum et gratum habituros quicquid dicti procuratores seu eorum aliquis vel aliqui fecerint aut fecerit aut dictus pater ordinaverat laudaverat diffiniverit et arbitratus fuerit in

præmissis sub ypotheca rerum suarum exposuerunt cautiones. Acta fuerunt hæc anno Indictione Pontificis Mensis die et loco prædictis. Presentibus Religiosis viris fratre Johanne de Hertlepe Priore ecclesiæ Cathedralis Roffensis Magistro Johanne de Swynsheved Officiali domini Roffensis Episcopi, Roberto de Bourne clerico juris perito Wintoniensis diocesis et Ricardo Fode clerico Sarum diocesis testibus ad premissa Rogatis et aliis in multitudine copiosa. Prefatus insuper dominus Johannes de Bishoppiston Rector ecclesiæ de Clyve sapiedietie tunc ibidem personaliter constitutus consimiliter se submitit ordinationi dicti domini Archiepiscopi super omnibus et singulis superius recitatis in presentia suprascriptorum. Et nichilominus per prius presentibus prefatis Magistris Johanne Roberto et Ricardo Fode clerico et me Notario infrascripto sub forma memorata in quodam alio loco dicti Cimiterii dictus Rector personaliter constitutus eodem die ordinationi dicti Patris se submiterat ut est dictum. Venerabilis insuper pater dominus Willelmus dei gratia Roffensis Episcopus per prefatum Reverendum dominum Archiepiscopum illuc missus dictam ecclesiam de Clyve et Cimiterium ejusdem reconciliavit et missam ad majus altare ipsius ecclesiæ Pontificalibus indutus cum nota solemniter celebravit, et post offertorium in dicta ecclesia Clero et populo prædicavit proposito per eundem Themate Missus sum ad oves quæ perierant, expositisque violenciis et injuriis prefato Rectori ecclesiæ de Clyve suisque Capellanis ac ministris per parochianos dictæ ecclesiæ illatis et periculis quæ propter illa incurrebant; quesivit a parochianis dictæ ecclesiæ utriusque sexus multitudine maxima inibi constituta utrum placeret eis quod prefati procuratores eorum quorum nomina ex habundanti fuerunt ibidem publice recitata facerent prout superius scribitur, recitando eisdem parochianis et exponendo formam predictam specificè et distincte, et injunxit eis quod si esset ibidem aliquis parochianus cui homo non placeret se objiceret et opponeret in continenti. Sed nullus apparuit contradictor vel oppositor. Et nihilominus dictus dominus Episcopus requisivit eosdem parochianos quod si placeret eis forma constitutionis procuratorum hujusmodi super premissis levare manus suas in signum consensus eorum Et multi parochiani, nullo contradicente de quo michi Notario constabat, manus suas illico levarent Et statim post in ecclesia memorata coram eodem domino Episcopo Roffensis dicti quatuor procuratores jurarunt ad sancta Dei Evangelia in animas singulorum parochianorum dictæ ecclesiæ de Clyve qui censuras aliquas occasione violentiæ et injuriarum de quibus superius memoratur incurrerunt de stando et parendo mandatis ecclesiæ, quodque singuli hujusmodi parochiani peragerent et facerent pœnitentiam per prefatum dominum Archiepiscopum eorum cuilibet injungendam. Subsequenterque idem dominus Roffensis Episcopus precepit omnibus qui hujusmodi censuras incurrerant, flexis genibus cum proposito parendi mandatis ecclesiæ et faciendi pœnitenciam, ut præfertur, omni rancore penitus derelicto, humiliter peterent se absolvi Idemque dominus Episcopus parochianos hujusmodi genuflectantes acensuris hujusmodi absolvebat reservando domino Archiepiscopo prefato pœnitentiam propterea imponendam. Presentibus testibus suprascriptis, necnon nobili viro domino Johanne Gray de Godenore milite, Rogero Godestre, Simone de Burgh, Roberto Marescallo dicti domini Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, et aliis multis. Et ego Ricardus Wodeland de Calceto clericus Cicestrensis diocesis Notarius Apostolica auctoritate publicus præmissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur et fierent una cum supradictis testibus præsens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic vidi fieri, et audiui, scripsi, et in hanc publicam formam redegei, meoque signo consueto signavi, Rogatus. (*Islip*, fol. 209.)

XVII.—A.D. 1366.

Collatio domini JOHANNIS DE KEPESTON Presbiteri Cycestriæ Diocesis ad Ecclesiam de Clyve Decanatus de Shoreham facta per dominum Robertum priorem Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis et ejusdem loci capitulum, sede ipsius Ecclesiæ vacante, ad presentationem domini regis ratione archiepiscopatus Cantuariensis vacantis et in manu sua existentis verorum dictæ Ecclesiæ patronorum hac vice. Data Cantuarie, in Domo nostra capitulari, 16 Kalendis Octobris Anno Domini 1366. "Per resiguationem domini Johannis de Bysshopeston ultimi Rectoris

ibidem. vacantem." xviii^o Kalend Januarii Anno domini supradicto apud Lambeth demandatum fuit decano de Shoreham ad inducendum dominum Johannem de Kepeston vel procuratorem suum in ecclesiam parochialem de Clyve. (*Langham*, fol. 95.)

XVIII.—A.D. 1367.

Mandatum Domini Regis per quod dominus ROBERTUS DE WALTON presentatus suus fuit admissus ad ecclesiam de Clyve.

Sciatis q'd nos recuperavimus presentationem nostram versus JOHANNEM DE KEPESTON. . . . Et ideo vobis mandamus quod non obstante reclamacione ipsius Johannis de Kepeston ad ecclesiam predictam idoneam personam admittatis. Teste apud Derteford 25 die Octobris Anno regni nostri quadragesimo primo. (*Langham*, fol. 102.)

XIX.—A.D. 1367.

7 Kalendis Novembris Anno Domini 1367 apud Lambeth dominus ROBERTUS DE WALTON Presbiter ad Ecclesiam de Clyve Decanatus de Shoreham per dominum regem ratione temporalium Archiepiscopatus Cantuariensis nuper vacantis in manu sua existentium presentatus admissus fuit per dominum.

"Inductus eodem die." (*Langham*, fol. 102.)

XX.—A.D. 1376.

3 Kalendis Novembris Apud Lambeth dominus contulit Ecclesiam parochialem de Clyve, suorum patronatus et Jurisdictionis immediate per Mortem domini ROBERTI WALTON, ultimi Rectoris ejusdem, vacantem, Magistro ROGERO SUTTON, legum doctori, presbitero, intuitu caritatis. Et deinde obtinuit literas collationis et inductionis directas decano de Shoreham. (*Sudbury*, fol. 119^b.)

XXI.—A.D. 1376.

Permutatio facta inter Magistrum ROGERUM DE SUTTON Presbiterum legum doctorem Rectorem Ecclesie parochialis de Clyve patronatus et jurisdictionis domini immediate et THOMAM THEBAUD DE SUDBURIA Clericum legum doctorem ac Rectorem Ecclesie parochialis de Cherryng patronatus et Diocesis domini Data in Capella de Lambeth 10 Kalendis Novembris. (*Sudbury*, fol. 119^b.)

XXII.—A.D. 1377.

Commissio domini Archiepiscopi Magistro Johanni Barnet Officiali Curie Cantuariensis et Nicholao de Chaddesden legum doctori decano nostro ecclesie beate Marie de Arcubus London directa ad cognoscendum et procedendum in quibusdam causis et negociis occasione decimarum Lane proveniencium et aliorum emolumentorum de certis oneribus proveniencium infra parochiam Ecclesie de Clyve Decanatus de Shoreham.

"ROBERTUM DE WALTON olim ecclesie de Clyve predictae Rectorem jam defunctum."

"THOMAM THEBAUD DE SUDBURIA prefatae ecclesie de Clyve nunc Rectorem."

Data apud Otteford 6^{to} Kalendo Marcii Anno domini supradicto. (*Sudbury*, fol. 47^b.)

XXIII.—A.D. 1387.

28 die Mensis Novembris apud Lambeth dominus Contulit Magistro ADE MOTTUM licentiatu in Decretis Cancellario suo ecclesiam parochialem de Clyve Jurisdictionis sue immediate per mortem domini THOME LYNTON ultimi rectoris ejusdem vacantem et ad suam collationem pleno jure spectantem. (*Courteney*, fol. 268^b.)

XXIV.—A.D. 1390.

6^{to} die Januarii apud Croydon dominus Contulit Ecclesiam Parochialem de Clyve Decanatus de Shoreham Jurisdictionis Cantuariensis immediate Magistro JOHANNI GODEWYK legum Doctori. (*Courteney*, fol. 279.)

XXV.—A.D. 1448.

4^{to} die Mensis Novembris apud Lambeth dominus contulit Magistro WILLELMO CLEVE in utroque Jure baccalario ecclesiam parochialem de Cleve sue Jurisdictionis immediate per mortem Magistri WILLELMI BICONYLL ultimi Rectoris ibidem vacantem et ad suam collationem pleno jure spectantem. (*Stafford*, fol. 98.)

XXVI.—A.D. 1470.

26^{to} die Mensis Februarii apud Lambeth dominus contulit Magistro WILLELMO UTTING sacre Theologie Professore Ecclesiam parochialem de Clyve Jurisdictionis immediate per mortem Magistri Willelmi Clyff ultimi Rectoris ejusdem vacantem. (*Bourgechier*, fol. 103.)

XXVII.—A.D. 1481.

4^{to} die Mensis Julii apud Lambeth dominus contulit Magistro OLIVERO KYNG legum docteri ecclesiam parochialem de Cleve Jurisdictionis immediate in Decanatu de Shoreham per mortem Magistri Willelmi Uttung ultimi Rectoris ibidem vacantem ac ad collationem domini pleno jure spectantem. (*Bourgechier*, fol. 127^b.)

XXVIII.—A.D. 1549.

Collatio Ecclesiæ parochialis de Clyffe.

Secundo die Mensis Julii apud Lambeth dominus contulit Ecclesiam parochialem de Clyffe decanatus de Shoreham Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis Jurisdictionis immediate de jure vacantem Magistro EDMUNDO CRANMER Archidiacono Cantuariensis ipsumque Rectorem instituit in persona Hugonis Cartwright generosi procuratoris sui legitime constituti. (*Cranmer*, fol. 406^b.)

XXIX.—A.D. 1559.

Vicesimo nono die Januarii apud Lambeth Reverendissimus contulit Magistro EDMUNDO GEST sacre Theologiæ Baccalaureo ecclesiam parochialem de Clyve decanatus de Shoreham ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis Jurisdictionis immediate per mortem naturalem Magistri EDMUNDI ALLEN ultimi Rectoris ejusdem vacantem et ad collationem domini pleno jure spectantem. (*Parker*, fol. 340^b.)

XXX.—A.D. 1576. Dec. 11th.

Institutio Rectorie de Cleve.

Apud Lambeth dominus admisit GEORGIUM ROWE clericum artium magistrum ad ecclesiam parochialem de Cleve Decanatus de Shoreham Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis Jurisdictionis immediate per mortem naturalem JOHANNIS CALVERLEY clerici in legibus Baccalaurei ultimi Rectoris et incumbentis in eadem jam vacantis. (*Grindal*, fol. 513.)

XXXI.—A.D. 1578-9.

Institutio Magistri WILLELMI WILSON Clerici Sacre Theologiæ Baccalaurei ad ecclesiam parochialem de Clyff alias Cleve Cantuariensis Diocesis per mortem Georgii Rowe clerici ultimi Incumbentis ibidem vacantem ad presentationem Thomæ Doylye Armigeri patroni 12^o Januarii. (*Grindal*, fol. 524.)

XXXII.—A.D. 1663.

13 die Mensis Novembris dominus contulit Magistro GEORGIO STRADLING Sacre Theologiæ professori Rectoriam Ecclesiæ parochialis de Clyffe alias Cleve in Comitatu Cantu jam legitime (ut dicitur) vacantem et ad collationem dieti Reverendissimi patris domini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi pleno jure spectantem. (*Juxon*, fol. 149^b.)

XXXIII.—A.D. 1663.

13 die Novembris dominus contulit GEORGIO STRADLINGE clerico Sacrae Theologiae Professori Rectoriam ecclesiae parochialis de Cliffe al's Clive in Comitatu Cantii decanatus de Shorham vacantem. (*Sheldon*, fol. 321^b.)

XXXIV.—A.D. 1679.

Commissio ad inspicendum Ruinas Domuum ad Rectoriam de Cliffe spectantium.

Wilhelmus Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus . . . Dilectis nobis in Christo Thomae Grenhall Rectori de Cooling Richardo Pearson Vicario de Higham Johanni Crew Vicario de Hartlippe Edwardo Turner Rectori de Hialstow in Comitatu Cantii Johanni Guy de Strood Isaaco Blake de Strood praedicto Henrico Gardner de Hawling Bonham Hare de Cobham in Comitatu Cantii respective Generosis Neenon Capitaneo Roberto Parker de Ifield alias Singlewell in Comitatu praedicto Armigero Salutem et gratiam porrecta nobis nuper petitio ex parte Georgii Stradling sacrae Theologiae professoris Rectorii Rectoriae de Cliffe in Comitatu Cantiae. . . . Quod nonnulla Aedificia Domus et Structurae vulgo vocata The old Kitchin, The old Well house, the Fodder House, and the Vicarage House ex antiquo fabricata et constructa ad dictam Rectoriam de Cliffe spectantia. . . ita ruinosa . . . fuerunt vobis igitur committimus et mandamus quatenus vos aut quatuor vestrum ad dicta Aedificia . . . sine mora dispendio personaliter adeuntes decasus et ruinas dictorum Aedificiorum visum supponatis, &c. . . . Data 29 Aprilis 1679. (*Sauroft*, fol. 219.)

XXXV.—A.D. 1679.

Richard Pearson, John Crew, Edward Turner, and Isaac Blake, by virtue of the Commission directed to them to inspect the ruins, certify that in their opinion the Vicarage House may be demolished as useless, and that the old Kitchen and old Well House may be taken down, provided that the Hall now standing be made into two Lower Rooms and two Chambers or Upper Rooms. And as for the fodder house it is their opinion that it should rather be repaired than demolished. May 7th, 1679.

XXXVI.—A.D. 1679.

Lambeth House, May 15th, 1679.

His Grace having perused the Certificat returned with this Commission is pleased to direct and order that a licence issue forth under the seal of the Vicar Generall, Whereby the Reverend DOCTOR STRADLING present Incumbent and Rector of the Church of Cliffe specified in the said Commission may be impowred utterly to demolish and take downe the House called the Vicaridge House, together with the old Kitchin and Well House belonging to the said Rectory. Neverthelesse that he be thereby enjoyned to convert the materials of the said Aedifice and other parts of the parsonage house demolished towards the repaire of the remaining part and making of the Hall into twoe Lower Roomes and Chambers, And further that he Certify of the performance hereof accordingly at or before the Feast of St. Michaell next ensueinge.

XXXVII.—A.D. 1679.

Licence is granted to demolish, provided that the materials from the ruins be employed for the repairs of the edifices mentioned in the Certificate and of other edifices belonging to the Rectory, and not to any other uses. 22 May 1679.

XXXVIII.—A.D. 1739.

On 7th November 1739, the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on WILLIAM NICHOLAS BLOMBERG, Clerk, Master of Arts, the Rectory of the parish church of Clive otherwise Cliffe in the County of Kent and Deanery of Shoreham and vacant by the death of GEORGE GREEN the last Incumbent thereof. (*Potter*, fol. 272^b.)

Transcribed from the Parish Register.

Mem^{dum}. The Roof of the Church was taken down new laid and the Lead new cast Anno 1730. And the Roof of the Chancel Anno 1732. At which time the East Window was pulled down and rebuilt and both Church and chancel ceiled.

Mr THOMAS PEMBLE, }
Mr DAVID BROWN, } Churchwardens. G. GREEN, B.D., Rector.

December 24th 1735. GEORGE GREEN, B.D., Rector and Commissary of Cliffe, gave one Flagon and two Bread Plates for the use of the Communion Table weighing 53 oim. 14 pw.

Witness our hands, THO. HALL, Curate.

THO. PEMBLE,)
JAMES ETCCELL,) Churchwardens.

Mr WARREN: You have, ever since you rented both Mrs HASTED's Farms, made a new path through the Church Yard, which your Landlady's Executors may possibly claim a Right to by Prescription, should it be enjoyed, without Interruption, for any length of time; to prevent which I hereby forbid you, for the future, to come any more that way. Mr BLOMBERG mentioned this to me last Summer, as an Encroachment and which ought not to be permitted. June 15, 1749.

THO. HALL, Curate of Cliffe.

The above is a true Copy of a Note to Mr WILLIAM WARREN, who lives in Course-hole Farm & uses Cock Farm, delivered June 19th 1749 by me,

THOMAS PAKMAN, Clerk.

(Page 156. Last page in Book.)

Mem^d 1751. The Alter Piece was erected the Week before Whit Sunday at the Charge of M^{rs} BLOMBERG Relict of the late Rector She knowing that He had such Designs, but lived not to execute them.

Received Mar. 30, 1752, of Mr THOMAS HALL Curate the Communion Plate, viz. Two Silver bread plates and One Silver Flagon with this Inscription upon them—In Ministerium Cœnæ Dominicæ D.D.D. Q. (*sic*) GEORGIUS GREEN, S.T.B., Rector et Commissarius de Cliff 1735. And One other Silver plate gilt formerly used as a bread plate with this Inscription round it—Benedicamus Patrem et Filium cum Spiritu sancto, embossed in the middle Christ on the Cross, supported by God in the Shape of an old Man. And also One Silver pint Chalice. I say received by me,

JOHN PROBY, Jun^r, Churchwarden.

Witness hereto, JOHN SMITH, Oversear.

THOMAS PAKMAN, Clerk.

1869, September 30th. Rev. HENRY ROBERT LLOYD M.A. Vicar of S. Mark's Kennington in Lambeth & Chaplain to the late Most Reverend CHARLES THOMAS D.D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury was instituted to the Rectory of Cliffe by the R^t Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester & inducted into the said Rectory & Church of Clyffe by the Rev. the Vicar of Higham, October 25th 1869.

(Clyffe was vacated on May 9, 1869, by the decease of the Rev. JAMES CROFT M.A. the late Rector of Clyffe, Rector of Saltwood, Canon & Archdeacon of Canterbury.)

October 17, 1872. A Silver Coin of Gallienus of about the size of a shilling was this day shewn to me by Mr KNIGHT, Builder, of Reed Street, Clyffe, as having been just found by a Laborer at the end of Wharf Lane in Clyffe, on the edge of the Marsh, Gallienus, Emperor A.D. 260 to A.D. 268.

HENRY ROBERT LLOYD, Rector.

N.B. It appears that the Parish of Clyffe by two Orders in Council was deprived of its Peculiar Jurisdiction and made to be locally situate within the limits of the City & Deanry of Rochester & subject to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rochester & of the Archdeacon of Rochester until the Archdeaconry should be suppressed and then of the Dean of Rochester. The Orders are dated 8th August & 23rd December 1845 & were published in the London Gazette. (Letter from Messrs. Lee & Bolton Jan. 31, 1873.)

BENEFACTORS TO THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF CLIFFE.

THOMAS FAUNCE of Cliffe, gave by Will, 1609, to the poorest people there, Twenty shillings per annum : Ten shillings of which is to be distributed on the Feast of saint Michael the Archangel, and the other Ten shillings on Ladyday, and is payable out of a Tenement Situate in Penny-lane end.

RICHARD COX of Cliffe, gave by Will, 1611, to the poorest people there, Twenty shillings per annum, to be distributed on the feast of saint Andrew, issuing out of a Tenement Situate in Reed-street.

WILLIAM WILLSON, D.D. . . . sometime Rector of Cliffe, gave, in 1614, Six pounds per annum, to be distributed as follows (viz.) Forty shillings to the Poorest and Eldest Widower, and Forty shillings to the Poorest and Eldest Widow, payable to each of them in equal portions, on Lady day and Michaelmas day, the other Forty shillings to be given to the Poor on New-year's day, which sums are issuing out of three pieces of Land, called the Widowers and Widows Gift.

THOMAS GALE of Cliffe, gave, in 1620, Ten shillings per annum to the poorest people of this parish, to be distributed on Ash-Wednesday, and is payable out of a Tenement situate in West Street.

THOMAS BRASIER & RICHARD DENK, both of Cliffe, gave by Will each of them Five pounds, the Interest of which is to be laid out in Bread, and distributed to the poor on Christmas day.

BONHAM FAUNCE of Cliffe, gave by Will, 1652, Forty shillings per annum, Twenty shillings of which is to be distributed to the poor on Easter day, and the other Twenty shillings on Michaelmas day yearly, and is payable out of a piece of Land called Marthmas Bush.

GEORGE PERRIT gave by Will, 1661, Thirty shillings per annum, to be distributed to the poorest people on the Feast of Saint John Baptist, and is payable out of a piece of land adjoining to Craylane.

WILLIAM GISHAM of Cliffe, gave by Will, 1669, Ten pounds, the interest of which is to be given yearly to the poor on the Feast Saint Stephen.

JOHN BAYNARD of Cliffe, gave by Will, 1676, Five pounds, the Interest of which is to be given to the poor on Whitsunday.

JOHN BOGHURST of Cliffe, gave by Will Five pounds, the Interest of which is to be distributed to the poor.

JOHN BROWN of Cliffe, Gent^l, gave by Will, 1679, Two Tenements, one situate in Church Street, the other in South Wood Borough with lands, there unto belonging, for Some Poor Person capable of teaching Twelve Poor Children to Read English.

ROBERT PARKER of Cliffe, gave by Will, 1678, Five pounds, the Interest of which is to be distributed to the poor.

THOMAS BERRY of Cliffe, gave by Will, 1697, Five pounds, the Interest of which is to be distributed yearly to the poor.

DAVID HEATH of Cliffe gave, in 1709, towards the augmenting the Sallery of the Free School in Cliffe, the sum of Twenty shillings per annum, issuing out of a house in Cooling, called the Sandhole, and is to be paid by the Churchwardens of Cooling to the Master or Mistress of the said Free School, yearly, upon Michaelmas Day.

KENT FINES, EDWARD II.*

726. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 15—Betw. John de Esthalle and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and Thomas Paulyu, of Codham, and Mabilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 12 aer. land, with appurts., in Codham. Right of Thomas; for which admission Thomas and Mabilla grant to John and Matilda and to the heirs of Matilda.

727. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. William Reynald', of Leuesham, junior, *plt.*, and Agnes, who was the wife of William Person, of Estgrenewych', *deft.*, of 1 mess., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ aer. land, with appurts., in Estgrenewych'. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Agnes for her life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to revert to William and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Agnes.

728. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. Thomas de Tonyford' and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and William de Kemesyng' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 2 gardens, $62\frac{1}{2}$ aer. land, 22 aer. and 1 rood of wood, and 4s. 6d. rent, with appurts., in Tanynton', Chertham, and Herbaldoune. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Isabella and to the heirs of Thomas.

729. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. John, son of Robert atte Ware, de Thornham, *plt.*, and William Hunte *deft.*, of 20 aer. land, with appurts., in Bocton' Mouchensy. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to William for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of William.

730. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. James, son of Simon de Gilyngham, *plt.*, and John de Pykynham and Matilda his wife, and Thomas de Kynton' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 4 aer. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Maydenstan. The deforciant's admit it to be the Right of James; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda and Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

731. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. Thomas, son of Geoffrey le Bakere, of Maydenstan, *plt.*, and William Bullok' and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenstan. William and Juliana admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10l. for the concession.

* Continued from Vol. XIV., p. 280.

732. A Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 15—Betw. Joan, who was the wife of William de Euerle, *plt.*, and Thomas de Enebroke and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of Swynefeld', with appurts. Right of Alianora, as that which Thomas and Alianora have of the gift of Joan, to hold to them and to the heirs of Alianora; for which admission Thomas and Alianora, for themselves and the heirs of Alianora, grant to Joan an annuity of 100s., with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear. After the death of Joan, Thomas and Alianora and the heirs of Alianora to be quit of the payment of said annuity.

733. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 15—Betw. Henry Broun *plt.*, and John Andreu and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 7 aer. land, with appurts., in Edenebrigg'. John and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

734. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 15—Betw. John Lengleys and John his son *plts.*, and Humphrey de Northwode *deft.*, of 16 aer. land, 3 aer. meadow, and 9 aer. marsh, with appurts., in Heggham, which Stephen de Hemenhale and Alice his wife hold for the life of Alice. Humphrey admits it to be the Right of John son of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants that the aforesaid tenements which Stephen and Alice his wife hold for the life of Alice of the inheritance of Humphrey, and which after her death to him and to his heirs revert, shall after the death of Alice remain to aforesaid John Lengleys and John his son and to the heirs of said John son of John. Humphrey receives for the concession 20 *marks*. This agreement was made in the presence of Stephen and Alice, who thereupon acknowledged their fealty to John Lengleys and John his son.

735. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 15—Betw. John, son of Robert Chaumpeneys, junior, and Matilda, dau. of Thomas de Copton', *plts.*, and John de Guston' and Mabilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 40 aer. land, 4 aer. pasture, 2 aer. wood, 2 aer. osier, 4s. 8¹/₂d. rent, and rent of 3 hens and 25 eggs, with appurts., in Westwell. Right of John de Guston'; for which admission John and Mabilla grant to John, son of Robert, and Matilda and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Matilda.

736. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 15—Betw. Robert Kanteys and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Salomon Stenethegh' and

Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 14 acr. land, and 25*d.* rent, with appurts., in Menstre in the Isle of Thanet. And between the same Salomon Stenethegh' and Alice his wife *plts.*, and the aforesaid Robert Kanteys and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 24 acr. land, with appurts., in Wodenesbergh' and Staple next Wyngham. Salomon and Alice admit the property in Menstre to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to Robert and Johanna and to the heirs of Robert; for which concession Robert and Johanna grant to Salomon and Alice the property in Wodenesbergh' and Staple, to hold to them and to the heirs of Salomon.

737. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 15—Betw. Richard le Neweman *plt.*, and John le Neweman, of La Sele, and Beatrix his wife *defts.*, of 33 acr. land, 1 acr. meadow, and 5 acr. wood, with appurts., in La Sele and Tonebrigge. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to John for his life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Richard and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John and Beatrix.

738. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 15—Betw. William Weryn, of flecchyngge, *plt.*, and John le Neweman, of La Sele, and Beatrix his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 toft, 70½ acr. land, 3 acr. mead., and 12 acr. wood, with appurts., in La Sele and Tonebrigge. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to John and Beatrix and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John.

739. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 15—Betw. Thomas Chicche, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and John de Roteham and Alice, who was the wife of Thomas de Shauecontewelle, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 8 acr. land, 2 roods meadow, 3 roods osier, and 2*s.* rent, with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Thomas, and render the same to him in Court to hold to him and his heirs. Moreover Alice, for herself and her heirs, warrants it to him and his heirs. For which concession, etc., John and Alice receive 20 *marks*.

740. At York, Morrow of Souls A° 16—Betw. William Edwy, of Hethe, *plt.*, and Stephen, son of Stephen de Longhegge, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 12 acr. land, 5½ acr. pasture. 2 acr. wood, 2*s.* 2*d.* rent, rent of one hen, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Lymmyng'. Stephen and Johanna admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

741. At York, Morrow of Souls A° 16—Betw. Hamo Colebrand' *plt.*, and Gerard de Herst' and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 12 aer. land, with appurts., in Seintemaricheche next Romene. Gerard and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

742. At York, Octave of St. Martin A° 16—Betw. Hamo Caluel, of Estgrenewych', and Leticia his daughter *plts.*, and Gilbert le Rede, of London, Baker ("Pestour"), and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 14 aer. land, 1 aer. meadow, 4 aer. osier, and 3*s.* rent, with appurts., in Westgrenewych'. Gilbert and Juliana admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to Hamo and Leticia and to the heirs of Hamo, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

743. At York, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 16—Betw. Henry de Cotesbrok', Parson of the Church of Hertlegh', *plt.*, and John de Shympling' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 5 aer. land, with appurts., in Hertlegh'. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

744. At York, Octave of St. Hilary A° 16—Betw. Richard, son of John de Kymberle, of Cambridge, *plt.*, and Cecilia, who was the wife of Robert atte Brigge, of Canterbury, *deft.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Cecilia admits it to be the Right of Richard; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100*s.* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"Isabella, daughter of Robert du Ponmt. of Canterbury, asserts her claim. Johanna, sister of the same Isabella, asserts her claim. Margeria, sister of Cecilia who was the wife of Robert du Pount, of Canterbury, asserts her claim."

745. At York, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 16—Betw. Ralph de Lenham *plt.*, and Thomas de Morston' and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess., 22 aer. land, and 15*d.* rent, with appurts., in Menstre in the Isle of Thanet, which Johanna, who was the wife of James de Miryfeld', holds in dower. Thomas and Juliana admit it to be the Right of Ralph; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant that the aforesaid moiety which aforesaid Johanna holds in dower of the inheritance of Juliana, and which after the death of Johanna to Juliana and to her heirs reverts, shall after the death of Johanna remain to Ralph and to his heirs. Thomas and Juliana receive for the concession 20*l.*

746. At York, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 16—Betw. Simon de Sutton atte Hone and Alice his wife *plts.*, and Richard, son of James de Honybergh', and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 43 aer. land, and 1 aer. wood, with appurts., in Stone next Derteford'. Richard and Isabella admit it to be the Right of Alice; and, for themselves and the heirs of Richard, remit and quit-claim to Simon and Alice and to the heirs of Alice, and receive 10 *marks* for the remission, etc.

747. At York, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 16—Betw. John Ithum and Alice his wife *plts.*, and Nicholas de Haulay *deft.*, of 2 mess., 4 tofts, 2 mills, 400 aer. land, 8 aer. meadow, 40 aer. wood, and 10s. rent, with appurts., in Pencestre, Chidyingston', Couden', and La Lye. Right of Nicholas, who, for the admission, grants to John and Alice for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Robert son of Philip de Coleuill' and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Robert to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid John.

748. At York, Octave of St. Michael A° 17—Betw. William de Insula and Alice his wife (by William de Reculure in the place of said Alice) *plts.*, and William de Wycombe *deft.*, of 1 mess., 130 aer. land, 9 aer. meadow, and 8*d.* rent, with appurts., in Ikham and Littilbourn'. Right of William de Wycombe, who, for the admission, grants to William de Insula and Alice for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John son of said William de Insula, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of William de Insula.

749. At York, Octave of St. Michael A° 17—Betw. Stephen de Cobeham, junior, *plt.*, and Johanna, daughter of Stephen de Pencestre, *deft.*, of the Manor of Rodneregge, with appurts. Johanna admits it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to him and to his heirs. For which concession Stephen, for himself and his heirs, grants to Johanna an annuity of 20*l.* for her life, with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear. After the death of Johanna, Stephen and his heirs to be quit of the payment of said annuity.

750. At York, Octave of St. Michael A° 17—Betw. Stephen de Cobeham, junior, and Margaret his wife *plts.*, and Johanna, daughter of Stephen de Pencestre, *deft.*, of the Manor of Tunstalle, with appurts. Johanna admits it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to Stephen and Margaret and to the heirs of Stephen. For which concession Stephen and Margaret, for

themselves and the heirs of Stephen, grant to Johanna an annuity of 80*l.* for her life, with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear. After the death of Johanna, Stephen and Margaret and the heirs of Stephen to be quit of the payment of said annuity.

751. At York, Octave of St. Michael A° 17—Betw. Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, *plt.*, and William de Brewosa *def.*, of 200 *marks* rent, issuing from the Manor of Wykham. William admits it to be the Right of the Earl; and, for himself and his heirs, grants that the Earl and his heirs shall receive it yearly at the Feast of Pentecost, with liberty to distrain should it at any time be in arrear. William gets for the concession 500*l.*

752. At York, Octave of St. Michael A° 17—Betw. Roger de Kirkeby and Elizabeth his wife *plts.*, and Master Henry de Grof-hurst' *def.*, of the Manor of Horton' next Derteford', with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of said Manor. Right of Master Henry, who, for the admission, grants to Roger and Elizabeth and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Roger.

753. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 17—Betw. William de Cundyeshalle, of Whytstaple, and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Robert de Plukele *def.*, of 1 mess., 250 acr. land, 10 acr. wood, 21*s.* rent, and rent of 17 hens, with appurts., in Whytstaple. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to William and Johanna and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Johanna.

754. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 17—Betw. John de Ouene and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Robert de Holebeam, Parson of the Church of Bourdefeld', *def.*, of 1 mess., and 46 acr. land, with appurts., in Sellyng' next Shelde-wych'. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to John and Margeria and to the heirs of John.

755. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 17—Betw. Margeria, who was the wife of William Louterich', *plt.*, and John de Whetacre and Juliana his wife *def.*, of 1 mess., 21 acr. land, 12*d.* rent, and rent of 1 quarter of wheat, 6 quarters of barley, and 3 hens, with appurts., in Aeryse, and Swynefeld'. John and Juliana admit it to be the Right of Margeria; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to her and to her heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

756. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 17—Betw. Stephen de Asshewy and Margaret his wife (by Henry le Skynnere

in place of Margaret) *plts.*, and John de Esthale and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 200 acr. land, 1 acr. and 3 roods of meadow, 40 acr. pasture, 20 acr. wood, and 16s. 6*d.* rent, with appurts., in Kestane, Doune, and Huse. John and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Stephen and Margaret and to the heirs of Stephen, for which concession John and Matilda receive 100 *marks*.

757. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 17—Betw. John de Chageworth' and Alianora his wife *plts.*, and William de Lite-ryngton' and Isabella his wife *defts.* of 1 mess., 1 mill, 66 acr. land, 1 acr. and 1 rood of meadow, 8 acr. pasture, 27 acr. wood, 12*d.* rent, and rent of 1 hen and 10 eggs, with appurts., in Vleombe. Right of Isabella; for which admission William and Isabella grant to John and Alianora for their lives, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After their deaths to remain to Elizabeth daughter of said John, and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after her death to revert to aforesaid William and Isabella and to the heirs of Isabella, quit of the heirs of John and Alianora and also of the other heirs of Elizabeth.

758. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 17—Betw. Roger Sterre *plt.*, and William atte Welde and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 8 acr. land, and 7 acr. pasture, with appurts., in Plumstede. William and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

759. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord A° 17—Betw. Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, *plt.*, and William de Brewosa *deft.*, of the Manor of Wykham, with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of said Manor. Right of the Earl, who, for the admission, grants to William for his life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to the Earl and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of William.

760. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 17—Betw. Stephen de Bokelond' *plt.*, and John Huntেকyn, of Heryetesham, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of the third part of 10 acr. land, with appurts., in Bokelond' next Osprynge. John and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

761. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 17—Betw. John, son of Thomas de Bakechilde, and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Margaret, who was the wife of John de floghleston', and Maurice de

Bakechilde *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 156 acr. land, 24 acr. wood, 80 acr. marsh, 1*l.* rent, and rent of 4 cocks, 100 hens, and 100 eggs, with appurts., in Bakechilde, Tonge, Sidyngbourne, Middelton', Renham, Wade, and Kyngeston'. Right of Margaret: for which admission Margaret and Maurice grant to John and Agnes and to the heirs of their bodies: but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John.

762. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 17—Betw. Adam Romak', of Bilsyntone, and Godeleua his wife *plts.*, and Godfrey de Markestone and Auicia his wife *defts.*, of 18 acr. land, with appurts., in Iuecherche and Newecherche. Godfrey and Auicia admit it to be the Right of Godeleua: and, for themselves and the heirs of Auicia, grant to Adam and Godeleua and to the heirs of Godeleua, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

763. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 17—Betw. Godfrey de Markestone and Auicia his wife *plts.*, and William de Markestone *deft.*, of 23 acr. land, with appurts., in Newecherche. Godfrey and Auicia admit it to be the Right of William: and, for themselves and the heirs of Auicia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

764. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 17—Betw. John de Eldershaghe *plt.*, and Godfrey de Markestone and Auicia his wife *defts.*, of 11 acr. land, with appurts., in Iuecherche and Newecherche. Godfrey and Auicia admit it to be the Right of John: and, for themselves and the heirs of Auicia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

765. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 17—Betw. Paganus, son of Peter de Plukele, *plt.*, and John de Lenham and Beatrix his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 5 acr. land, with appurts., in Chertbam. John and Beatrix admit it to be the Right of Paganus: and, for themselves and the heirs of Beatrix, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

766. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 17—Betw. William le Hert *plt.*, and John le Heyward and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 6½ acr. land, with appurts., in Osprenge next ffauersham. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of William: and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

767. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 17—Betw. William, son of Walter Pipil, of Godmersham, *plt.*, and Roger de Stonolde and Arminia his wife *defts.*, of 4 acr. land, and a moiety

of 1 aer. of meadow, with appurts., in Crundale. Roger and Arminia admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Arminia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

768. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. John Kenewy, junior, and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Bertinus Ruffyn *deft.*, of 36 aer. land, 3 aer. wood, 3 aer. osier, 8s. rent, rent of 6 hens, and a moiety of 1 mess., and a mill, with appurts., in Ighteham. Right of Bertinus, who, for the admission, grants to John and Margeria and to the heirs of Margeria.

769. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. John, son of Thomas atte Molond', of Esse next Sandwich, *plt.*, and John Cuppre and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 2 aer. land, with appurts., in Esse next Sandwich. John C. and Cristina admit it to be the Right of John, son of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

770. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. Elias Bayly, of Wyngesham, and Walter his son (by Alan atte Brok' in place of said Walter) *plts.*, and John Rotyer, of Crundale, and Constancia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 3 aer. and 1 rood of land, 5s. rent, and a moiety of 1 mess., and 1 aer. of meadow, with appurts., in Wyngesham. John and Constancia admit it to be the Right of Walter; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Elias and Walter and to the heirs of Walter. John and Constancia receive 20*l.* for the concession.

771. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Hugh atte Berton', of Bereham, *plt.*, and William de Boywyk', of Chertham, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 20 aer. land, 10 aer. pasture, 3 aer. wood, the sixth part of 3*s.* 8*d.* rent, and rent of 1 cock and 3 hens, with appurts., in Bereham. William and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Hugh; and William, for himself and his heirs, grants to Hugh and to his heirs; for which concession William and Margeria receive 40 *marks*.

772. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. John ffymyan and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Stephen atte ffenne *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 7½ aer. land, with appurts., in Hoo St. Werburga. Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, grants to John and Isabella and to the heirs of John.

773. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Robert le Hert and Elizabeth his wife (by William de Reeclure in

place of Elizabeth) *plts.*, and Richard de Leyham *deft.*, of 1 mess., 146 acr. land, 6s. 9d. rent, and rent of 2 cocks, 16 hens, 100 eggs, 2 quarters of wheat, and 12 quarters and 4 bushels of barley, with appurts., in ffauersham, Ospringe, Sheldewych', and Stalesfeld'. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Elizabeth and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Robert.

774. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Peter Barde and Constance his wife (by Henry de Stureye in place of Constance) *plts.*, and John de Sowinton' and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acr. and 5 perches of land in length and 1 perch of land in breadth, with appurts., in Preston' next Wengeham. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Peter; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Peter and Constance and to the heirs of Peter; for which concession John and Agnes receive 20 *marks*.

775. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Alexander de Boklonde *plt.*, and Geoffrey de Boklonde *deft.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, 10 acr. pasture, 8 acr. wood, and 9s. rent, with appurts., in Maydenstan. Right of Alexander, who, for the admission, grants to Geoffrey for his life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Alexander and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Geoffrey.

776. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Thomas Bounde, of Westgate, *plt.*, and Stephen de Donecastre and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Westgate. Stephen and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and Stephen, for himself and his heirs, grants to Thomas and to his heirs; for which concession Stephen and Matilda receive 40s.

777. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. John de Southwyk', chaplain, *plt.*, and John, son of Semannus de Grouc, and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acr. land, with appurts., in Sturmouth' next Wengeham. John son of S. and Matilda admit it to be the Right of John de Southwyk'; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

778. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Thomas Dagh' and Sibilla his wife *plts.*, and Master Martin Loterych' *deft.*, of 21 acr. land, with appurts., in ffaueresham, Preston, and Sheldwyeh'. Right of Master Martin, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Sibilla and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Sibilla.

779. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Thomas le Smyth' and John his brother *plts.*, and John de Burgo and Amicia his wife *defts.*, of 11 acr. land, with appurts., in Mersham. John de B. and Amicia admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Amicia, grant to Thomas and John his brother and to the heirs of Thomas, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

780. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. John Colyn, of Iuecherche, *plt.*, and Martin Seriaunt, of Romene, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 29½ acr. land, with appurts., in Hope St. Peter and the Vill of St. Clement, Old Romene. Martin and Margeria admit it to be the Right of John; and Martin, for himself and his heirs, grants to John and to his heirs; for which concession Martin and Margeria receive 10*l.*

781. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. John de Mereworth' and Margeria his wife (by Hugh de Causton' in place of Margeria) *plts.*, and Peter Peuerel *deft.*, of the Manor of Mereworth', with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of said Manor. Right of Peter, who, for the admission, grants to John and Margeria and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John.

782. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Hamo Courtehouse *plt.*, and Martin Seriaunt, of Romene, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 29½ acr. land, and 13*s.* 4*d.* rent, with appurts., in Newecherche, Old Romene, and the Vills of St. Martin and St. Clement. Martin and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and Martin, for himself and his heirs, grants to Hamo and to his heirs; for which concession Martin and Margeria receive 20 *marks*.

783. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. John de Standon' *plt.*, and William atte florde, of Canterbury, and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 4½ acr. land, with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. William and Juliana admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

784. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Richard firiland' *plt.*, and Martin Seriaunt, of Romene, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 35 acr. land, and 11*s.* 1*d.* rent, with appurts., in Hope St. Peter and the Vill of St. Clement, Old Romene. Martin and Margeria admit it be the Right of Richard; and Martin, for himself and his heirs, grants to Richard and to his heirs; for which concession Martin and Margeria receive 20*l.*

785. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. Thomas de Grubbyngdale *plt.*, and Roger Stace, of Ripple, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of the third part of 1 mess., and 10 acr. land, with appurts., in Sellyng' next ffaueresham. Roger and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

786. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity, A° 17—Betw. Matilda, daughter of Augustine Burryeh', *plt.*, and William Thurbarn, of Broclaunde, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 20 acr. land, with appurts., in Broclaunde and Brensete. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Matilda for her life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to revert to William and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Matilda.

787. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. ffelicia, who was the wife of Walter Cole, and Robert, William, and Walter her sons (by Alan atte Brok in place of ffelicia and Walter) *plts.*, and Bartholomew Marker and Cecilia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 8 acr. land, with appurts., in Bradegare. Bartholomew and Cecilia admit it to be the Right of ffelicia; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cecilia, grant to the plaintiffs and to the heirs of ffelicia, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

788. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 17—Betw. Richard Warstan, junior, *plt.*, and Richard Warstan, of La Zele, senior, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 18 acr. land, 1 acr. and 1 rood of meadow, and 4 acr. wood, with appurts., in Zele and Kemesingg'. Right of Richard W., junior, who, for the admission, grants to Richard W., of La Zele, for his life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Richard W., junior, and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Richard W., of La Zele.

789. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. John Michel *plt.*, and Clement de Bredehamme and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Sellyngge next Sheldwych'. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Clement and Matilda for their lives, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After their deaths to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Clement and Matilda.

790. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. Ralph de Cobeham (by John de Asshe in his stead) *plt.*, and John de Candene and Theophania his wife *defts.*, of 6½ acr. meadow,

and 19s. *Scd.* rent, with appurts., in Derteford'. John and Theophania admit it to be the Right of Ralph; and, for themselves and the heirs of Theophania, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

791. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 17—Betw. Robert le Mellere, of Bakechilde, and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and William de Dungeshille and John atte Bailye *defts.*, of 1 messuage, 52 acr. land, 25 acr. marsh, and 3s. rent, with appurts., in Ore next ffauersham. Right of William; for which admission William and John grant to Robert and Agnes and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to John son of the aforesaid Robert and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of John to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Agnes.

792. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 18—Betw. Thomas But and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Thomas de Pattemelle and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenstan'. Thomas de P. and Alice admit it to be the Right of Thomas B.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to Thomas B. and Johanna and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

793. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 18—Betw. Henry le Granger and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and Thomas But, of Meydenstan', senior, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Meydenstan'. Thomas and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to Henry and Matilda and to the heirs of Henry, and receive 40s. for the concession.

794. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 18—Betw. Guncelin Osborn, of Clyue, *plt.*, and Thomas Jouwel, of Horton', and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 4 acr. land, with appurts., in Clyue. Thomas and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Guncelin; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

795. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 18—Betw. Guncelin Osborn, of Clyue, *plt.*, and Walter de Croulond and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 20 acr. land, 8s. 10*d.* rent, and the third part of 1 mill and 15 acr. of marsh, with appurts., in Clyue and ffrendesbery. Walter and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Guncelin; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

796. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 18—Betw. Richard Wybert', of Sandwich, *plt.*, and Robert de Wynchestre and Martha his wife *defts.*, of 4 acr. land, with appurts., in Eastry. Robert and Martha admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Martha, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

797. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. Hugh de Lee and Leticia his wife *plts.*, and John de Dunolm' and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 15 acr. land, with appurts., in Lee. John and Isabella admit it to be the Right of Hugh; and, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to Hugh and Leticia and to the heirs of Hugh, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

798. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. Roger de Lenn' *plt.*, and William de Canefeld', of Wrotham, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 8 acr. land, with appurts., in Wrotham. William and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

799. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 18—Betw. John Quikeman *plt.*, and Thomas Quikeman *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 40 acr. land, with appurts., in the Vill of St. Margaret of Clyne. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas for his life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Thomas.

800. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 18—Betw. Roesia, who was the wife of John de Bureford' (by Sampson de Kereseye in her stead). *plt.*, and Robert de Wythenhale and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Erde. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Roesia; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to her and to her heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

801. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 18—Betw. Adam atte Crouche and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and John Martyn, of Brichilton', *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 14 acr. land, with appurts., in Monketone and Brichilton' in the Isle of Thanet. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Adam and Johanna and to the heirs of Adam.

802. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 18—Betw. Hugh le Hare and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Richard Swyft', of Reynham, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 5 acr. land, with appurts., in Preston' next

Wengham. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to Hugh and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Johanna.

803. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. John de Kyngeston' and Robert his brother *plts.*, and William Bygge, of Elham, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 12½ acr. land, and 4*d.* rent, with appurts., in Elham. William admits it to be the Right of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John and Robert and to the heirs of John, and receives 10 *marks* for the concession.

804. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 18—Betw. William de Helles and Margaret his wife *plts.*, and Nicholas de Wenseston' and Maria his wife *defts.*, of 17 acr. land, 3 acr. and 1 rood of marsh, and the third part of 1 mess., with appurts., in Esshe and Wodenesbergh' next Sandwich. Nicholas and Maria admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Maria, grant to William and Margaret and to the heirs of William, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

805. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 18—Betw. William Moraunt and Johanna his wife (by John le Botiller in the place of said Johanna) *plts.*, and William, son of William le ffeutrer, of Bradestede, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 170 acr. land, 10 acr. mead., 28 acr. past., 15 acr. wood, 3*ls.* rent, and rent of 20 hens, with appurts., in Oteford', and Chiueningge. Right of William, son of William, who, for the admission, grants to William Moraunt and Johanna and to the heirs of William Moraunt.

806. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 18—Betw. Walter de Croulonde, of Wroteham, *plt.*, and Guncelin Osborn, of Clyue, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 8 acr. and 1 rood of land, 2 acr. mead., 1 acr. and 1 rood of wood, 4 acr. marsh, 3*s.* rent, and rent of 4 hens and 36 eggs, with appurts., in Clyue. Guncelin and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

807. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 18—Betw. William le Belyetere *plt.*, and Peter, son of Henry Poteman, of Cobham, and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Peter and Isabella admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

808. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. John Payforer *plt.*, and Richard, son of Fulk Payforer, and Juliana

his wife *defts.*, of 40 aer. land, and 14 aer. wood, with appurts., in Wychehyngg' and Dodynton'. Right of Richard; for which admission Richard and Juliana grant to John and to the heirs of his body, he paying to Richard and Juliana during the life of Richard, and to Juliana if she survive, 5 *marks* yearly, and to the heirs of Richard a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. Should John die without heirs of his body, then after his death to revert to Richard, and Juliana and to heirs of [Richard], quit of other heirs of John.

809. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A^o 18—Betw. William de Luteryngton' and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Roger de Langedon' and Alicia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 50 aer. land, 10 aer. pasture, 6 aer. wood, 14*d.* rent, and rent of 1 cock and 1 hen, with appurts., in Lyndestede. Right of Roger; for which admission Roger and Alice grant to William and Isabella and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Juliana sister of Isabella, and to her heirs.

Endorsed:—"ss. Adam son of Roger de Langedom' (*sic*) asserts his claim."

810. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A^o 18—Betw. Elias de Morton' *plt.*, and John Haket', of Canterbury, senior, and Amicia his wife *defts.*, of 6 aer. and 1 rood of land, and a moiety of 1 aer. of wood, with appurts., in Brugge. John and Amicia admit it to be the Right of Elias; and, for themselves and the heirs of Amicia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

811. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A^o 18—Betw. William Chaunterel *plt.*, and Thomas atte Halle, of Scottesokholte, and Felicia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 200 aer. land, 5 aer. and 1 rood of mead, 52 aer. past., 50 aer. wood, and 16*s.* rent, with appurts., in Scottesokholte and Cheuenyngg'. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Felicia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Alexander Gyles, of Lesnes, and Johanna his wife and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Thomas.

812. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A^o 18—Betw. William de Dungeselle *plt.*, and Agnes, who was the wife of John de Dungeselle, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 25 aer. land, 3½ aer. wood, 6*s.* 8*d.* rent, and rent of 3 cocks and 12 hens, with appurts., in Sidyngbourne, Midelton', Bordenne, and Bradgare. Right of Agnes, who,

for the admission, grants to William and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to William his son and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid William de Dungeselle.

813. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. Margaret de Manston' (by Adam Wyth' in her stead) *plt.*, and Henry Sherreue *deft.*, of 1 mess., 61 acr. land, 22 acr. marsh, 4½ acr. wood, and 55s. 4d. rent, with appurts., in Monketon', Menstre in the Isle of Thanet, and Chistelet. Henry grants to Margaret for her life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to revert to Henry and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Margaret.

814. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 18—Betw. Adam Pycod', of Erde, *plt.*, and Robert de Wythenhale and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Erde. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Adam ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

815. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 18—Betw. Thomas de Delsee, Margeria daughter of Estermannus de Hoghenelde of Osprenge, and William son of the said Margeria, *plts.*, and John de Byx and Mabilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 garden, 17 acr. and 3 roods of land, and 6 acr. wood, with appurts., in Wychelyng'. Right of John ; for which admission John and Mabilla grant to Thomas and Margeria for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to William and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of Margeria. John and his heirs warrant.

816. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 18—Betw. John de Gaston' *plt.*, and Stephen de Esole *deft.*, of 188 acr. land, 1 acr. wood, 43s. 3¼d. rent, and rent of 1 cock and 14 hens, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Fuecherche, Old Romene, Estlangedon', Gaston', Apuldre, Broklonde, St. Augustus Westclyue, and the Vill of St. Margaret of Clyue. Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, grants to John and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to Richard Wybert, of Sandwich, and Johanna his wife, and to his heirs by her ; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Johanna.

817. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. William Gylemyn, of Canterbury, and Emma his wife *plts.*, and

Nigellus de Whetaere *deft.*, of 1 mess., 166 acr. land, 4 acr. wood, 3s. 1½*d.* rent, and rent of 9 hens, with appurts., in Biss hopesbourn' and Bregge next Canterbury. Right of Nigellus, who, for the admission, grants to William and Emma for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Adam, son of John de Biss hopesgate junior, and Johanna his wife, and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Johanna.

818. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. Richard Hamun, of Sydingburne, *plt.*, and Richard le Deghere, of Sydingburne, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., and 4½ acr. land, with appurts., in Bakechilde. Richard le D. and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Richard II.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

819 is a Lancashire Fine, and has been removed to that county.

820. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 18—Betw. John de Hamme and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Walter Maserer and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 acr. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Bocton' under Le Blean. Walter and Margeria his wife admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria (wife of Walter), grant to John and Margeria his wife and to the heirs of John, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

821. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. Alexander Giles, of Lesnes, *plt.*, and William de Derham and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 10 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Lesnes. William and Alice admit it to be the Right of Alexander; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

822. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. John de la Dene, of Mephram, chaplain, *plt.*, and Master Simon, son of Simon de la Dene, of Mephram, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 200 acr. land, 5 acr. meadow, 60 acr. pasture, 18 acr. wood, 66s. 8*d.* rent, and rent of 32 hens and 120 eggs, with appurts., in Mephram, Ludesdon', Northflete, Swanescomp', Estmallyng', and Clyue next Hegham. Right of Master Simon, who, for the admission, grants to John for his life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Master Simon and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John.

823. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. Henry de Elham and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Walter de Hegh',

Parson of the Church of Nettelsted', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 3 pools, 2 carucates of land, 10 aer. wood, 50 aer. marsh, 60s. rent, and rent of 1 cock and 15 hens, with appurts., in Stone next Derteford'. Right of Walter, who, for the admission, grants to Henry and Isabella and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Henry.

824. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. John de Betleshangre and Alianora his wife (by John de Suthwerk' in place of Alianora) *plts.*, and William de Selueston', Parson of the Church of Brok', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 200 aer. land, 10s. rent, and rent of 1 cock and 9 hens, with appurts., in Northburne. William grants two parts of the aforesaid tenements, with appurts., to John and Alianora and to his heirs by her. Moreover he grants, for himself and his heirs, that the third part of the aforesaid tenements, with appurts., which Agnes who was the wife of Robert de Betleshangre held in dower of the inheritance of William in the aforesaid Vill the day this agreement was made, and which after her death to him and to his heirs reverts, shall after the death of Agnes remain to John and Alianora and to their heirs abovesaid, together with the aforesaid two parts. And if it happen that John die without heirs by Alianora, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John. This agreement was made in the presence of Agnes, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to John and Alianora.

825. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. Master Richard Abel *plt.*, and John de Marton', Parson of the Church of Westillebury, *deft.*, of the Manor of ffotescreye, with appurts. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Master Richard and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to William Vaghan and Johanna his wife and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Johanna daughter of John Abel, and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after her death to remain to Margaret her sister, and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after the death of Margaret to remain to Katherine her sister, and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after the death of Katherine to remain to the right heirs of Master Richard.

Endorsed:—"Laurencius de Elmham and Lucia his wife assert their claim."

826. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. Cecilia Mokele *plt.*, and Richard Germyn and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Middelton'.

Richard and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Cecilia; and Richard, for himself and his heirs, grants to Cecilia and to her heirs; for which concession Richard and Johanna receive 100s.

827. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. Henry de Bettenhamme *plt.*, and Thomas, son of John de Northwode senior, *deft.*, of 16 acr. land, 16 acr. of wood, and 12*d.* rent, with appurts., in Cranebrok'. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to Henry and to his heirs.

828. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 18—Betw. Robert de Northbyrne *plt.*, and ffurmentinus, son of John de Whetakre, and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 30 acr. land, 5*s.* rent, and the fourth part of 1 mess., with appurts., in Sutton' next Northbourne, ffurmentinus and Cristina admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

829. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. Stephen Euerard' and Dionisia his wife *plts.*, and John, son of Laurence de Polle, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 128½ acr. land, 50 acr. marsh, and a moiety of 2 mess., with appurts., in Boelaund', Norton', Daunton', ffaueresham, Stone, and Hore. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Stephen and Dionisia and to the heirs of Stephen.

830. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Between John, son of Luca de la Gare, *plt.*, and Robert le Messenger, of Newenton', and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 14½ acr. land, with appurts., in Newenton next Sidyngbourn'. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Alice for their lives, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After their deaths to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Robert and Alice.

831. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 18—Betw. John son of Adam Martyn, and Alice, daughter of John Ode, *plts.*, and John Waleys and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 3½ acr. land, with appurts., in Estgrenewych'. Right of Alice, wife of John W.; for which admission John W. and Alice grant (by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist) to John son of Adam, and Alice daughter of John O., and to his heirs by heir; but if none, then after their deaths to revert to John W. and Alice his wife and to her heirs, quit of other heirs of John son of Adam, and Alice daughter of John.

832. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 18—Betw.

Master Hugh de fforsham *plt.*, and William de Oueneye, of Sunderessh', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 180 aer. land, 15 aer. meadow, 10 aer. wood, rent of 3 hens and 12 cartloads of brushwood, and pasturage for 2 heifers, 1 bull, 13 cows, and 30 pigs, with appurts., in Tonebrigg' and Legh'. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Master Hugh for his life, with remainder after his death to Stephen son of Roger le Pestour, of Sutton' Valence, for his life; and after the death of Stephen to remain to the right heirs of Master Hugh.

833. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. John Squele, of Burnham, *plt.*, and John, son of Ralph Wolford', of Eghteham, and Beatrix his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Eghteham. John, son of Ralph, and Beatrix admit it to be the Right of John S.; and John, son of Ralph, for himself and his heirs, grants to John S. and to his heirs; for which concession John, son of Ralph, and Beatrix receive 100s.

834. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. John Dauby, of Green, *plt.*, and Walter atte Nynne, of Writtele, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 5 aer. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods of land, with appurts., in Green. Walter and Alice admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

835. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. Stephen de Cobeham and Auicia his wife (by William de Langeleye in place of Auicia) *plts.*, and Richard de Empyngnam, chaplain, *deft.*, of the Manor of Alynton', with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of said Manor. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to Stephen and Auicia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Stephen.

836. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 18—Betw. Thomas de Cobeham and Idonia his wife (by William de Passeleye in place of Idonia) *plts.*, and Henry de Gerounde *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 toft, 2 mills, 1 carucate and 80 aer. of land, 180 aer. pasture, and 40s. rent, with appurts., in Penesherst', Chydyngeston', Halthestowe, and in the Vill of All Saints in Hoo. Right of Henry, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Idonia and to the heirs of the body of Thomas; but if none, then after the deaths of Thomas and Idonia to remain to William de Passeleye and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to John his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of John to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Thomas.

837. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. Thomas de Basyng' and Hawysia his wife *plts.*, and Adam Sare and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 100 acr. land, 1 acr. meadow, 30 acr. pasture, and 13s. rent, with appurts., in Parua Hughham. Right of Adam; for which admission Adam and Johanna grant to Thomas and Hawysia for their lives, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After their deaths to revert to Adam and Johanna and to the heirs of Adam, quit of the heirs of Thomas and Hawysia.

838. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. Walter de Huntynghfeld' and Laurence his son (by Nicholas de Risyng', guardian of Laurence, in his stead) *plts.*, and Benedict de Huntynghfeld', Parson of the Church of Eselyng', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 carucate of land, 30 acr. pasture, 80 acr. wood, 40s. rent, and rent of 30 hens and 300 eggs, with appurts., in Mepharn. Right of Benedict, who, for the admission, grants to Walter for his life, with remainder after his death to aforesaid Laurence and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Laurence to remain to Hugh his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Hugh to remain to Nicholas his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Nicholas to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Walter.

839. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 18—Betw. Thomas de Bonynton' and Isabella his wife (by William de Soles in place of Isabella) *plts.*, and Theobald de Vnderdonne, chaplain, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 160 acr. land, 40 acr. pasture, 1 acr. moor, and 13s. rent, with appurts., in Godwyneston', Nonynton', Bekesbourn', and Litlesbourn'. Right of Theobald, who, for the admission, grants the messuage, 100 acr. land, pasture, and rent, with appurts., in Vills of Godwyneston' and Nonynton' to Thomas and Isabella and to the heirs of Thomas; and all the residue of the aforesaid tenements, namely 1 mess., 60 acr. land, and moor, with appurts., in Vills of Bekesbourn' and Litlesbourn' to Thomas and Isabella for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John, son of same Thomas, for his life; and after his death to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Thomas,

840. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 18—Betw. John flemyng' junior and Mabilla his wife *plts.*, and John Bagge, of Chilleham, chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 12 acr. land, with appurts., in Chilleham. Right of John F.; for which admission John F. and Mabilla grant to John B. for his life, by service of a

rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John F. and Mabilla and to the heirs of said John, quit of the heirs of John B.

841. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 18—Betw. franco de Scoland' and Alice his wife (by Nicholas de Leddrede in place of Alice) *plts.*, and William de Boudon' *deft.*, of the Manor of Parua Irenyngham, with appurts. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to franco and Alice and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of franco.

842. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 18—Betw. John, son of Richard Budel, of Otteford', *plt.*, and John Pote and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Otteford'. John P. and Alice admit it to be the Right of John, son of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

843. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 18—Betw. Roger de Suthwyk' and Margaret his wife (by Thomas de Gillingham in place of Margaret) *plts.*, and Nicholas de Northwode, of London', *deft.*, of the Manor of Parua Delse next Rochester, with appurts. Right of Nicholas, who, for the admission, grants to Roger and Margaret and to the heirs of Roger.

844. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 18—Betw. Richard, son of Roger de Cherleton', *plt.*, and Thomas, son of Thomas de Cherleton', and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 50 acr. land, 4½ acr. wood, 10s. rent, and rent of 2 cocks, 8 hens, and 150 eggs, with appurts., in Swynefeld', Ledene, and Wodeton'. Thomas and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Richard; and Thomas, for himself and his heirs, grants to Richard and to his heirs; for which concession Thomas and Matilda receive 20l.

845. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 18—Betw. William Waleys, of Maydenstan, and Emma his wife *plts.*, and Thomas Gregory, of Estfarlegh', *deft.*, of 7 acr. land, with appurts., in Lose next Maydenstan. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to William and Emma and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Emma.

846. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 18—Betw. Alan Jacob *plt.*, and Hugh atte Chaumbre, of Kersaulton', and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of the third part of 1 mess., 50 acr. land, 6 acr. meadow, 14 acr. pasture, and 6 acr. wood, with appurts., in Sondresshe. Hugh and Margaret admit it to be the Right of

Alan; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margaret, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

847. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 18—Betw. John de Leuesham and Margeria his wife (by Bertram de Suthwerk' in place of Margeria) *plts.*, and John, son of James de Honebergh', and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 3 aer. land, with appurts., in ffrendesbery. Right of Alice; for which admissien John, son of James, and Alice grant to John de L. and Margeria and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Margeria.

848. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 18—Betw. Thomas de Stapeldon' *plt.*, and Thomas Gegg' *deft.*, of 4 mess., 4 mills, 4 carucates of land, 120 aer. meadow, and 130 aer. wood, with appurts., in Wrotham, Brenchesle, and Ealdyng', and of a moiety of the Manor of Helthe, with appurts. Right of Thomas de S., who, for the admission, grants to Thomas Gegg' for his life, he to pay for the same to Thomas de S. and his heirs 20*l.* per annum. After his death to remain, by accustomed service, to Thomas Walrand' and Isabella his wife and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Thomas Gegg'.

849. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 18—Betw. Richard de Seconyngton' *plt.*, and Boneface de Seconyngton' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 110 aer. land, 16 aer. wood, 4*s.* rent, and rent of 2 cocks and 5 hens, with appurts., in Tongge. Boneface admits it to be the Right of Richard; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Richard and to his heirs, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

850. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 18—Betw. William Brembil *plt.*, and Adam atte Gate and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 9 aer. land, and 4½ aer. pasture, with appurts., in Godmersham and Wy. Adam and Agnes admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

851. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 18—Betw. Richard de Grofherst' *plt.*, and John Kenewy, junior, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 2 aer. land, 3 aer. osier, and a moiety of 1 mill, with appurts., in Ighteham. John and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

852. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 18—Betw. Richard Lulle, of Ledes, *plt.*, and Richard le Wrefk' and Willelma

his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 10 acr. land, with appurts., in Ledes. Richard le W. and Willelma admit it to be the Right of Richard Lulle; and, for themselves and the heirs of Willelma, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

853. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 18—Betw. Robert, son of John Alard, of Wynchelse (by Stephen Donet in his stead), *plt.*, and John de filethe and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 9 acr. land, with appurts., in Roluydenne. John and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

854. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 18—Betw. William Humfray *plt.*, and Adam le Mellere, of Coulyngg', and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acr. land, with appurts., in Heggham. Adam and Johanna admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

855. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. the Abbot of Bello (*Battle*), by Bertram de Suthewerk' in his stead, *plt.*, and William atte Le ghe and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 30 acr. land, with appurts., in Hauekhurst'. William and Margeria admit it to be the Right of the said Abbot and his church of St. Martin of Bello; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and his said church and to his successors, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

856. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. John Wyard' *plt.*, and Richard Gyles and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 12 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 acr. of mead., with appurts., in Lesnes. And, subsequently, in the Octave of St. Martin A° 19, after the deaths of aforesaid John and Agnes, between Richard de Tylmerston' and Agnes his wife, and Simon Chaunterel and Emma his wife, (Agnes and Emma being) daughters and heirs of aforesaid John, (*plts.*) and the aforesaid Richard, and John le Mareschall and Johanna his wife, and Margaret daughter of Mabilla de Gosewentes, cousins and heirs of aforesaid Agnes wife of aforesaid Richard Gyles, (*defts.*) of the aforesaid tenements, with appurts. Richard and Agnes had admitted it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, had granted to John and to his heirs, and received 20*l.* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"Stephen Burreand Robert Burre, of Kent, brothers, and Alexander Hereward', Citizen of London, assert their claim."

557. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 19—Betw. Roger de Grofherst' *plt.*, and Adam Sare, of Peechherst', and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 30 aer. land, 30 aer. wood, and 11s. 6d. rent, with appurts., in Goutherst'. Adam and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

558. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 19—Betw. William le Tailleur, of Lullingeston', and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Isabella de Rokesle *deft.*, of 1 mess., 60 aer. land, 1½ aer. meadow, and 5 aer. wood, with appurts., in Lullingeston'. Right of Isabella, who, for the admission, grants to William and Johanna for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John the son of aforesaid Isabella and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to Thomas his brother and to his heirs.

559. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 19—Betw. Laurence de Huntynghfeld' and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and Benedict de Huntynghfeld', Parson of the Church of Eslyng', *deft.*, of the Manor of Eslyng', with appurts. Right of Benedict, who, for the admission, grants to Laurence and Matilda and to the heirs of Laurence.

560. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. John Iue and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Simon de Newton' *deft.*, of 2 mess., and 46 aer. land, with appurts., in Ledes. Right of Simon, who, for the admission, grants to John and Isabella and to the heirs of John.

561. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. William Simond', of Estgrenewych', and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and John Petre and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Estgrenewych'. John and Margeria his wife admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and her heirs, grant to William and Margeria his wife and to the heirs of William, and receive 40s. for the concession.

562. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 19—Betw. Richard de Totynton' and Dionisia his wife *plts.*, and Ralph, son of William Huberd', of Eylesford', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 38 aer. land, 6 aer. mead., 4 aer. wood, and 20s. rent, with appurts., in Newecheche, Eylesford', and Totynton'. Ralph admits it to be the Right of Richard, as that which Richard and Dionisia have of the gift of Ralph, to hold to them and to the heirs of Richard. Ralph receives for the admission, etc., 20*l.*

863. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. Lapinus Roger ("Rogeri") *plt.*, and Robert de Terryng' and Thomasia his wife *defts.*, of 2 *marks* rent, with appurts., in Hakyngton'. Robert and Thomasia admit it to be the Right of Lapinus; and, for themselves and the heirs of Thomasia, remit and quit-claim to him and to his heirs, and receive for the remission, etc., 30s.

864. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 19—Betw. Richard de Retlyng' and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and William de Plumton' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 90 acr. land, 70s. rent, and rent of 2 cocks, 20 hens, and 200 eggs, with appurts., in Nonynton'. William and Alice admit it to be the Right of Richard, as that which Richard and Johanna have of the gift of William and Alice, to hold to them and to the heirs of Richard. William and Alice receive for the admission, etc., 30l.

865. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. Alan Jacob *plt.*, and Gilbert Aunsel and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 54 acr. land, 6 acr. mead., 6 acr. pasture, 4 acr. wood, and the third part of 1 mess., with appurts., in Sundressh'. Gilbert and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Alan; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10l. for the concession.

866. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 19—Betw. William, son of Thomas Aleyn, *plt.*, and William, son of Alan Godefrey, and Cristina his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 22 acr. land, 36s. rent, and rent of 2 cocks and 11 hens, with appurts., in Broclonde, Brensete, Tuicherche and the Vill of St. Laurence next Ealdromene. Right of William, son of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to William, son of Alan, and Cristina, and to the heirs of Cristina.

867. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. Roger Poynaunt and Emma his wife *plts.*, and Milo de Bromlegh' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 28 acr. and 1 rood of land, 5 acr. meadow, 4 acr. pasture, 4s. 7d. rent, and the third part of 1 mess., and rent of 1 cock, 2 hens and the third part of 1 hen, with appurts., in Wilwesbergh', Henxselle, Seyueton', and Esshetteford'. Right of Milo, who, for the admission, grants to Roger and Emma for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John son of said Roger and to his heirs.

868. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. Adam Romak' and Godeleua his wife *plts.*, and Robert de Poun[d]-herst' *deft.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Bilsynton'. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to Adam and Godeleua and

to the heirs of the body of Adam; but if none, then after the deaths of Adam and Godeleua to remain to the right heirs of Godeleua.

869. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 19—Betw. Adam de ffyncham *plt.*, and Alexander Godered' *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 47 aer. land, with appurts., in Burgham. Alexander admits it to be the Right of Adam; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Adam and to his heirs, and receives 20*l.* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"Matilda, who was the wife of Daniel de Burgham, and Daniel de Bourgham assert their claim."

870. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. John Malemeins, of Hoo, and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and Richard, son of Richard de Bromfeld', and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 6 aer. land, 36½ aer. pasture, 21*s.* rent, and rent of 6½ hens, with appurts., in Tonebrigg'. Richard and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to John and Matilda and to the heirs of John, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

871. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 19—Betw. Henry Wygod, of Sandwich, and Dionisia his wife *plts.*, and Adam de Elmestede, chaplain, and Adam, son of Roger Batecok', *defts.*, of 1 mess., 32 aer. land, 12*d.* rent, and rent of 6 bushels of barley, with appurts., in Esshe and Eastry next Sandwich. Right of Adam de E., for which admission he and Adam, son of Roger, grant to Henry and Dionisia and to the heirs of the body of Dionisia; but if none, then after the deaths of Henry and Dionisia to remain to Richard son of said Henry and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Richard to remain to the right heirs of Dionisia.

872. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 19—Betw. Gerinus de ffarnham *plt.*, and John Jory, of Aeolte, and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 15 aer. land, with appurts., in Moneketon' in the Isle of Thanet. Right of Gerinus, who, for the admission, grants to John and Agnes and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John.

873. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 19—Betw. Robert, son of William le Hert, of Osprenge, and Johanna, daughter of Stephen de Boklonde, *plts.*, and William le Hert, of Osprenge, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 78 aer. land, 6 aer. wood, pasturage for 40 sheep, 10*s.* rent, and rent of 6 quarters of barley, 1 cock, 10 hens and 50 eggs, with appurts., in ffauresham, Osprenge, Sheldwyeh', and Thrulegh'. William grants (by service of a rose at the

Nativity of St. John Baptist) to Robert and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to revert to William and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Robert and Johanna. William receives 20*l.* for the concession.

874. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. John firere, of Strode, *plt.*, and John, son of James de Honeberghe, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 acr. of land, with appurts., in ffrendesbery. John, son of James, and Alice admit it to be the Right of John F.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*s.* for the concession.

875. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. Lapinus Roger, and Robert, son of Lapinus Roger, and Johanna his wife, *plts.*, and Philip, son of Matthew de Eye, of Canterbury, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 38 acr. land, 1 acr. wood, 8*s.* 2*d.* rent, and rent of 3 cocks, 12 hens, and 68 eggs, with appurts., in Tenham, and Stone next Tenham. Right of Philip, who, for the admission, grants to Lapinus for his life, with remainder after his death to Robert and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna.

876. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. Goscelinus Osebarn', of Clyue, *plt.*, and Peter Smothe, of Mallyngg', and ffelicia his wife *defts.*, of 12 acr. land, 2 acr. mead., and 6 acr. marsh, with appurts., in Clyue next Rochester. Peter and ffelicia admit it to be the Right of Goscelinus; and, for themselves and the heirs of ffelicia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

877. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 19—Betw. John Petyt senior *plt.*, and John Petyt junior *deft.*, of 2 mess., 194 acr. land, 8 acr. wood, 10*s.* rent, and rent of 2 quarters of wheat and 2 quarters of barley, with appurts., in Patrikesbourn' and Brigge next Canterbury. Right of John P. junior, who, for the admission, grants to John P. senior for his life, he paying for the same 10 *marks* per annum to John P. junior and to his heirs. After his death to revert to John P. junior and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John P. senior.

878. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 19—Betw. John de Skathebury *plt.*, and Philip le Hot' *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 10 acr. land, with appurts., in Chiselhurst'. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Philip for his life, to hold of John and his heirs by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Philip.

879. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. William le Hert and Johanna his wife (by John de Ensying' in place of Johanna) *plts.*, and Stephen de Boklond' and Adam le Taillour, of Osprenge, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 64 acr. land, 6 acr. wood, and rent of 14 quarters of barley, 10 hens, and 50 eggs, with appurts., in Osprenge. Right of Stephen; for which admission Stephen and Adam grant to William and Johanna for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Robert son of said William, and Johanna his wife and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

880. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 19—Betw. John Goldewyn and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Peter le Taillour, of Canterbury, chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 7 acr. land, with appurts., in ffaueresham. Right of Peter, who, for the admission, grants to John and Isabella for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to William son of Isabella le Pulter for his life, with remainder after his death to the right heirs of aforesaid John.

881. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. John de Moresdenne and Elizabeth his wife *plts.*, and Richard de Kymberle *deft.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Richard admits it to be the Right of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John and Elizabeth and to the heirs of John, and receives 100s. for the concession.

882. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. Walter Germain and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Thomas Germain *deft.*, of 1 mess., $7\frac{1}{2}$ acr. land, 1 rood of meadow, 2s. 6d. rent, and rent of 1 hen, with appurts., in Bocton' next Le Blen. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to Walter and Margeria and to the heirs of Walter.

883. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 19—Betw. Robert Vyneter, of Maydenstan, *plt.*, and John atte Yoke and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenstan. John and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

884. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. John Ingolf, of Coulerne, *plt.*, and John de Coulerne and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 3 mess., 35 acr. land, 5 acr. mead., $7\frac{1}{2}$ acr. pasture, 1 acr. wood, 2s. rent, and rent of 1 cock, 2 hens, and a moiety of 1 mill, with appurts., in Wyuelesbergh'. Right of John I., who, for the admission, grants to John de C. and Agnes and to the heirs of John de C.

885. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. Richard de Grofherst' (by Bertram de Suthewerk' in his stead) *plt.*, and William Heuyhatche and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 50 acr. land, with appurts., in Eytham and Shipbourne. William and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40 *marks* for the concession.

886. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. Walter Cullul, of Dele, *plt.*, and William Meys and Loretta his wife *defts.*, of 4 acr. land, with appurts., in Dele and Sholdon'. William and Loretta admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Loretta, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 4 *marks* for the concession.

887. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 19—Betw. Henry le Barbour and Albina his wife *plts.*, and Robert Trome and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydestan'. Robert and Margaret admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margaret, grant to Henry and Albina and to the heirs of Henry, and receive 100s. for the concession.

888. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 19—Betw. Robert de Vpmanton' and Strangia his wife (by John de Ensying' in place of Strangia) *plts.*, and Nicholas de Ensying' and John de Westwode, chaplain, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 3½ acr. land, and 2s. rent, with appurts., in Preston' next ffauersham, and Sellyuge next Chilham. Right of John; for which admission Nicholas and John grant to Robert and Strangia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Robert.

889. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. Henry Darcy, of London', and Katerina his wife (by John Darcy in place of Katerina) *plts.*, and Simon de Hedersete and Cecilia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 120 acr. land, and 10s. rent, with appurts., in Estgrenewyche, Cumbe, and Charleton', which Gerard de Audenard' and Sara his wife hold for the life of Sara. Simon and Cecilia admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Simon, grant that the aforesaid tenements which Gerard and Sara hold for the life of Sara of the inheritance of Simon, and which after her death to Simon and Cecilia and to the heirs of Simon reverts, shall after her death remain to Henry and Katerina and to the heirs of Henry. Simon and Cecilia receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

890. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. John

atte Brome *plt.*, and John de Moresdenne and Elizabeth his wife *defts.*, of 6 aer. land, with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. John and Elizabeth admit it to be the Right of John atte B.; and John de M., for himself and his heirs, grants to John atte B. and to his heirs; for which concession John de M. and Elizabeth receive 10 *marks*.

891. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. Germanus Brounyng' and Johanna his wife (by Stephen Donet in place of Johanna) *plts.*, and John de Baltrynghamme *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 6 aer. land, with appurts., in Wyttrichishamme. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Germanus and Johanna for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John, John and John (*sic*), Peter and Henry, sons of Germaus, and to the heirs of the elder of the three Johns.

892. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 19—Betw. Thomas Poucyn and Margeria his wife (by Adam With' in place of Margeria) *plts.*, and Ralph, son of Bertram de Wilmynton', *deft.*, of 2 mess., 130 aer. land, 6 aer. meadow, 16 aer. wood, 10 aer. marsh, 20s. rent, and rent of 2 cocks and 10 hens, with appurts., in Beatrichesdenne and Chistelet'. Right of Ralph, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Margeria, to have and to hold the 1 mess., 25 aer. land, 4 aer. meadow, 13 aer. wood, marsh, 15s. rent, and rent of aforesaid cocks and hens, with appurts., in aforesaid Vill of Chistelet, to them and to the heirs of Thomas; and the residue of the aforesaid tenements, namely, 1 mess., 105 aer. land, 2 aer. meadow, 3 aer. wood, and 5s. rent, with appurts., in Beatrichesdenne, to Thomas and Margeria and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Johanna daughter of Simon Poucyn, and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after her death to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Thomas.

893. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 19—Betw. Robert Broun, of Sandwich, *plt.*, and John, son of John Peny, of Sandwich, and Cristiana his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 22 aer. land, 2 aer. meadow, 7 aer. marsh, 6s. rent, and the third part of 1 mess., and 1 aer. wood, with appurts., in Herne. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to John and Cristiana and to the heirs of Cristiana.

894. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 19—Betw. John de Bykenore and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and John de Waltham, chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 120 aer. land, 10 aer. meadow, 50 aer. pasture, 100s. rent, and rent of 21 hens and 200 eggs, with appurts., in Derteford', and the advowson of the chapel of St.

Edmund, the King, of said Vill. Right of John de W., who, for the admission, grants to John de B. and Johanna for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John son of said John de B. and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to Henry his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Henry to remain to Robert his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Robert to remain to Thomas his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Thomas to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid John de Bykenore.

895. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 19—Betw. John atte Watere, of Maydenstan', *plt.*, and Walter Crumpe and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 157 acr. land, 3 acr. meadow, and 7*d.* rent, with appurts., in Stapelherst' and ffrithingdenne. Walter and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40 *marks* for the concession.

896. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 19—Betw. Hamo le Pipere and Alice his wife *plts.*, and Nicholas l[e] Pypere *deft.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Est Mallyngge. Right of Nicholas, who, for the admission, grants to Hamo and Alice for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to William son of said Alice and to his heirs.

897. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 19—Betw. Adam fitz Johan and Elizabeth his wife *plts.*, and John de Stonore *deft.*, of the Manor of Nethewode, with appurts., except 17½ acr. land in the said Manor. John admits it to be the Right of Elizabeth; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Adam and Elizabeth and to the heirs of Elizabeth, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

898. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 19—Betw. Henry de Sancta Ositha *plt.*, and John de Waltham, chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 80 acr. land, 4½ acr. meadow, 4½ acr. wood, 4½ acr. furze, and 18*d.* rent, with appurts., in Derteford', Wylmynton', and Sutton' atte Hone. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Henry for his life, with remainder after his death to Johanna daughter of Reginald de Stokenbery for her life. And after her death to remain to Thomas and Richard her sons, and to the heirs of the body of the said Richard; but if none, then after the deaths of Thomas and Richard to remain to the right heirs of Henry.

899. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 19—Betw.

Simon Goldsmyth', chaplain, *płt.*, and John Willem and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 1 aer. land, with appurts., in Lyde. John and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Simon; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

900. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 19—Betw. John de Amyens, of London', Seler, *płt.*, and Walter de Bannton' and Roesia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 11 aer. land, and $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ rent, with appurts., in Leuesham. Walter and Roesia admit it to be the Right of John; and Walter, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, for which concession Walter and Roesia receive 40 *marks*.

901. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 19—Betw. Henry Sherreue and Margaret his wife (by Adam With' in place of Margaret) *płts.*, and Peter Heyward' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 garden, 62 aer. land, $4\frac{1}{2}$ aer. wood, 22 aer. marsh, 64s. 4d. rent, and rent of 9 hens, with appurts., in Monketon', Menstre in the Isle of Thanet, and Chistelet'. Right of Peter, who, for the admission, grants to Henry and Margaret and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Henry.

902. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 19—Betw. John de Hekstede, and John de Shenefeld' and Johanna his wife, *płts.*, and Simon atte Merk', of Sundrish', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 60 aer. land, 1 aer. mead., and 7 aer. wood, with appurts., in Bradested' and Sundrish'. Right of Johanna; for which admission John de H. and John de S. and Johanna grant to Simon for his life, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John de H. and John de S. and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna, quit of the heirs of Simon.

903. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 19—Betw. John de Hardres and Agnes his wife *płts.*, and John Monyroun and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 30 aer. land, with appurts., in Heghardres. John M. and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John de H.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to John de H. and Agnes and to the heirs of John; for which admission, etc., John de H. and Agnes, for themselves and the heirs of John, grant to John M. and Johanna an annuity of 26s. 8d. during the life of Johanna, with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear. After the death of Johanna, John de H. and Agnes and the heirs of John to be quit of the payment of said annuity.

904. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 20—Betw. Henry de Goschall' and Margaret his wife, and Henry his son (by Bertram de Suthwerk' in place of Margaret, and by the said Bertram, guardian of Henry son of Henry, in his stead), *plts.*, and Edmund de Sancto Leodgario and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 50s. rent, with appurts., in Adesham. Edmund and Isabella grant to Henry de Goschall' and Margaret, and to Henry son of said Henry, and to the heirs of the body of Henry son of Henry; but if none, then after the deaths of Henry de Goschall' and Margaret and Henry son of Henry to remain to Walter brother of Henry son of Henry and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Henry de Goschall'. Edmund and Isabella receive 100s. for the concession.

905. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 20—Betw. John de Strode *plt.*, and John le Coteler, of Ryngemere, and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. John le C. and Juliana admit it to be the Right of John de S.; and John le C., for himself and his heirs, grants to John de S. and to his heirs; for which concession John le C. and Juliana receive 100s.

906. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 18—Betw. John de Triple (by John de Assheby in his stead) *plt.*, and Blasius Aldebrandini and Albertinus Rogerii *defts.*, of 2 mess., 148 aer. land, 30 aer. marsh, and 1½ aer. wood, with appurts., in Ywade, Halghesto, and Middelton'. And subsequently in the Morrow of St. Martin A° 20, after the death of aforesaid John, betw. Peter Jacob, of London', kinsman and heir of said John, and the aforesaid Blasius and Albertinus, of the aforesaid tenements, with appurts. Blasius and Albertinus had granted to John for his life, with remainder after his death to John son of John Wythoe and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to John de Cherleton' and Margeria his wife and to the heirs of the body of said Margeria; but if none, then after the deaths of John de Cherleton' and Margeria to remain to the right heirs of said John de Cherleton.

907. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 20—Betw. Reginald de Groue *plt.*, and Thomas Colkyn and Alina his wife *defts.*, of 4 aer. land, with appurts., in Wy(k)ham Brewose. Thomas and Alina admit it to be the Right of Reginald; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

908. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 20—Betw. William Eymer *plt.*, and Michae' Noldyn and Isabella his wife *defts.*,

of 1 mess., 40 acr. land, and rent of 3 quarters of barley, with appurts., in Moneketon' in the Isle of Thanet. Michael and Isabella admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

909. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 20—Betw. Thomas Aylmar, of Maydenstan. *plt.*, and Gilbert de Parys and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 10 acr. land, and 17*d.* rent, with appurts., in Maydenstan. Gilbert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and Gilbert, for himself and his heirs, grants to Thomas and to his heirs; for which concession Gilbert and Johanna receive 10*l.*

910. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 20—Betw. Adam Romak' and Godeleua his wife *pts.*, and William de Harnhell' and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 17 acr. land, with appurts., in Bylsynton' and Newechebe. William and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Godeleua; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to Adam and Godeleua and to the heirs of Godeleua, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

911. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 20—Betw. John, son of Roger de Hegham (by Thomas Pokel in his stead), *plt.*, and John Batekyn, of Sydyngbourne, and Aubina his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess., 20 acr. land, 30 acr. marsh, 12*s.* 9*d.* rent, and a moiety of the rent of 1 cock, 19 hens, and 69 eggs, with appurts., in Moreston'. John B. and Aubina admit it to be the Right of John son of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Aubina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

912. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 20—Betw. John le Chaloner, of Smerdenne, *plt.*, and Laurence Chanu, of Brabourne, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., with appurts., in Maydenstan. Laurence and Alice admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

913. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 20—Betw. Gilbert Martyn *plt.*, and Thomas de Stodele and Paulina his wife *defts.*, of the third part of 1 mess., and 48 acr. land, with appurts., in Shepeye. Thomas and Paulina admit it to be the Right of Gilbert, he having the moiety of it of their gift to hold to him and to his heirs. And moreover Thomas and Paulina, for themselves and the heirs of Paulina, grant that the other moiety of the aforesaid third part, with appurts., which Isabella who was the wife of Philip

de Burstall' held in dower, of the inheritance of aforesaid Paulina, the day this agreement was made, and which after her death to Thomas and Paulina and to the heirs of Paulina reverts, shall after the death of Isabella remain to Gilbert and to his heirs. Thomas and Paulina receive 100 *marks* for the concession. And this agreement was made in the presence of aforesaid Isabella who consented.

914. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 20—Betw. Humphrey, son of John Vphouse, and Cecilia his wife *plts.*, and William Hemfrey, of Heggtham, *deft.*, of 14 acr. land, with appurts., in Heggtham. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Humphrey and Cecilia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Humphrey.

915. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 20—Betw. Henry Leueye *plt.*, and John Laurans, of Northflete, and Elena his wife *defts.*, of 13 acr. land, with appurts., in ffrendesbery. John and Elena admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Elena, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

916. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 20—Betw. William de Vans and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Walter Vineter, chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 toft, with appurts., in Maydenestane. Right of Walter, who, for the admission, grants to William and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

917. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 20—Betw. John Pechel and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Hamo Pechel *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 2 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Essh' next Sandwich. Right of Hamo, who, for the admission, grants to John and Johanna and to the heirs of John.

918. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 20—Betw. Stephen de Delham senior *plt.*, and Gilbert Cotyn, of Bobbyng', and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 7 acr. land, 2½ acr. meadow, and rent of 2 bushels of wheat, and 2 bushels of barley, with appurts., in Bobbyng'. Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, grants to Gilbert and Margeria, to hold of him and his heirs by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist during the life of Gilbert. After the death of Gilbert to revert to Stephen and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Gilbert.

919. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 20—Betw. Michael Mynot, of London', *plt.*, and Nicholas de Stisted' and

Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 200 acr. land, 8 acr. meadow, 20 acr. pasture, 20 acr. wood, and 2*6s. 8d.* rent, with appurts., in Wygynden' and Couden'. Nicholas and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Michael; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

920. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 20—Betw. Richard Hamoun, of Sydyngbourne, *plt.*, and John, son of William atte Med', of Middleton', and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Sydyngbourne. John and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

921. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 20—Betw. Peter de Ronspere and Alice his wife *plts.*, and William ffish' and Agatha his wife *defts.*, of 7 acr. land, and 12*d.* rent, with appurts., in Lyde. William and Agatha admit it to be the Right of Peter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agatha, grant to Peter and Alice and to the heirs of Peter, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

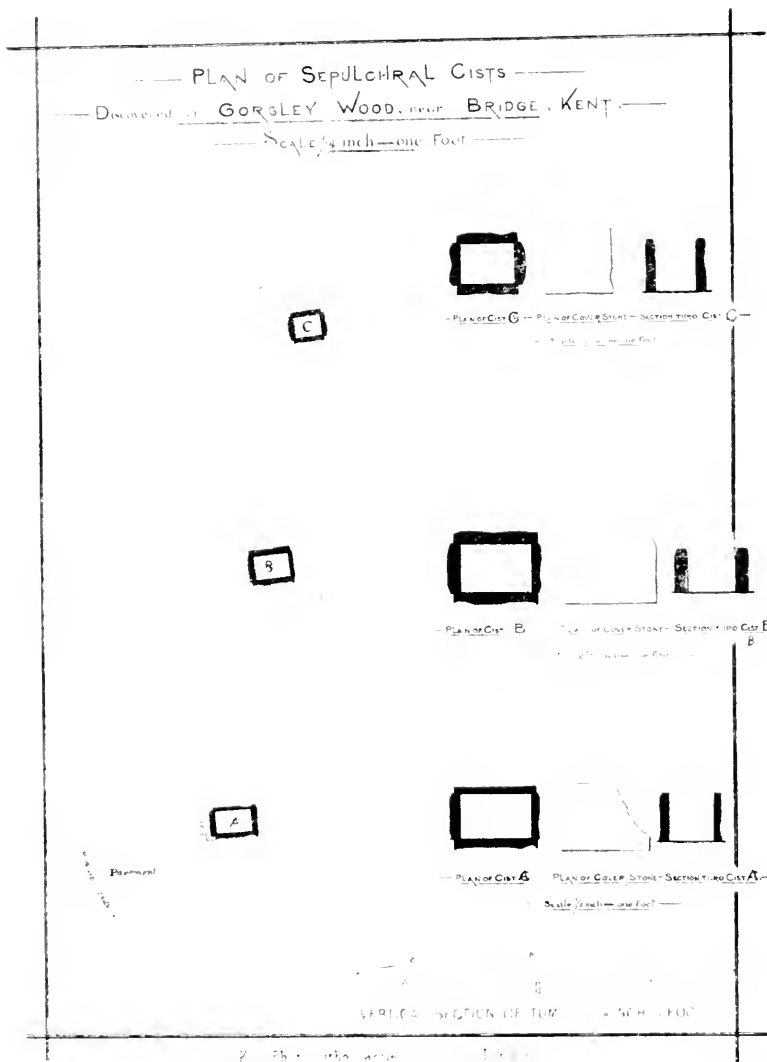
FINIS.

* * In connection with one of the two localities mentioned in Fine No. 811, the following will doubtless be found of interest :—

The Rev. Arthur Hussey printed in 1852 (*Notes on Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey*, p. 119), a memorandum, written on the first leaf of Stephen de Birchington's Chronicle (in Reigate Public Library), which relates how one "Ralph Scot," in the reign of Henry III., settled at "Ocolte," and built a mansion called "La Halle;" by reason of which the place came to be spoken of as "Scottes Ocolte." Afterwards, he and one "Hervey (*Hervicus*) Goldsmyth" founded there, in a green plot named "Hertlepe," the Chapel of St. Katherine, and obtained Archbishop Kilwardby's licence to consecrate the same; but this does not appear to have been carried into effect for some time, as the Rector of Orpington had appealed to the Papal See against it, and the date 1281 is mentioned in connection with the ceremonial, whereas Kilwardby resigned before that year.

The gentleman who supplied Mr. Hussey with the text was not able to decipher the name "Hervicus" (written "Huiens"), and mistook the double *t*, ordinarily formed, at that period, more like *et*, for the latter.

In the tax roll for Rokesley Hundred, A° 30 Edward I., "Thomas ate Halle" is the principal person taxed at "Ocolte," being assessed upon 9*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, the highest amount there.—(*Exchequer, Lay Subsidy Rolls, Kent*, No. 1²³/₅, membrane 9.) A record of later date furnishes "Scottesnocolte," an approach to the modern name.—(*Early Chancery Proceedings*, Bundle 45 *inter* A.D. 1175 and 1185), membrane 566.)



ON THREE TUMULI IN GORSLEY WOOD, NEAR BRIDGE, AND CANTERBURY.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS THOMAS VINE,

VICAR OF PATRICKSBOURNE AND BRIDGE.

THE tumuli, the opening of which I am about to describe, were first pointed out to me by a friend, with whom it has been a pleasure and privilege to be associated, in this and other archaeological pursuits. His desire for a life of seclusion, owing to impaired health and family bereavements, prevents more than this brief acknowledgment of the valuable information and assistance I have received from him.

In our rambles together, we one day penetrated into Gorsley Wood, and in the centre of the wood my friend shewed me, amid brake and ash and hazel which were growing out of and around them, the three mounds which were the objects of our search. One only at first caught the eye, but closer scrutiny revealed three tumuli, of progressive size as to their heights and the length of their diameters, their centres lying in one straight line, and the circular boundaries of the two outer mounds coalescing with that of the central one at their points of junction. Actual measurement shewed the height of the largest mound (A) to be about 4 feet, that of the second (B) about 3 feet, and that of (C), the smallest, about 2 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. The length of the diameters of their bases could not be computed accurately, as the small elevation of the mounds made it difficult to decide where their very gradual ascents really commenced. So far as we could judge, the diameter of A was about 35 feet, that of B about 30 feet, and that of C about 25 feet. That the tumuli should have remained so long unnoticed need cause no surprise,

when their heights are compared with their diameters; and when it is remembered that, perhaps for centuries, they had been almost entirely hidden by tall ferns and underwood.

On hearing of the discovery made on his property, my kind friend and patron, the late Marquis Conyngham, not only gave me permission to open them, but placed at my disposal a sufficient number of workmen for the purpose, thus taking upon himself the entire expense. In the selection of these, and in all the liberal arrangements made, I received valuable assistance from his Lordship's active Land Agent, Mr. Robert Smith, who entered heartily into the work, and in every way furthered my object.

The largest (A) of the three tumuli was the first attacked; two trenches being dug through it at right angles to one another. In one of these we found some fragments of a broken urn, and a pavement slanting downwards from the exterior towards the centre of the mound. This pavement was formed of large red bricks or tiles, and was bordered with flint stones. These bricks or tiles were most of them coarsely made, badly burnt, and of the shape and size usually known as Roman bricks. The older archaeologists, Camden and others, called them British bricks.

It may here be mentioned that flints and broken bricks, and among them a portion of a large *amphora*, were found in other parts of the circumference of this and of the other tumuli; but to what extent they encircled the mounds I am unable to say, the earth having not as yet been removed except from the trenches which were dug out. The pavement of bricks with border of flints certainly did not form complete circles around the mounds, and in this respect they seem to correspond with the stones found around British barrows opened by Canon Greenwell in Yorkshire.

While the trenches were being opened from their extremities with the results described above, one of the workmen had been digging down to the centre of the mound, and had there discovered a human skull, seemingly imbedded in sand; it proved to be resting upon a large block of sandstone, some of which had crumbled into sand. The skull appeared to be that of a young person, and a curious

change took place in it when exposed to the air. When first unearthed, the venous lines in the interior of the skull were clearly defined, and of a bright red colour; but in a few seconds their red appearance vanished, and they could with difficulty be traced. My friend also noticed a dark red discolouration, of about the size and shape of a heart, upon the stone itself when it was first cleared of earth. This also disappeared when exposed to the air. These remarkable changes afford, I think, sufficient proof that the barrows had never been opened since the burials took place.

The stone being now uncovered, the earth was dug out round its sides, and it was found to be the cover of a large kistvaen or stone chest, 5 feet in length by 3 feet 9 inches in breadth. Measured internally, its length was found to be 4 feet, its breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Since these measurements were taken, large flakes of the stone have fallen from the sides of this kist, so that the inner dimensions seem larger than when it was first opened. The top stone was in some parts 11 inches thick, and of such a weight that it was necessary to remove it by the help of pulleys attached to a neighbouring tree. The sides of the kist were formed of large blocks of sandstone, 5 and 6 inches thick, well levelled internally, and nicely joined and fitted to one another. They rested upon another block of sandstone, 9 inches thick, which formed the bottom of the kist, and which extended about a foot beyond the kist, on one side of it. Nothing was found within the enclosure except a few ashes; but burnt wood and one or two fragments of rude ornaments were found on the outside. A few feet from the south corner of this kistvaen was the place of cremation, indicated by a quantity of ashes and charcoal, with burnt and wet earth, and what seemed to be calcined bone, there discovered. An unpleasant odour was emitted from these when first dug out. The ground below was burnt for some depth, from which it may be surmised that the place had been used for purposes of burning on several occasions, and was perhaps a place of sacrifice before being used for the cremation of the dead.

The opening of this first tumulus having led to such

interesting results, all engaged in the work, including the labourers, were eager to proceed with the other two. The same course, of digging trenches through the mounds, was adopted as before; but the experience now gained led us to direct particular attention in each case to the centre of the tumulus. Nothing of special interest, beyond the finding of two or three fractured urns, presented itself until the centres were reached. We were then rewarded by finding in each tumulus a kistvaen similar in most respects to that previously discovered. The depth of the top stone of each kist was about a foot below the present level of the surrounding ground. This level, from the accumulation of fallen leaves, is evidently higher than it once was.

The results of these further excavations were thus described by me at the time, and I have nothing to alter or to add to what I then related:—

“The second tumulus contained a kistvaen (B) of exactly the same dimensions as the first. One corner of the top stone of this kist was broken off; probably in its conveyance from the coast, as the piece could not be found. The earth of the mound had in consequence fallen in, and nearly filled the chamber. Two small pieces of charred bone and a few ashes, one little piece of bronze ornament, and a few fragments of thin glass were all that could be found amongst the debris. The third mound was so nearly on a level with the surrounding ground that it would probably have escaped notice but for the other two. In it was a third kistvaen (C), quite perfect, and unbroken (length 3 feet, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet, depth 3 feet). It is remarkable that the depth of this kist was equal to its length, while the depth of each of the others was the same as the breadth. The contents also of this were different. In it was a large quantity of bones, in small fragments; and a medical friend who was present traced portions of the skull and of most other parts of an entire human skeleton. Some of the bones seemed to have been burnt, but the greater part had escaped the fire. A small particle of bronze and a few pieces of fine glass were also found in this kist. In the mound itself were found two fractured urns, smaller and of a more delicate make

than those found in the other mounds. Although the cover and sides of the kist were unbroken, the accumulation of sediment, deposited by the moisture which had found its way in from the surrounding ground, had half filled the kist. At the bottom were some large flint stones, possibly those on which the body had been placed for cremation, and therefore reverentially preserved by the Druids, and deposited with the bones."

In connection with these particulars, it may be noticed that there is evident harmony of design in the construction and relative positions of the kistvaens. The direction of each is nearly the same; the sides pointing, with but little variation, north-west and south-east. The distances between the two outer kists and the central one are also nearly equal. The dimensions of kists A and B are the same, those of C designedly different; the internal depths of the two former being equal to their breadths, while that of the last is equal to its length.

One place of cremation only has been as yet discovered, namely, that already described near the first kist (A). With regard to the remains found in the three kists, there would appear to have been considerable difference as to the extent of the cremation which had taken place. A few ashes, but no bones, except one small bone apparently of a bird or some small animal, were found in kist A. From this I should imagine that cremation had in this case been perfectly performed; the body being entirely consumed, except the head, which was placed on the cover of the kist, and had apparently not been committed to the fire. In kist B the cremation was not quite perfect, two small pieces of charred bone being found among the ashes. With respect to the body found in the third kist (C), most of the bones were untouched by the fire, though a sufficient number shewed traces of burning, to prove that cremation had to some extent been attempted. This difference in the mode and extent of the practice of cremation is noticed by Canon Greenwell in his account of the British barrows in Yorkshire. "The application of fire," he says, "to the body was one of the rites which was commonly practised in connection with

burial. The extent of the burning varied much, as might be expected, and as is found to be the case in India at the present day. Sometimes the bones were reduced almost to powder, at other times they were so little consumed that each particular bone can be recognised, whilst in some cases only a part of them has been acted upon by the fire, other portions being in a perfectly uncalcined state. It appears then to have been considered sufficient that fire should be applied to the body without reducing it completely to ashes; and if so, it is quite possible to understand how the application might in some cases be so trifling as to leave upon the bones no indication of fire having been in contact with the body."

Nothing of any intrinsic value was found in or about the kistvaens. A few articles discovered, however, have an archaeological interest. Among these may be mentioned the very fine glass, some small pieces of which were found in each kist. It is as thin and as clear as a modern watch-glass, and is free from any iridescence, such as is usually produced upon glass by the chemical properties of the earth. The late Mr. Hughes, of the firm of Ward and Hughes (by whose regretted death the Kent Archaeological Society loses one of its members), informed me that this was in consequence of its absolute purity, and proved that it was manufactured of the very finest sand, without any metallic admixture. Some pieces of the glass were found adhering, in a circular form, round a kind of greenish earth, shewing that they were probably the remains of a small unguent bottle.

Another piece of dark green glass, found near kist A, is apparently part of a bodkin or hairpin. It is surrounded by a spiral line roughly cut in the glass, and terminates in a point which resembles a small adder-head.

A few small pieces of iron, like nails or nuggets, much corroded, were found near kist A. Upon two of them a trace of gold is discernible. It is very minute, but when examined through the microscope is seen to consist of narrow strips of gold tissue like shavings. The small bronze ornaments found are so fragmentary that their original use

can only be guessed at. They are apparently parts of fibulae, or of earrings, made of very thin metal, and in some instances seem to have been combined with wood.

The three or four cinerary urns, none of them perfect, which were discovered, not near the kistvaens, but in various parts of the mounds, were probably inserted subsequently to the throwing up of the tumuli, and may not belong to the same period as the central kists. The not unfrequent use of ground which former inhabitants of the country have set apart for burial, by those races who have succeeded or dispossessed them, has been noticed by the narrators of other explorations; amongst them by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, in his *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, in which he points out the contiguity of Saxon graves in this neighbourhood with those of the Romano-British and Roman period. That this may be the true explanation of the various interments in the tumuli at Gorsley was first suggested to me by Mr. George Payne, who has identified one of the urns as of Durobrivian pottery, and another as of Upehurch ware. My obligations are due to him, and to his friend Mr. Warren, who has kindly supplied architectural drawings of the kists.

I am also indebted to the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson and to Mr. C. Roach Smith for the interest they have kindly taken in the discoveries at Gorsley, and for their suggestions. I am glad to be confirmed by the latter in my opinion that the kists contain the burnt remains of British chiefs; although he considers that these chiefs were *reguli* under the Roman domination. From an examination of the various articles found in and about the kists he assigns the interments to the Romano-British period. I have reason myself to believe that the kistvaens themselves belong to a much earlier period; but as this paper is professedly a simple relation of facts, I refrain from the discussion of any controvertible question.

I am glad to be able to add that the kistvaens have been effectively enclosed, and that the present Marquis Conyngham takes the same interest which his lamented father did in the preservation of these ancient monuments.

ON A ROMAN CEMETERY DISCOVERED AT WESTBERE, NEAR CANTERBURY.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

THE village of Westbere is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, about three miles to the east of the city of Canterbury, upon the south side of the highroad to Ramsgate. That portion of the road known as Somer's or Staines Hill has, during the past few years, been extensively worked, on either side, for gravel and sand; a wood called Babsoak has also been partially grubbed to clear a space for the erection of a residence for W. G. Pidduck, Esq., to whom the land belongs. These excavations disclosed the presence of several interesting Roman interments, which probably would have remained unrecorded had not the writer been recently made acquainted with the discoveries. He is much indebted to Mr. Pidduck for kindly assisting in collecting the necessary information, for the gift of some of the vessels exhumed, and especially for supplying him with a manuscript account of the discoveries, in the handwriting of the late John Brent, F.S.A., of which the following is a copy, with a few slight additions.

A discovery of Roman remains was made in the summer of 1881 at Oaklands (Babsoak), Somer's Hill, Westbere, on the property of W. G. Pidduck, Esq. Under the stool of an old oak-tree was found, lying at a depth of about three feet from the surface, a large cinerary urn, containing about one gallon of burnt human bones; the urn is nearly twelve inches in height and about nine inches in diameter. In a circle of about four feet were five other vessels, a Samian patera, a small black olla, a vase of reddish clay, and another vessel which was broken by the workmen. The fragments of a much larger vessel, perhaps of the kind



THE MARK ★ INDICATES SITES OF ROMAN VILLAS OR CEMETERIES, AT WESTBERE, ICKHAM, WINGHAM, PRESTON, & SARRE, AND ENTRENCHMENTS IN FISHPOND WOOD, BETWEEN CANTERBURY AND LITTLEBOURNE.

called *dolia*, lying near the large urn previously mentioned, suggest that it was the receptacle in which the cinerary urn had been preserved. It was not an uncommon practice for the Romans to enclose a vessel of glass, or of pottery, containing the ashes of the dead, in some larger cist, either of stone, lead, or clay. In the locality whence the remains as described were taken, many previous discoveries, extending over thirty acres of ground, manifest that it had been the site, not only of Roman, but of British or Celtic interments.

Since the above was written two more "finds" have been made on the Somer's Hill property. The first consisted of a flat black patera, composed of rather fragile material, as if not sufficiently hardened in the baking, yet of decided Roman character; it was found inverted over a small heap of calcined human bones, chiefly those of the skull, upon which had been placed a bronze harp-shaped fibula. The second discovery was a more interesting one, consisting of a patera, a cup, and a vase, all of Samian ware; the two former are stamped with the potters' names, SATVRNINVS and AVENTINVS, respectively. Both these manufacturers are familiar to collectors in East Kent. The vase was of elegant and unusual shape, somewhat like a little milk-jug, without handle, and possessed a brilliant lustre. British pottery and British interments have been found near the same locality. Not long since, on the opposite side of the highroad, to the east of Babsoak wood, in a place called Stone Rocks, a coffin of slightly baked clay was met with, containing human bones. The Romans followed the British settlement and perhaps appropriated the British cemetery. There is no doubt that at a little distance from Somer's Hill there was a Roman *Vicus*, and at no spot more likely than where Westbere now stands, snugly sheltered between the hills, with a view of the marshes on the south before it. These marshes were in Roman times covered with the waters of the sea, mingling with the River Stour, and so forming an estuary, over which there was an easy passage to Thanet and the great Roman fortress and town of Rutupium; whilst to the north-east, on the sea coast, lay also the Roman castrum of Regulbium.

320 ROMAN CEMETERY DISCOVERED AT WESTBERE.

The foregoing description left by Mr. Brent is sufficient to shew the importance of the discoveries at Westbere, which form another link in the long chain of evidence already recorded concerning the early history of Kent. The accompanying map has been so marked as to shew the relationship between the Westbere discoveries and those made at Wingham,* Ickham,† Dearson in Preston,‡ Fishpond Wood,§ Sarre,|| and Whatmer Hall.¶ The latter discovery consisted of a sarcophagus, enclosing a leaden coffin; and as there was an earthen vessel with it, it probably belonged to the Romano-British period. The presence of interments on each side of the road leading from Somer's Hill to Reculver is an important point, as fixing the course of the original road from Durovernum to Regulbium. The antiquity of that roadway is thus established beyond doubt. Its average width is from 15 feet to 18 feet, and channels occur throughout its entire length, varying in depth from 6 feet to 20 feet.

* *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XIV., p. 134.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. XII., p. 47.

|| *Arch. Cant.*, Vols. IV. to VII.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV., p. 139.

§ Extensive entrenchments (unrecorded).

¶ Hasted's *Kent*, folio ed., vol. iii., p. 615.

ON A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS DISCOVERED IN COBHAM PARK.

BY C. ROACH SMITH.

IN the spring of the year 1883, as some labourers were grubbing the roots of a tree in Cobham Park they exhumed an earthen pot which was found to contain over 800 brass Roman coins. They were forthwith placed in the hands of Lord Darnley, by whose permission and desire a description of the coins is thus early laid before the Kent Archæological Society. This kind and prompt contribution to the stores of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, so contrary to the secretiveness which often, in similar discoveries, obstructs scientific research, will be appreciated not only by the Kent Society, but by all kindred institutions, numismatists, and antiquaries.

The finding of buried hoards of Roman coins from times immemorial is a well-known fact; but not generally considered in its historical signification as it deserves to be. In our own time, and in the last two centuries, the records of discoveries of hoards of Roman coins are very numerous, though seldom or never satisfactory. The Numismatic Society, and its organs, *The Numismatic Journal* and *The Numismatic Chronicle*, have helped to place upon reliable record full accounts of discoveries such as the zeal of practical numismatists have succeeded in getting access to. In previous years, however, it is tantalizing to

read the bare fact of the discoveries only; as if science and curiosity were satisfied and cared to make no further inquiry. Through the long Dark and Middle Ages such discoveries must have been made yearly, but regarded only for their intrinsic worth; and they must often have been made even in the time of the Romans.

The frequent movement of military forces in the province of Britain itself must often have necessitated the burying of coins which were not portable. Some of these hoards were doubtless recovered by the owners; but, in time of war, a return to the places of deposit could never be calculated on; and especially when large forces in particular emergencies were sent into Gaul, the chances of return must have been few indeed; and the hoards were left to astonish the ignorant ploughman and unlettered churl in after ages; and, more rarely, to exercise the patience and reward the labour of the numismatist of the present day.

Beda states that when the Romans were finally withdrawn from Britain they buried their money. The historian had probably seen many discoveries made during the excavation of the remains of Roman buildings and the land adjoining for ecclesiastical purposes.

In Volume XIV. of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, p. 368, I have made a few observations on the historical evidence often afforded by hoards of Roman coins. To this I refer my readers, and proceed to describe the Cobham collection.

With the exception of a single specimen of Constantine the Great, it is confined to coins of Constantius the Second, Constans, Gallus, Magnen-

tius, and Decentius. As there is not one of Julianus, who was created Cæsar by Constantius in A.D. 355, when his coins were first struck, we may conclude that the hoard was deposited in A.D. 353, not long before the overthrow of Magnentius and Decentius by Constantius. This important event took place near Mursa in Lower Pannonia. Magnentius, who in A.D. 350 had usurped the imperial dignity and reigned successfully over the Western Provinces, had drawn together an immense army of legionaries and auxiliaries, and among the levies from Britain we may enrol the owner of the Cobham hoard, now under our examination. It is probable that his dwelling was near the spot where he buried what money he could not carry upon his person. Though accident may bring to light the remains of his house, we shall certainly learn nothing more of the man himself.

The following will shew the very limited range of the coins as regards time :—

	No. of Specimens.	A.D.
Constantine the Great	1	..... 306 to 337
Constantius II.	148	..... 337 to 361
Constans	256	..... 333 to 350
Constantius III., Gallus	1	..... 351 to 354
Magnentius	419	..... 350 to 353
Decentius	11	..... 350 to 353
Total	<u>836</u>	

From their good preservation and the absence of attrition from circulation these coins must have formed part of the vast stores sent by Magnentius from Gaul, and probably not long anterior to his overthrow.

The cities in which these coins of Constantius and Constans were minted were *Rome*, indicated by R, R.P., R.S., etc.; *Arelatum*, Arles, P.ARL. and S.ARL.; *Aquileia*, AQ, AQP., etc.; and *Lugdunum*, Lyons, L.P., PLC., etc. *Londinium*, London, is not represented in a single instance, though it is to be recognised in the earlier days of the Constantine family. In addition to the above towns, Rome excepted, we find on the coins of Magnentius and Decentius in the Cobham hoard, *Ambianum*, Amiens, AMB; and *Siscia*, in Pannonia, now Sissek, F.SIS., RSIS., etc.; of the latter a few only.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

	No.
<i>Obverse</i> .—CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG. Laureated head; bust in the paludamentum, to the right.	
<i>Reverse</i> .—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. The Sun standing to the left; the right hand raised; the left holding a globe. In the field TF. In the exergue PTR.	1

CONSTANTIUS THE SECOND.

<i>Obv.</i> —D N CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed head to the left; hand holding a globe.	
<i>Rev.</i> —FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A soldier, with javelin, dragging a barbarian from a hut over which is a tree.	
Mint marks: TRP and TRS, 12; P.ARL, 3; AQT, 1; SLC, 1	17
<i>Obv.</i> —D. N. FL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Diademed head to the right; bust in the paludamentum over a cuirass.	
<i>Rev.</i> —FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Constantius, standing in a galley steered by a winged Genius or Victory, holding in his right hand a Phœnix upon a globe; in his left hand a labarum with the monogram of Christ. Some with the letter A on obverse and reverse.	
Mint marks: TRP and TRS, 49; one illegible.....	50
The same, obverse and reverse.	
Mint marks: R.P., R.S., R.T., R.Q., 8; L.P., SLC., PLC., 10; AQ, AQP., AQT, AQS, 4; P.ARL., 5; illegible, 27	54

Obv.—DN CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG.; or, on a few, CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed head to the right; bust in the paludamentum over a cuirass. Behind the head of some the letter A.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A foot soldier spearing a fallen horseman. On some the letter A.

Mint marks: P.ARL. and S.ARL, 17; SLC., 2; LC*, 1; illegible, 7 27

The illegibility of the above coins is not from bad preservation, but from the pieces of metal not being sufficiently large to receive the entire impression of the die.

CONSTANS.

Obv.—CONSTANS AVGVSTVS. Diademed head to the right; bust in the paludamentum.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Constans in a galley steered by a winged Victory. In his right hand he holds a Phoenix upon a globe; in his left a labarum with the monogram of Christ. In the exergue TRS. 1

Obv.—DN CONSTANS P.F. AVG. As the preceding.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A Phoenix standing upon a globe. In the exergue TRS. 1

The same, obverse and reverse. A Phoenix standing upon a mount. In the exergue TRS. 1

Obv.—The same, with A behind the head.

Rev.—The same, with the letter A in the field. A foot soldier standing over a fallen horse and the rider, and spearing the latter. In the exergue LSC. 1

Obv.—D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Diademed head; bust in paludamentum over a cuirass to the left; hand holding a globe.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A foot soldier with javelin, dragging a captive from a hut under a tree.

Mint marks: R.P., R.S., R.Q., R.T., R*, R*E, 36; TRP., TRS., 15;

PLC., SLC., 11; AQP., AQS., AQT., 4; SARL, 2; SIS.,

BSISR11 ?, 2; illegible, 8 78

Obv.—DN CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Head and bust as on the preceding, but to the right; behind the head on some the letter A.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Constans standing upon a galley steered by a winged Victory, holding in his right hand a Phoenix upon a globe; or a Victory extending a wreath towards the head of Constans, who in his left hand holds a labarum with the monogram of Christ. Upon some the letter A.

Mint marks : TRP., TRS., 87 ; R., R.E., R.Q., RQP., R.S., R*8, RQT, RT, 27 ; PRT, 2 ; SARL., 9 ; AQP., 2 ; PLC, SLC, TL.P., 18 ; ESISER, 2 ; illegible, owing chiefly to the metal being too small for the dies, 27..... 174

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS.

Obv.—D.N. FL. CONS S. NOB. CAES. Naked head to the right ; bust in the paludamentum over a cuirass.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A soldier spearing a fallen horseman, as on the coins of Constantius II. and Constans.

The mint mark and some letters on the obverse are wanting from the coin not having fully caught the stamping of the dies 1

MAGNENTIUS.

Obv.—DN. MAGNENTIO PERPETVO AVG. Wreathed head to the right ; bust in the paludamentum over armour.

Rev.—FELICITAS REIPVBLICE (*sic*). Magnentius standing to the left ; in his right hand he holds a Victory upon a globe, extending a wreath towards his head ; in his left hand a labarum without the usual monogram of Christ. In the exergue SAR. 1

Obv.—IMCAEMAGNENTIVS AVG. Bare head to the right.

Rev.—As the preceding ; in the field A ; letters in the exergue indistinct. 1

Obv.—DN MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed head to the right ; bust in the paludamentum over armour.

Rev.—FELICITAS REIPVBLICE (*sic*). Magnentius standing, as on the preceding, with Victory, and labarum in which (those of Arles excepted) is the monogram of Christ.

Mint marks : SAR, in the field of two, F., 21 ; SLC, PLC, RSLC, RPLC, PSLC (one), 86. Of these, minted at Lugdunum, about one quarter have the head, on the obverse, bare ; these are of inferior work. PTR and PTS, in equal numbers, 112 ; P.T., PPT, PRT., 7 ; F.SIS, RSIS, 2. Mint marks illegible from defective striking, 10..... 238

Obv.—DN MAGNENTIVS. P.F. AVG. Diademed head to the right ; bust in the paludamentum.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. In the exergue RLC. A military figure standing to the left, and holding a standard of an hexagonal shape.

No.

This coin, which is well struck and of larger module than most in this hoard, is apparently a new variety. It is remarkable for the form of the standard. The exergual letters denote the mint of *Lugdunum*, now Lyons.

1

Obv.—IM. CAE. MAGNENTIVS AVG. Bare head to the right; behind it the letter A; bust as in the preceding varieties.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Magnentius in a galley steered by a seated Victory; in his right hand he holds a Victory upon a globe extending a wreath towards his head; in the field A. In the exergue TRP or TRS.

15

Obv.—DN. MAGNENTIVS. P.F. AVG. Bare head to the right; bust as on the preceding; A behind the head.

Rev.—GLORIA ROMANORVM. A horse soldier spearing a disarmed footman who is on his knees in an imploring attitude, his shield and broken spear lying before him.

Mint marks: TRP., TRS., 52; RPL, RPLC, RSLC., 30; AMB., 17; SAR, SARL, 6; wanting from imperfect striking, 9.....

114

Obv.—DN MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Bare head to the right; bust as on the preceding.

Rev.—SALVS DD NN. AVG. ET CAES. The monogram of Christ, which fills the field of the coins; between the letters *Alpha* and *Omega*.

Mint marks: AMB, LSL, PLC, PPLS, 10; illegible, 3

13

Some are of larger module.

Obv.—DN MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Bare head to the right; behind it the letter A.

Rev.—VICTORIAE DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. Two winged Victories holding a wreath or circular shield within which is

VOT

inscribed $\begin{matrix} \text{V} \\ \text{MVLTV} \\ \text{X.} \end{matrix}$ In two instances the wreath is upon a cippus or column.

Mint marks: AMB; TRP and TRS.....

36

DECENTIVS.

Obv.—DN DECENTIVS NOB. CAES. Naked head to the right; bust in armour.

Rev.—VICTORIAE DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. Two winged Victories

VOT

holding upon a cippus a wreath enclosing $\begin{matrix} \text{V} \\ \text{MVLTV} \\ \text{X.} \end{matrix}$

In the exergue AMB.

1

	No.
Similar, with the cippus.	
Mint marks: AMB, ARP, PSAB, RPL, TRP	6
<i>Obv.</i> — FORT. CAES. As the above.	
<i>Rev.</i> —As the foregoing, but with monogram of Christ above the wreath—S.L. ?	1
<i>Obv.</i> —D.N. DECENTIVS CAESAR. Bare head; bust in armour to the right.	
<i>Rev.</i> —SALVS DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. Monogram of Christ, with the <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Omega</i> , STR.	1
<i>Obv.</i> —DN. DECENTI Bare head; bust in the paludamentum over armour.	
<i>Rev.</i> —As the preceding.	
Mint mark: AMB	

The coins have afforded but little novelty. The title of *Perpetuus*, assumed by Magnentius, appeared, at first, to be new on coins, as it is not recorded in Banduri, Tanini, or Akerman; but M. Cohen, in his more recently published work,* cites an example in the museum at Copenhagen. It is rather remarkable that Mr. Akerman, who, in his *Descriptive Catalogue*, cites some of the pompous titles of Magnentius, should not have seen the meaning of the TR. on the obverse of some of his coins. There can be no doubt of its meaning *triumphator*. A milestone in the Verona Museum† is inscribed, *Liberatori Orbis Romani Restitutori Libertatis et R.P. Conservatori Militum et Provincialium D.N. Magnentio Invicto Principi Victori (et) Trium(phatori) . . .*

I note that on the reverse of this coin the usual monogram of Christ is wanting. The mint mark shews it was struck at Arelate, now Arles. It is also wanting on all of the coins struck in this city. I do not see that any theory can be founded on this

* *Médailles Impériales*. Paris.

† *Museum Veronense*, p. cv, No. 2

exceptional omission ; but the fact is worth remarking, and it does not appear to have been noticed in print before.

The coin from the mint of Lugdunum of the *Fel. Temp. Reparatio* type, as I have already remarked, is worth notice from the hexagonal standard, which, like those of Arelate, has not the monogram of Christ. The coins are what are technically termed second and small brass ; generally well engraved and in good preservation. Some few, however, shew inferior and even rude workmanship, such as may be expected from the large number of engravers employed. They present almost infinite variety in minute details, the quantity of dies used being extremely numerous, so much so, that it is difficult to find two coins so alike that they may be said to come from the same pair of dies.

The portraits present great individuality, and are without doubt to be accepted as good likenesses. That of Magnentius, although in all easily recognised, varies so much, that while in some the features and expressions are vulgar and unintellectual, in others they are animated and agreeable. Yet the predominant character is animal. He must have had brilliant military abilities ; and, in spite of his wading through slaughter to a throne by the murder of Constantians, he might have retained dominion over the Western Provinces had his prudence and moderation been equal to his courage and ambition.

It has not been thought necessary to give engravings of these coins, as illustrated numismatic works are now very accessible. To those entering upon the study of Roman coins I can recommend Mr. Fred. W. Madden's *Handbook of Roman Numismatics*,

and the late Seth Stevenson's *Dictionary of Roman Numismatics*, now being completed by Mr. Madden. They are both well illustrated. For the portraits on Roman coins enlarged and most faithfully etched, the *Roman Imperial Profiles*, by J. E. Lee, F.S.A. (Longmans and Co.), should be by the side of the historical student.

WALL PAINTINGS IN THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, FRINDSBURY.

ROCHESTER, 18 *June* 1883.

DEAR MR. SCOTT ROBERTSON,

The reparation of Frindsbury Church was commenced on Wednesday last; the chancel being the first portion taken in hand. Sometime ago there were found, under the external plaster, traces of a triplet of Norman windows at the front, and a single light on each side. These have now been opened. As was to be expected from windows blocked up so long ago as the fifteenth century, when new and larger windows were inserted, the jambs are adorned with very fine and perfect painted figures of saints and good folk. Each jamb has a single figure about 4 feet high, painted in pink, red, yellow, and black, on a thin coat of wash covering the Norman plastering. The window on the north side has on the west jamb a nimbed saint, in albe, amice, and red chasuble, holding a pastoral staff (crook) in his left hand, and a fetter in his right. At present I cannot identify him. He appears to be St. Leonard, vested in a chasuble as abbot instead of the dalmatic as a deacon. The east jamb has a tall figure of an archbishop, in albe, dalmatic, amice, fanon, and white chasuble, gloves, sandals, and pallium, plain white mitre with pink bands, holding a cross-staff in his left hand; his right hand in attitude of benediction. He has a short beard, but no nimbus; he is to be identified by his name : s: EADMU[ND]AS painted above him. Of course this is St. Edmund of Abingdon, Archbishop of Canterbury 1234-40, who was sainted in 1247. There were altars to him in the crypts of Rochester and Canterbury before the end of the thirteenth century.

The south light has on the west jamb a bishop, in white vestment, holding a crook; but he is very much faded, and nothing more can be made out. The saint opposite to

332 WALL PAINTINGS IN FRINDSBURY CHURCH.

him appears to have been a female, but wears a cap. This figure is nimbed, but *not* the bishop; the rest is almost faded out. Of the eastern triplet, only the side lights are left, and but half of the north one. Of the south about three-fifths. On the jamb of the north light is a most perfect figure of St. Laurence, in albe; amice, white fretty red; and dalmatic, barry white and red, fringed and lined with grey blue. On his left arm hangs a red fanon, lined grey blue. In his left hand is a yellow palm branch, and in the right his gridiron. He has red stockings and pointed black shoes. In the south light, the fragment of the north jamb shews a nimbed figure, apparently of a woman, in pink underdress and slate blue robe. She held some object towards the right in both hands. Was she St. Mary Magdalene? The south jamb shews a most vigorous and perfect figure (un-nimbed) of a Palmer, who wears a pink underrobe, with white puffing beneath its sleeves along the arm, and a dark red supertunic. In his right hand he carries a yellow *bourdon* shod with iron. In the left hand, which is uplifted, is a closed book. A square black wallet hangs on his left arm. The neck is bare. He has yellow hair, and short beard, and his head covered by the regular black flap hat, turned up with pink, with pendent strings. Each figure stands on a yellow mound, and the background has been stencilled with red flowers of six petals.

Methinks these figures date from 1256, when Bishop Laurence de St. Martin obtained a grant of Frindsbury Church from the Prior and Convent of Rochester (see *Reg. Ross.*, 66), and in the same year obtained the canonization of St. William of Perth. I take it that the bishop is Bishop Laurence; the good deacon, his patron saint; the pilgrim, St. William (unless he be St. James, but there is no nimbus).

A small piscina has been uncovered inserted within an earlier one of Norman date; and a small plastered recess in the west wall on the north side of the chancel arch.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. ST. J. HOPE.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS AT RAIN- HAM, KENT, A.D. 1517-19, AND 1565-69.

Receyts of Thom' Elmeston Jr. own of the church wardens of
Reynam from the fest of seynt michell tharchangell in the ixth
yere [of] kyng herry the viijth untill the seyd fest of seynt
mychell in the xith yere of o^r seyd sovren lord.

[Impr'] receyved of Will'm por- ters wyff xxxij ^s	house at the church soyle for ij yers xij ^d
[It'm re]ceyved of herry Stonard at one tyme xv ^s	It'm r ^d of John Carter for ij yers ferme of the church lande at Cutthorne ... ix ^s iiiij ^d
[It'm] r ^d of Thom' Darland iij ^s v ^d	It'm receyved of Will'm Blower for all things in dowe byfore saving one yere x ^s
[It'm] r ^d of herry Stonard an other tyme xvj ^s	It'm r ^d of henry Stonard for xxj Ewys xxvj ^s viij ^d
It'm r ^d of Will'm Whitloke for the ferme of iij yers of lande liing at Calam vj ^d	It' r ^d of the seyd henry Stonard an other tyme xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
It' r ^d of Will'm Gemett xvj ^d	It' r ^d of Thom' Elmeston for church lands lying amonge the lands of Seynt Katrine for ij yers iij quarters and di. of Barley, <i>i.e.</i> ix ^s iiiij ^d
It' r ^d of Thom. Elmeston for church lands lying amonge the lands of Seynt Katrine for ij yers ferme iij ^s v ^d	It' r ^d of Thom' Darland for an other yers ferme iij ^s v ^d
It' r ^d of John Eastland ... xvij ^d	It'm r ^d of Will'm porter of Boxle vj ^s viij ^d
It' r ^d of John Kemesley vj ^d	It' r ^d of Thom' Darlande in pp ^{te} of payment vj ^s viij ^d
It' r ^d of Richard Sede for ij yers xvj ^d	It' r ^d of webbe of Cheth'm for the ferme of a Cowe & x moder She' for ij yers ... ix ^s
It' r ^d of John mendam for ij yers j ^d	It' r ^d of michell Wellys for olde shyngull ij ^s
It' r ^d of John Eastlande ... xvij ^d	
It' r ^d of John Kemesley for hys	

S'm of all the receyts for the iij (*sic*) yers last past ix^{li} iij^s ij^d
ix^{li} ij^s ix^d

The paymentts of Thom' Elmeston church warden of Reynam leyde owte in the seyð *iiij* (*sic*) yers above wryten.

Imprimis payd to the sextens wyff forweshing of the churchere gere xij ^d	It'm payd to ffox for Strykyng of wex an other yere ... xxiij ^d
It'm payde to John Bungay for a key for the stepull dore x ^s iiij ^d	It'm payd to John hurton for takyng down of the gret bell ij ^s
It' payd to Jacobbe of maydston for a bell clapur xij ^s ix ^d	It'm payd for Skowering of the Candylstyks for iiij yers xvj ^d
It' payd to John hurton for hangyng of the gret bell and stokkyng ij ^s	It'm payd for iiij buschells of lyme viij ^d
It' for strykyng downe of the same bell ij ^s	It'm payd for a Shovull ... iiij ^d
It'm payd to John hurton for makyng of the stepull wyndowe and for trussyng of the iiij th bell ij ^s	It'm payd to Sylke for makyng of bell ropys xij ^d
It'm payd at iiij visitacons viij ^s	S'm vj ^{li} xj ^s vij ^d
It'm payd to a Tyler and hys man xx ^d	It'm payd for Sawyng of borde for the Stepull wyndowe vj ^d
It'm payd to John harre for mending of the lede xiiij ^d	It'm for tukkyng gyrdylls ... ij ^d
It'm payde for fyve C. ij ^d nayle x ^d	It'm payd for borde that the lath was made of xij ^d
It'm payd for mending of the baudryks xiiij ^d	It'm payd for wex an other yere xj ^s j ^d ob.
It'm payd to John hurton for mending of divers things in the churchere... xx ^d	It'm payd an other tyme for ij li. of wex xxj ^d
It'm payd to a Cheyngeler for ij m ^l Shyngull caryage and leying xxij ^s vij ^d	It'm payd to John Tracy for makyng of the lygth the iiij ^{de} yere ij ^s
It'm to John Tyler and to hys man for ij days xvij ^d	It'm payd for xxiij li. of wex bought the seyð iiij ^{de} yere xiiij ^s vij ^d
It'm payd to ffox for makyng of the churchere lygth for one yere ij ^s iiij ^d	[It'm] payd to John Cater iiij ^s vij ^d
It'm payd to John harre for Shoting of xxv C. leede and a halff xxxiiij ^s	[It'm] for makyng of vj torchis to ffox viij ^s
It'm payd to the same John for ij C. di. of hys owyn lede xij ^s vij ^d	[It'm] payd to a Tyler and hys man for one day x ^d
It'm payd to John dode for brengyng home of the same lede iiij ^d	[It'm] payd for a li. of candyll j ^d ob.
It'm payd to Bungay for the lytyll bell clapur and other werks done in the churchere vij ^s iiij ^d	[It'm p]ayd to John Alen and hys man for fyve days werkyng on the florys [of] the Stepull ij ^s x ^d
	[It'm] payd to harry Joyner for iiij days werkyng in the same werke xvj ^d
	It'm payd for ther mete and drynke to boungay... iiij ^s iiij ^d
	It'm payd to John hurton for makyng of ij wyndowys to the Stepull vij ^s

It'm payd to Coklett for reppa- racon of the bells xiijs	It'm payd to a Smyth of london for a bell clapur xij ^s ix ^d
It'm for makyng of ij m ^l Shyn- gull vjs viij ^d	It'm payd to Bungay for vj Steroppys for iij wyndows of the Stepull and for the lytyll bell clapur..... v ^s
It'm payd to webbe for makyng of ij bell ropys xij ^d	It'm to Rauff Shynguller for x m ^l Shyngull and the leying ther of v ^{li}
It'm payd to bulmer and hys man for ij days and di. tyling on the churche..... xxij ^d	It'm for iij m ^l nayle at xx ^d the m ^l vjs viij ^d
It'm payd for ij bell ropys... ix ^d S'm iij ^{li} xvij ^s vj ^d	It'm for leying of ij m ^l of ower owyn Shyngull v ^s
It'm payd for xij li. of wex for the Rode lygth the iij th yere viijs ix ^d	It'm for caryage of the same Shyngull from newheth to Raynam vjs viij ^d
It'm payd for makyng of xliij li. of wex to Richard Chaundeler of Newyngton..... xxiiij ^d	It'm to John Clerke for caryng of the seyde Shyngull to Ray- nam churche S'm vij ^{li} xix ^s viij ^d
It'm for mending of the ij grett bellys to Coklett x ^s	
S'm off all the paymentts leyde owte by the seyde Thom'	
Elmeston in the iij yers above wryten ...	xix ^{li} ix ^s ix ^d
m ^d so the churche restyth in dete to me above all my receyts	x ^{li} vi ^s vij ^d

Receyts of Will'm Henekar one of the Churche wardens of Raynh'm ffrom the ffest of the Anuntiation of owre ladye in the Sevente yere of the Reyghne of Quene Elyzabethc unto the seid ffest the next yere ffollowynge.

ffirst Receved of Will'm Wynk- feld in p't of payment of fyve pownds dewe unto the Churche xl ^s	It'm Receved of Thom's butt appoynted by the ordynary x ^s
It'm Receved of mother barker ffor her halfe yers fferme dewe at myghelmas ij ^s	It'm Receved of John Swetyng for the bequethe of Robert balden appoynted by the or- dynary iij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
It'm fför certain stoffe that I bowght of the p'isshe..... xx ^s	
S'm of the Receyts	vj ^{li} xvij ^s viij ^d

Chargys ffor that yere as ffollowythe:—

ffirst payed to a Carpenter for hangynge of the bells ij ^s viij ^d	It'm payed for a beeme for the Churche & ffettyng of yt x ^s iij ^d
It'm payed to the Somner at the vysytation at Raynh'm... iij ^d	It'm payed to Thom's hyxx fför Repayeryng of the Churche xxxij ^s iij ^d
It'm payed ffor a lode of lyme & fettyng of yt xj ^s	

It'm ffor Caryenge home of the Shorys iij ^d	of hart latt [<i>i.e.</i> heart-lath] xij ^d
It'm Spentt when the Churche was Repayred ix ^d	It'm layed out at the vysytation at myghelmas xvij ^d
It'm ffor a M. of Tyle x ^s	It'm payed to Raynold terenden ffor Stockyng of the bellys xx ^s
It'm ffor a hundrethe & di. of Corner tyle vj ^s	It'm payed to Jemys Anderson for Iron worke. [at] dyvers tymes xxvj ^s viij ^d
It'm ffor fettyng of a lode of Sande vj ^d	It'm payed to Amye the plom- mer for owld dett [for] mend- yng of the Gutters vij ^s
It'm payed to Chapman a Tyler ffor iij dayes ffor hym & hys man & flynd them selvys vj ^s	
It'm payed ffor a hundrethe	
S'm of the Chargys vj ^{li} xvij ^s v ^d	

The account made by Will'm heneker one of the churchewardens of Raynh'm & yelded up unto the p'isshe the . . . th of Apryll a^o dni. MDLXVI and so he [is in the] churchewett xv^d.

Receyts of Will'm henekar aforeseid ffrom the ffest of the annuntiation of o^r ladye in the Eyghthe yere of the Reyghne of Quene Elyzabeth the unto the seid fest in the Tenthe yere that ys to saye ffor ij yers [1566-8].

ffyrst Reeceved of mother barkar ffor ij yers fferme of two aer. of land in her occupyeng dewe at o ^r ladye daye. vij ^s	It'm Reeceved of Thom's Elmes- ton Jun' ffor the halfe fferme of ij aer ^s of land lyeng in was- tells ffor a yere & a halfe at o ^r ladye daye iij ^s
S'm of the Receyts xj ^s	

Chargys ffor the two yers as ffollowythe:—

ffyrst payed at the vysytation at feversh'm the ix th of maye the ffyrst yere vij ^d	It'm payed ffor ij M. of iij ^d nayle iij ^s vj ^d
It'm ffor ij books of prayer v ^d	It'm layed owt at the vysyta- tion at Syttyngborne aft ^r myghelmas xij ^d
It'm payed ffor a thowsond of Shyngle x ^s	It'm payed to hysted ffor mak- yng of iij bawdryks & makyng of a newe Rope for the Second bell xij ^d
It'm payed to browne for ffett- yng of iij M. of Shyngle ffrom mellale iij ^s iij ^d	It'm payed at the vysytation ffeversh'm the ix th of Julij xvij ^d
It'm ffor Caryage of ij M. of them ffrom the wat ^r syde xij ^d	It'm payed for a wyne bottell vj ^d
It'm ffor paper ffor the Reges- ter booke ij ^d	
It'm ffor Caryeng of the Shyn- gle into the Churche vj ^d	
S'm of the Chargys ffor the ij yeres Comythe to ... xxiiij ^s vij ^d	

Receyts of the seid will'm henekar ffrom the ffest of the anuntiation of o^r ladye in the Tenthe yere of the Rayghne of Quene Elyzabethe unto the seid ffest in the eleventhe yere.

It'm Receved of John ffield ffor the ffarme of two acres of land in hys occupyeng dewe at o ^r ladye daye ffor one hole yere v ^s	It'm Receved more of the seid Thom's Elmeston Jun' ffor halfe a yers ffarme of one acre of land dewe at o ^r ladye & late in y ^e hands of thom's Elmeston the elders xv ^d
It'm Receved of Thom's Elmes- ton Jun, ffor the ffarme of one acre of land dewe at o ^r ladye daye ij ^s vj ^d	

S'm of the Receyts..... viij^s ix^d

Chargys ffor that yere as ffolowythe:—

ffyrst payed at the vysytation at ffeversh'm ffor myne one Chargys & puttyng in of the byll..... xvj ^d	It'm payde to byrche a tyler ffor poyntyng of the north ^e Ile of the Churche & ffor mendynge of Certen decayed plasys in the Churche ffor vij dayes ffyndyng hym Selfe at xij ^d the daye vij ^s
It'm payed at the vysytation at Syttynghorne x ^d	

S'm of the Chargys..... ix^s ij^d

The xxixth daye of october a^o dni. MDLXIX. The accownt made by Will'm heneker one of the Churche wardens of the p'isshe of Raynh'm & Geven up unto the p'isshe afforeseid & So the Churche ys in hys dett xij^s ix^d.

M^d* dewe unto the Churche of Raynh'm, in the hands of Thom's butt & Thom's Elmeston Sen^r., xx mother ewys, & the ffarme ffor ffyve yers, dewe at myghelmas in the yere of o^r lord God MDLXIX. at xj^s the yere, lv^s.

It'm of owld dett, in the hands of Will'm Wynkfeld, iij^{li}.

† It'm in the hands of John ffield, halfe yer's ffarme at myghelmas, iij^s iijj^d.

† It'm in the hands of Thom's Elmeston Jun', halfe yers ffarme at myghelmas, iij^s iijj^d.

J. W.

* Written at the back of the Accounts.

† These two entries have been crossed out.

ROMAN CANTERBURY (DUROVERNUM).

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

IN High Street, Canterbury, beneath six houses, numbered 30 to 35, one of which is the Fleur de Lis Hotel, and beneath the roadway in front of them, lie the massive foundations of a large and important Roman building. Mr. James Pilbrow, F.S.A., when constructing the deep drainage system of Canterbury, in 1868, carefully examined these foundations and came to the conclusion that they appertained to the Roman Citadel, or *arx* of Durovernum. He therefore marked them with the letter C upon his Plan of Canterbury.* The late Mr. Thomas Godfrey Faussett, in his admirable paper on *Canterbury till Domesday*,† distinguishes by the letter x the Roman building which stood upon these foundations.

I think we may identify this Roman building as having contained a tessellated pavement, which was discovered in High Street, in June 1758. Of that pavement a coloured drawing is now preserved, by Miss Dunkin of Dartford; and a chromolithograph, which she courteously permitted to be taken from it, is given in the earlier part of this volume, between pages 126, 127, in illustration of Mr. Roach Smith's valuable monograph upon *Roman Tessellated Pavements*.

To form a cellar for a house, next door to the *King's Head* Inn, excavations were made which brought to light this pavement, about three feet below the surface, 125 years ago. Such insertions of cellars necessarily tend to raise the level of the soil and street, and

* *Archæologia*, vol. xliii., pp. 154, 155. The foundations (Nos. 73, 74, 75, and 76 on Mr. Pilbrow's plan) run beneath the present roadway, at right angles to its direction. Seven feet below the surface, Mr. Pilbrow came upon the tops of three parallel walls. The middle wall (30 feet 10 inches thick) was 14 feet distant from the western wall (4 feet thick), and 15 feet from the eastern wall (8 feet thick). The western wall stood 4 feet from the corner of Lamb Lane. Further east, than any of these, was a fourth wall (4 feet thick) not so deep down as the others. It stood 21 feet west of White Horse Lane; and opposite the end of that lane "the wall seemed to terminate" eastward, by a heavy pavement of large stones (each 12 inches thick), 5 feet below the surface. This pavement and the foundations extended up White Horse Lane, some distance southward.

† *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxii.

here we ascertain some facts respecting the result. In 1868, more than a century after the cellar was inserted, Mr. Pilbrow found 5 feet of soil above the Roman pavement of large stones, close by, in High Street, which extends also up White Horse Lane.*

Through the courtesy and research of Mr. J. R. Hall, I have been enabled to ascertain that the site of the *King's Head* is now occupied by the *Kentish Gazette* office, which is No. 31 High Street. Thus it becomes evident that the tessellated Roman pavement, discovered in June 1758 (beneath the street in front of No. 30 or No. 32) formed part of that Roman building which Mr. Pilbrow called the Citadel, and Mr. Faussett denoted by the letter x.

It is interesting thus to be able to identify the site of one of the most remarkable of all the buildings within Roman Canterbury. The spot is still one of the busiest in the modern city.

WALLS OF THE ROMAN SETTLEMENT.

The site of the Roman building, in which this pavement was situated, is a notable landmark with reference to the extent of *Durovernum*, or Canterbury under the Romans.

Mr. Pilbrow and Mr. Faussett coalesce in a belief that the WESTERN BOUNDARY† of *Durovernum* stood within 30 or 40 yards west of that building, and that the NORTH WALL of *Durovernum* commenced about 100 yards north of the same edifice.

The line of the western boundary is upon Mr. Pilbrow's plan marked thus: -o-o-o-, at a distance of about 50 feet eastward from the present eastern bank of the river Stour. It must be remembered that 1000 years ago, the river's tide would flow far beyond the existing banks. During so long an interval, the surface of the ground has risen 5 feet, 6 feet, or 7 feet in different places. This is proved by Mr. Pilbrow's excavations. He found that, upon the Roman roads and pavements, soil had accumulated to those depths. In fact, upon the west bank of the river, near

* WHITE HORSE LANE looks very much like a corrupted form of such a name as WHITE HOUSE LANE. If the designation be of any antiquity, it may very possibly have arisen from the great stone house of Roman foundation, situated at its north-west corner. Outside Canterbury the name WHITEHALL still clings to land in and around Roman earthworks at Harbledown, which overhang the Chatham and Dover railway. Rare Roman coins of gold have been found there. The same name WHITEHALL is found in divers parts of Kent, and in every English county, still clinging to land in which signs of Roman occupation have been found.

† Mr. Faussett suggested that the Roman roads from Lymne, Dover, and Richboro', which converge to pass the river at Canterbury, were made before any defensive walls were constructed at *Durovernum*.

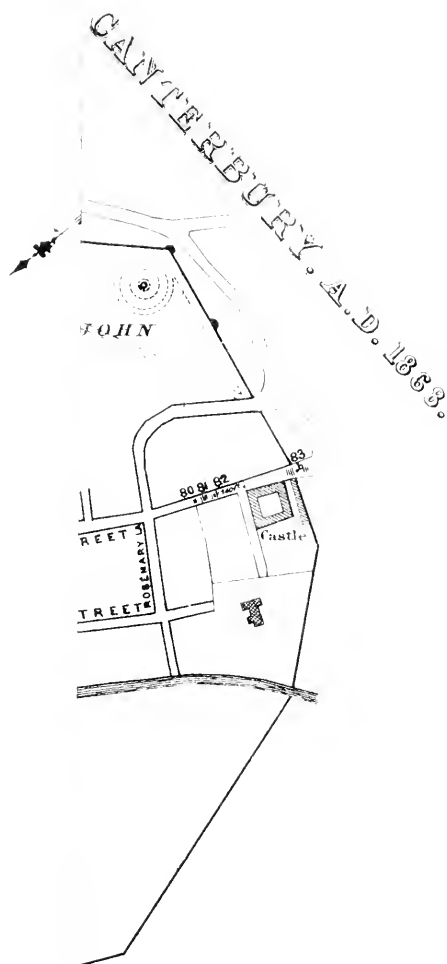
King's Bridge, he discovered the longitudinal half of an oak trunk, 30 feet long, which had been used as a footbridge. Over it no less than 7 feet of soil had accumulated. It is marked SS^x upon his valuable plan; portions of which are reproduced here, as it is not easily accessible to many readers in the *Archæologia*, vol. xliii.

The exact line of the Roman west boundary was determined by the fair face of a wall which Mr. Pilbrow discovered, under the roadway in front of All Saints Church. It is marked 72 on his plan; and is distinguished by the letter M on Mr. Faussett's. This solid wall ran from east to west, in the same direction as the road, for a distance of 12 feet. It was 4 feet below the present surface, and was built of squared stones, each 13 inches thick, well jointed, and laid on a bed of concrete. This wall seems to have been part of a gateway in the Roman boundary. Its eastern face stood about 90 feet from the west wall of the great building which Mr. Pilbrow denominates "The Citadel;" and lies in a direct line with the rough footbridge found on the opposite side of the river, 7 feet below the surface.

An indication of the NORTHERN WALL of *Durovernum* was found running through, beneath the north end of Guildhall Street, into Sun Street. It is marked A upon Mr. Pilbrow's plan; and Mr. Faussett says, "At the very spot where the Palace boundary abuts upon Sun Street, there was found, continuing its line onwards across Sun Street, the lower part of an enormously massive wall of Roman masonry, with the usual string-courses of brick; and the same wall was found again continuing the same line a few yards further on in Guildhall Street. The discovery of this piece of unmistakably Roman wall, from its width also unmistakably CITY WALL, gives fresh point to the question whether we may not expect some future excavation into the earthen banks, on the southern and eastern sides [of Canterbury], to reveal a Roman wall" in them. "Or can we suppose one side of the city to have been fortified with earthwork only, and the other with a wall of stone?"

Mr. Faussett believed that the existing earthen wall of the city is a Roman wall or occupies its site. The earthen wall stops suddenly, not far north of Burgate, in the garden of a residentiary house* near the south-eastern corner of the Cathedral Precincts. From that point, said Mr. Faussett, it probably ran directly towards

* Occupied now and for many years past by the Rev. F. Rouch, a Minor Canon of the Cathedral.



PLAN SHEWING SITREETS OF CANTERBURY IN 1868.

the spot upon which now stands the south-west tower of the Cathedral. Thence it crossed to Sun Street, where the solid masonry of its mural continuation still remains in the soil. Thus the site of the Cathedral itself was just outside the north wall of the Roman settlement, according to Mr. Faussett. Urn burials found in Palace Street (at points marked 62 and 63 on Mr. Pilbrow's plan) proved, said Mr. Faussett, that those sites stood outside the Roman north wall; and that the north gate of the Romans must have stood far to the south of the mediæval north gate.

Thus on the EAST and SOUTH, he considered that the existing city walls coincide with Roman boundaries; and he was probably correct. But these may have been late boundaries of a settlement which, during the lapse of two or three centuries, the Romans had extended far beyond its original limits.

That the site of the Cathedral precincts was entirely outside the Roman wall is a fact upon which Mr. Pilbrow remarks very forcibly. He says, "In trenching through the Cathedral precincts, so extensively as we did, scarcely a thing was met with, though greater precaution was taken than could possibly be in the open streets of the city, to secure everything discovered." In noticing the discovery of a skeleton opposite Christ Church Gate, at the entrance to Mercery Lane, he suggests that the Roman wall may have turned eastward near to, but south of, the spot whereon the skeleton was discovered.

Mr. Pilbrow suggested, as the result of his investigation of foundations, discovered beneath the streets, that the original Roman walls enclosed but a very small area. He saw such remarkable foundations* of enormous strength, beneath the space marked B, B, where Watling Street meets Castle Street and St. Margaret's Street, that he could ascribe them to nothing less than the defensive wall of the original settlement. He therefore marks the eastern wall as passing through this space B, B. At one point, in St. Margaret's Street (marked 49), opposite Mr. Collard's offices, there was a foundation, 22 feet long, so massive that labourers wrought at it, day and night, for two weeks before they had broken it up. Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., suggested that a Roman Citadel, or *arx*, stood upon this substructure.† At another point, marked 44, it was found easier to tunnel under, than to break through, masonry 13 feet wide which went down 12 feet to the solid gravel.

* Numbered 44 to 49 on Mr. Pilbrow's plan.

† *Canterbury in the Olden Time*, 2nd edition, p. 16.

On the south, Mr. Pilbrow found in Stour Street, near the end of Hospital Lane, foundations which he supposed to be those of a tower or fort. He therefore marks the line of the original Roman south wall as running from Castle Street to Stour Street, north of Hospital Lane. He thus excludes the site of the Castle and the Dane-John from the original enclosure of *Durovernum*. In this Mr. Brent agreed with him.

Nevertheless, Mr. Faussett's theory, that a wider area was enclosed within Roman walls, seems to have been realized at a later period. Leland, Stukely, and other writers who had seen the ancient Riding Gate (on the east) and the old Worth Gate (on the south), ascribe both of them to Roman origin. Mr. Pilbrow also testifies that under the Worth Gate, he found (at a point marked 83 on his plan) a hard concreted wall with Roman tiles in two courses, bedded in strong mortar, 4 feet wide. This formed the core of the south wall of the Castleyard, or City wall. He acknowledges that this was undoubtedly part of an anterior wall, built by the Romans. The tiles measured, some 11 inches by 14, and others 13 inches by 18. Beyond this wall he found the ancient fosse of the city, 23 feet wide, which had been filled up.

The extent and number of the Roman cemeteries discovered outside the city walls, tend greatly to support Mr. Faussett's views.* They prove that *Durovernum* ultimately developed into a large and populous place.

The area enclosed within the walls, as sketched by Mr. Faussett, is divided pretty equally into two parts by the line of the great Roman road from Dover, called Watling Street,† which entering by Riding Gate had its exit at Beer Cart Lane. This equal partition of the area by a central road, as he points out, would accord well with the Roman method of planning such a settlement as *Durovernum*.

* One cemetery, on the east, runs under and on both sides of the road now called "Old Dover Road;" part of it was subsequently used as the graveyard of St. Sepulchre's Nunnery. A second Roman cemetery was found outside Worth Gate. It was adjacent to the site of the Chatham and Dover Railway Station, and extended into Wincheapfield, beyond the Gasometer. A third cemetery was on the St. Dunstan's Road. It included the site of St. Dunstan's churchyard, but it extended from the South-Eastern Railway cutting to the London Road on the north-west. A fourth cemetery was found at Vauxhall, beside the Ramsgate Road. It included the sites of the Infantry and Cavalry Barracks. A fifth seems to have been near Little Barton and the cemetery of St. Augustine's Abbey. See Brent's *Canterbury in the Olden Time*, 2nd edition, pp. 31-33, 38-41.

† The Roman road was found throughout Beer Cart Lane; but in Watling Street it runs under the houses on the north side of the street, not beneath the roadway. It also ran considerably to the north of Old Dover Road, not beneath the present roadway there.

THE DANE-JOHN MOUND, AND RIDING GATE.

The extension and development of *Durovernum*, after the lapse of a century or more from its original settlement, may well account for and reconcile the differing views of Mr. Pilbrow and Mr. Faussett, respecting the area within the Roman walls. Yet all questions connected with the date of the southern and eastern walls are not thereby set at rest. The unknown and much disputed origin of the Dane-John Mound causes, and probably always will cause, doubt and difficulty. At present, it is within the City wall. Was it there before the wall was made? Is it a work earlier than the time of the Romans, or was it thrown up after their departure? Was it a moated mound, or was it not? I shall not attempt to explain all the difficulties surrounding its history. I hope, however, that a few facts not yet put upon record may be stated here; which will perhaps assist others in their investigations respecting this celebrated mound.

Mr. George T. Clark has more scientific knowledge of early defensive works, whether earthen or of masonry, than any other man in England. To him therefore I ventured to apply, when our Archæological Society visited Canterbury in 1881, asking for his opinion, which would be of great value. The amount of difficulty connected with the question will at once be seen by any one who reads his lucid statement, which I have much pleasure in appending.

MR. G. T. CLARK ON THE DANE-JOHN.

"AS TO DANE-JOHN, I don't think anybody, who really understands the earthworks of our island, would venture to pronounce dogmatically upon it. I can only say what I suppose it to be.

"It is evidently artificial, and there are, or were I think some years ago, traces of a ditch, of which the main ditch of the city is part, but which I conclude surrounded the hill, and in fact gave birth to it.

"If this be so it was intended for defence, and was not a sepulchral barrow.*

"It is, I think, older than the bank and ditch of the City just within which it is placed, and which seem to have been deflected

* Leland's record of a leaden coffin relates to a part of the Dungeon Manor which lies *outside* the city wall. He says, "Many years since, men sought for treasure, at a place called the Dungen, where Baron Hales' house is now; and there, in digging, they found a corpse closed in lead." Very recently skeletons have been found, in digging foundations, beside the Chatham and Dover Railway Station, which occupies the site of part of a Roman Cemetery, on the Dungeon Manor.

somewhat so as to include it; as is the case with the Bayle Hill at York, which it much resembles in its position as regards the City bank and ditch.

“For these reasons I believe it to be a MOATED MOUND, such as in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is called a *Burh*; and of which you have a fine example at Tonbridge, and a smaller but very perfect one at Binbury, on the high ground above Thurnham” [towards Stockbury].

“The *Chronicle* gives the names and dates of about twenty-five to thirty of these *Burhs*, and enough of them remain to shew what they were.

“The BRITONS never used MOATED MOUNDS for defence, nor as a dwelling, and although Mounds are found in Roman encampments, they are subordinate to the main work, like the Cavaliers in Vauban’s fortification; whereas in the English work the Moated Mound is the main feature.

“Where these Mounds, as at York, Wallingford, Warcham, Cardiff, and Tamworth, are mixed up with rectangular works, whose history or else their plan shews them to be of Roman or Brito-Roman origin, it is very evident that the Mound is later than the bank. What, at Canterbury, was the precise course of the Roman *enceinte*, whether it was walled all round, or how it ran, as regards Dane-John I do not know.

“You mention Boley Hill at Rochester, usually regarded as a Danish work thrown up to enable them to command the Castle. That it is Danish is probable, for both Danes and Saxons used the MOATED MOUND; but I do not see how it would command the Castle, from which it is more than a bow-shot distant. I certainly do not think that Dane-John had any reference to the Castle of Canterbury. It would be of no use at all in an attack. The Castle, moreover, I take to be pure Norman, altogether Post-Conquistal; a new work, not constructed like Dover, or Bramber, upon any already existing earthwork.

“As to the Mounds outside the City-ditch, opposite Dane-John, now, I rather think, destroyed by the railway, they or one of them, for when I was there I only made out one, looked rather like a Moated Mound, but I could not feel sure of it.

“I may add that I suspect the original Mound was rather larger, and has been pared and scarped for ornamental purposes, and the parings thrown up so as to raise it nearly to a point.

“G. T. CLARK.”

When such an authority, with respect to defensive mounds, walls and castles, expresses his inability to solve the doubts and difficulties connected with the Dane-John Mound, and its relation to the Roman *enceinte*, or boundaries, we must be content to remain in doubt.

It is evident, however, that Mr. Clark is much inclined to believe that the Mound was a Moated Mound thrown up by the English (or Anglo-Saxons, as our fathers called them). He would, in that case, say that the present city-wall, of earth, was a later work not known to the Romans. I may point out that if this were conceded Mr. Faussett's theory would need very little alteration. At Worth Gate, Roman masonry was found by Mr. Pilbrow; the Riding Gate was also of Roman origin; the direct line of a Roman wall running between those two gates would leave the site of Dane-John Mound fifty or sixty yards outside, on the south. Reference to Mr. Pilbrow's map will shew that the plan of the city wall of stone around Dane-John bears a singular resemblance to that of the wall beside Broad Street, the origin of which Mr. Faussett distinctly ascribes to a period far later than that of the Roman occupation.

This being premised, I may now refer to certain facts which seem to me strongly to support the idea that the Dane-John was originally a Moated Mound.

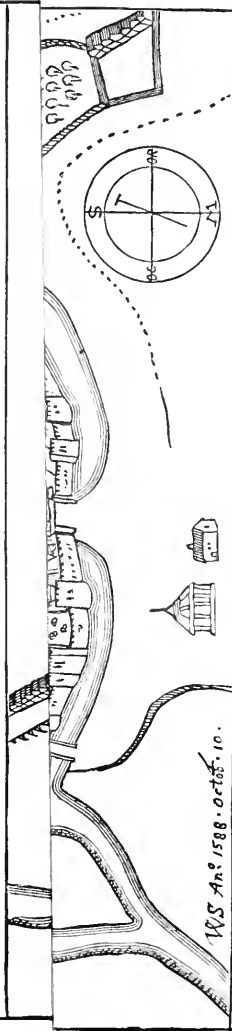
The name Riding Gate, which the majority of people suppose to mean "*the rider's gate*" (as Leland did of old), has no connection whatever with horses. From the thirteenth century to the fifteenth we find it spelt Redingate. Mr. Faussett defines its meaning to be "Gate of the Roads," whence "*the three great harbour-ways of Antoninus spread out like a fan, through swampy ground for the first few hundred yards, as the soil testifies.*" I believe that the words which I have italicized contain an allusion to the true origin of the name Reding-gate. We know how frequently the Celtic root *Re* or *Rhe* occurs in connection with water, and swampy marshy sites. The *Rhee** in Romney Marsh with *Read* or *Red* Hill in Appledore at its inland extremity; and, still further inland, *Reading* Street and *Reading* Sewer in communication originally with the same *Rhee* or waterway, may well illustrate the name *Reding* Gate. The term *Reding* combines the English (or Saxon) suffix "*ing*" (meadow) with the Celtic root *Re*, in an orthodox manner. The combination exactly describes the site of Riding Gate in the Middle Ages and earlier. The present dry state of the ground at

* For numerous examples of this river name and its derivatives, see *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIII., 268-9; and *Words and Places* (5th edition), pp. 137-8.

and around Riding Gate is utterly unlike what it used to be. Some idea of its former condition may be gathered from William Smith's ancient bird's-eye view of the city. It was taken in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada's alarming visit to our shores. It proves that, 300 years ago, water flowed completely round the Castle, and washed against the city walls, beyond Worth Gate, to Riding Gate; and beyond Riding Gate, as far as St. George's Gate. This view of Canterbury, while it shews how nearly a Moated Mound the Dane-John Hill was, even so lately as A.D. 1588, likewise confirms Mr. Clark's opinion that the Mound was formerly much larger, rougher, and not so lofty as it now is. It verifies his conjecture that the sides have been scarped, and that the soil therefrom has been heaped upon the top of the mound. William Smith's bird's-eye view is the earliest plan of the city that we possess. It cannot be expected to exhibit the accuracy of a modern Ordnance Survey, but in a rough way it gives a fair idea of what the city was like, when the churches of St. John Pauper, St. Mary de Castro, and St. Michael were still standing; and before the churches of the Greyfriars, the Blackfriars, and St. Gregory's Priory had disappeared. It errs in labelling St. Stephen's Church as "Harboldowne;" in converting the tower of St. Mildred's Church into a mural tower of the City wall; and in labelling St. Gregory's as "St. Jones." There is likewise some confusion as to the position of the Castle in relation to Worth Gate and Wincheap Gate. It is inserted between the two, which is clearly a mistake.

Looking at William Smith's plan we can understand how it was that the Black Dyke, or sewage cesspit of the city, was in the Dungeon or Dane-John Grounds. The neighbourhood of the Riding Gate had, in Roman times, been upon a lower level than the rest of the city. Mr. Pilbrow says, "The old road *evidently dipped towards* the Riding Gate, before arriving at which there was found rough pebble pitching, at 3 feet deep: under this there was a *great depth* of black vegetable mould, at 14 feet, in which was found a Roman silver spoon [of which he gives an engraving], some black vases containing burnt bones or ashes, and boars' tusks." Outside the Riding Gate he found remains of the piers which carried a draw-bridge over the waterway. Their tops were 5 feet below the present surface, and the pier nearest to the gate was 32 feet distant from its outer face. At 18 feet below the present surface the base of the wall-pier had not been reached. This shews how extremely low, in early times, was the level of firm ground outside Riding Gate. The most remarkable discovery, however, was made about 185 yards

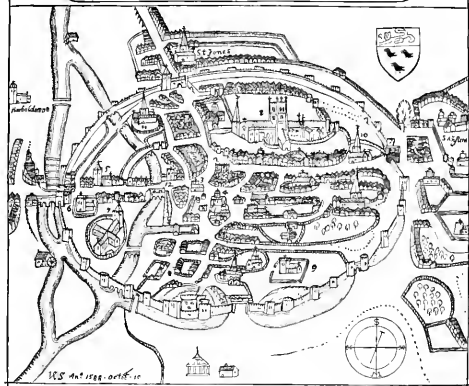
CANTERBURY



WILLIAM SMITH'S PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTERBURY, A.D. 1588.

1. The Cathedral.
2. Market place.
3. Church of St. Mary Bredman.
4. Church of St. Andrew.
5. Church of St. Peter.
6. Church of Holy Cross, Westgate.
7. The Greyfriars' Church.
8. The Castle; and north-east of it the Church of St. Mary de Castro.
9. Church of St. Mary Bredin; south of it is the Dance-John Mound; west of St. Mary stands the Church of St. John the Poor.
10. Church of St. Michael (between 9 and 10 stands St. George's Church).
11. The Blackfriars' Church.
12. (North) Church of All Saints.
13. (South) Eastbridge Hospital.

CANTERBURY



WILLIAM SMITH • PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTERBURY A.D. 1588

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 The Cathedral | 7 The Greenes Church | 10 Church of St. Michael between 9 and 11 stands St. George's Church |
| 2 Marketplace | 8 The Castle and north east of it the Church of St. Mary de Castro | 11 The Blackfriars Church |
| 3 Church of St. Mary Breddon | 9 Church of St. Mary Breddon south of it is the House John Meard west of St. Mary stands the Church of St. John the Poor | 12 North Church of All Saints |
| 4 Church of St. Andrew | | (South) Eastbridge Hospital |
| 5 Church of St. Peter | | |
| 6 Church of Holy Cross, Westgate | | |

east of the Gate. There Mr. Pilbrow found the first of four walls (of flint concrete and mortar), 18 inches thick, running across the Old Dover Road, 9 feet below the surface. These walls were 40 feet apart. Above them loam deposited by water had accumulated for so long a period that it was several feet thick. Mr. Pilbrow, seeing this virgin soil, lying in its original layers, which had never been disturbed, was astounded to find the work of human hands beneath it, in the walls above mentioned. Nothing could give a more vivid picture of the watery nature of this site in the early part of the Roman occupation.

These facts have never been duly estimated and examined, in discussions respecting the Dane-John Mound and Riding Gate, as part of the early boundaries of the city. They undoubtedly confirm Mr. Clark's supposition that the Dane-John was a Moated Mound. Whether they can be made useful in fixing its date is not so clear.

MR. SCOTT ROBERTSON'S INDEX TO THE DISCOVERIES MADE BY MR. PILBROW, AS INDICATED BY NUMBERS UPON HIS PLAN OF CANTERBURY.

ST. RADEGUND STREET (north of the city).

6. Foundations of a watch-tower.

LADY WOOTTON'S GREEN.

7. Bones, pottery, a glass bead, spear-head, pin, and ring, at 8 feet deep.

LONGPORT.

9. Modern tools, and steelyards; traces of a ditch or watercourse, which at a distant period ran throughout the south side of Longport.

BRIDGE STREET.

10. Nine skeletons in the city-ditch, which extended a considerable distance from the present wall of the city.
11. Some Samian ware and a piece of bell metal.
14. Four skeletons (4 feet below the surface); a stake was found transfixing the upper part of each skeleton.
15. A Roman coffin of lead, 6 feet below the surface. It contained body of a female about twelve years old, head towards the north. See description in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIV., 35.

OLD DOVER ROAD.

18. At 9 feet below the surface, tops of four walls, 18 inches thick, each 40 feet from the next, built of flint concrete and mortar, and running across the road. At 15 feet from the surface the bases of these walls had not been reached. Above them was loam, as deposited by water, never disturbed until Mr. Pilbrow's men dug into it.
20. An urn; no trace here of any ancient road.
21. Many skeletons and jaws. Query, were they those of men who besieged the Riding Gate?

RIDING GATE.

22. Five feet below the surface, piers 3 feet thick, of concrete masonry, 12 feet apart, of a drawbridge over ancient waterway, 32 feet outside the modern archway.
23. Human bones; a coin; a horn of *Cervus Elephas*, 15 feet below surface.

24. No indications of a moat immediately outside the modern archway existing in 1868. Beneath the arch had been a well, 6 feet in diameter. North-west of the archway, 14 feet below the surface, there was much vegetable mould, and in it a Roman silver spoon was found, as well as black vases with burnt bones and ashes, and boars' tusks.
- GRAVEL WALK.
25. Eight feet below the surface, earthen conduit pipes for water crossed the lane obliquely, jointed with clay.
- BURGATE LANE.
26. Earthen conduit pipes, each about 3 feet long. A few coins.
- ST. GEORGE'S, HIGH STREET.
27. Two walls, 8 feet apart, of Roman masonry and tiles, each wall 3 feet thick. Near them a pavement of Roman tiles, 10 feet below the surface, and a bronze fibula.
28. Twelve feet below the surface, oyster shells and pottery, and N.W. of them black peat-like soil.
29. Walls and foundations of a building.
- BURGATE STREET.
30. Roman ring of gold, set with a fine onyx engraved with a figure of Gany-mede, found in a dark mouldy soil, 8 feet below the surface.
31. Roman tessellated pavements, of which fragments are preserved in Canterbury Museum, and a portion was lithographed by Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., for his *Canterbury in the Olden Time*, 2nd edition, plate 12, between pp. 48 and 49.
32. A floor of York stone, beneath it, Roman coins.
33. A small earthen unguent bottle.
- MERCERY LANE.
- (No number.) Opposite Christ Church Gate an early skeleton lying east and west, 7 feet below the surface. In this lane were found two Roman coins, [also a large altar of Folkestone stone broken in two (Mr. Sheppard tells me), and the pieces widely separated.]
- BUTCHERY LANE.
34. A circular column, 13 inches in diameter, formed entirely of Roman tiles; it adjoined the west face of a Roman wall, 4½ feet thick, which crossed the lane obliquely. Several coins, much burnt.
- HIGH STREET (THE PARADE).
35. A Roman tessellated pavement, 7 feet below the surface, opposite the Fleece Inn.
- ROSE LANE.
36. Fragment of a Roman cup of embossed glass. It is lithographed in Mr. Brent's *Canterbury in the Olden Time*, plate 6, fig. 4.
- JUNCTION OF ST. JOHN'S LANE AND WATLING STREET.
37. Remains of an old plaster wall or ceiling, frescoed, lying on the loam. Ten feet below the surface were found a Roman tessellated pavement, and a cornelian intaglio, which Mr. Fortnum pronounced to be of modern work.
- ST. JOHN'S LANE.
- 38, 39, 40. Foundations of buildings, small coins, pottery, and deer's horn.
- CASTLE STREET.
41. Foundation wall of flints, 12 feet thick, going down to the gravel 12 feet below the surface, laid in dark clay brought from a distance. Coins, black pottery, and oyster shells.
42. Foundation, pottery, coins; no road here when these were placed.
- WATLING STREET.
43. Roman gold coin of Vespasian, 8 feet below the surface, and an English groat, of Elizabeth.
44. Foundation walls, so solid that they were more easily tunnelled under than broken up; they were 13 feet wide and went down to the gravel 12 feet below the surface. They prove that the Roman Watling Street ran further north than the present roadway until the point marked 37 is passed.
45. A well, filled up; in its side were a Roman vessel and a coin.

BEER CART LANE.

46. Heavy foundation, and a pavement of stones some 6 inches thick, others 8 inches.
47. Foundations of masonry. Throughout Beer Cart Lane, 4 feet below the surface, there was full evidence of the old Roman Watling Street.

ST. MARGARET'S STREET.

48. Heavy buttress of Roman masonry. An enamelled bronze ornament of late Celtic type was found here.
49. Roman foundation, 22 feet long, opposite Mr. Collard's offices. To break through this, labourers wrought day and night for two weeks, with sledges, wedges, and chisels. Mr. J. Brent calls this a Roman *arx* or citadel.
50. Roman tessellated pavement, 2 feet wide, partly in front of the Freemasons' Hotel, and partly before a gateway north of it.
51. A Roman pavement of small red bricks, opposite the Fountain gateway.
52. Walls with bonding courses of Roman tiles; beside a market, north of St. Margaret's Church.
53. A wall built entirely of Roman tiles, beside Hammond's Bank.

HIGH STREET.

54. Large Roman *amphora*, 10 feet below surface, 27 inches high, 17 inches in diameter. Coins of Carausius were found in it.
55. Roman foundations, bedded in buff-coloured Roman tiles opposite the western angle of St. Mary Bredman's Church.

GUILDHALL STREET.

56. Foundations of wall, and (says Mr. Sheppard) two broken querns.
57. Foundations of City wall (or a very strong building), with courses of Roman tiles, corresponding with those in No. 58.

SUN STREET.

58. Foundations of Roman City wall shewing three courses of Roman tiles.

PALACE STREET.

59. Roman foundations.
60. The old well of the "Red Pump."
61. Roman pavement of red tesserae, 18 feet wide, having in its centre a piece 2 feet wide, formed of red and white tesserae.
62. Black earthen urn with calcined bones.
63. Bronze Roman vase inverted over calcined bones, 9 feet below surface. The handles and base were cast and soldered on to the body which was of wrought metal. See engravings in *Archæologia*, vol. xliii., page 156.

... STREET.

64. Foundations.

MILL LANE.

65. Foundation of a mediæval building.

KING STREET.

66. Old foundation of flints, and tiles laid two deep at base. A globular Roman urn.

ST. PETER'S LANE.

68. Two vases of Upchurch pottery.
69. Roman mortarium, etc.

ST. PETER'S STREET.

- 69*. Upper and lower parts of quern, fitted into each other.
71. Foundation (chalk blocks) of the Blackfriars Gateway.

HIGH STREET.

72. Wall 12 feet long, parallel with the line of the street; built of squared stones, each 13 inches thick; laid on a bed of concrete. This is opposite All Saints Church, and indicates the gateway mentioned by Mr. Godfrey Faussett as if it were opposite the Fleur de Lis Hotel: he marks it with the letter *M* on his plan of Roman Canterbury.

- 73, 74, 75. Foundations of walls crossing the street at right angles, forming part of an important building which Mr. Pilbrow calls the Citadel or Forum and marks with letter c. Mr. Godfrey Faussett marks it N. These foundations run beneath the houses, 30 to 35 High Street, as well as beneath the roadway.
76. Pavement of large stones and foundation of large Roman building.
- LAMB LANE.
77. Foundation of an ancient house; large quantities of oyster shells; a gold pin of thin wire $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, coins, and pottery.
- JEWRY LANE.
78. Roman floor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface; made of tiles measuring 15 inches by 15 by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and laid two thick on a deep bed of brickdust, mortar, and concrete; underall is a bed of flints. Perhaps it formed part of a hypocaust.
- CASTLE STREET.
- 79.
80. Commencement of a wide fosse, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, filled up with loose soil.
81. Bank of natural loam which rose to a level 4 feet below the surface. South of it was a wider fosse $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep.
82. A wall, 9 feet thick; probably a pier to support a drawbridge.
83. Ancient fosse 23 feet wide outside a Roman wall 4 feet thick, part of which wall was encased in the south wall of the Castle Courtyard forming the City wall at that spot. The fosse is filled in with soil among which was found a wrought stone with a channel cut into it, and chamfers.
- HOSPITAL LANE.
84. Parts of a Roman house, and a hypocaust flue.
- STOUR STREET.
85. End, or turning, of the wall numbered 86.
86. Wall built of Roman tiles, flints, and mortar.
- ST. PETER STREET (*see* also 69*, 71).
87. Iron slag, and ferruginous concrete. Under Groves Lane had been a watercourse.
88. A skeleton, with its head to the east, enclosed in clay, and covered with red tiles; Roman coins, pottery; a goat's (or roebuck's?) head and horns, 8 feet below surface.
- 88*. One half of the longitudinally-split trunk of an oak, 30 feet long, 7 feet below the surface, the flat side uppermost, probably used as a footbridge.
- KIRBY'S LANE.
- 89.
- CHURCH STREET, ST. DUNSTAN'S.
90. Burnt bones, a broken urn, a coin, and a Roman bottle of red pottery. Between NORTHGATE and the RIVER STOUR.
91. Calcined bones in a Roman urn of Upchurch pottery; a bottle and patera.
- ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD.
92. Three skeletons, 3 feet below surface.
93. Knife-blade with gold inserted.
94. An iron arrowhead, 5 feet below surface.
- In the RIVER STOUR.
95. Human bones, and heads of horses, buried 2 feet deep in the shingle of the river-bed.
- BLACK GRIFFIN LANE.
105. Coins, and pins made of bone.
- STAPLEGATE.
106. Ancient road, 5 feet below surface. Samian pottery, and a Roman coin of Lucilla. Perfect horns of a small roebuck.
- LOVE LANE, LONGPORT.
109. A gilt spoon. Rubbish pits.
- IVY LANE (site of a Roman road).
119. Indications of a large iron foundry, in a stratum of iron slag, 6 to 12 inches thick, and 100 feet long, 5 feet or 6 feet below the surface. A frame of Samian ware found here is figured by Mr. J. Brent in his *Canterbury in the Olden Time*, plate 11, fig. 1. An old road was found beneath CHANTRY LANE, which connects Ivy Lane with Longport.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT WINGHAM.

PART II.

BY GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.

DURING the excavations at Wingham in 1882 we traced the hypocaust connected with room No. 2 (which was 11 feet 2 inches wide) to the extent westward of 28 feet, where a different arrangement of flues was found. On recommencing our work this westward excavation was completed. Beyond the lateral flues marked A B, A B, in No. 4 B of my former plan,* a cross opening flue pierced the south wall (similar to that marked E), and extending 7 feet beyond, with a width of 18 inches, terminated abruptly in masonry that arched over the terminal extremity. This fire flue (paved with tiles and full of charcoal and ashes) was probably connected with a chimney or a stokehole. The masonry surrounding it had semi-circular steps leading up, on the east side of the flue, to a semi-circular block of masonry levelled to the height of the wall of the hypocaust. On the outer face of this block of masonry there was red concrete, similar to that lining the inside walls. This southward extension was about 9 feet deep and 15 feet wide. Apparently some room or vestibule stood there ; portions only remained.

Opposite the flues marked A B, A B, and on the western side of the lateral passage, similar flues composed of pilæ of tiles were found ; they probably resembled those opposite ; but many of them were thrown down, and laterally compressed out of their original position. These pilæ of tile flues were backed westward by a great mass of masonry, having, however, a central passage, connecting the east and west of the hypocaust. At the south-west angle of this block was a lateral fire flue, at a higher level, passing in a south-westerly direction into the south vestibule. This block of masonry appears to have been built against a western cross wall which formed the boundary to the west of the first Roman structure, the extreme length of which, measured from the inner wall of room No. 2, was 44 feet ; and the width between the north and south

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., p. 136.

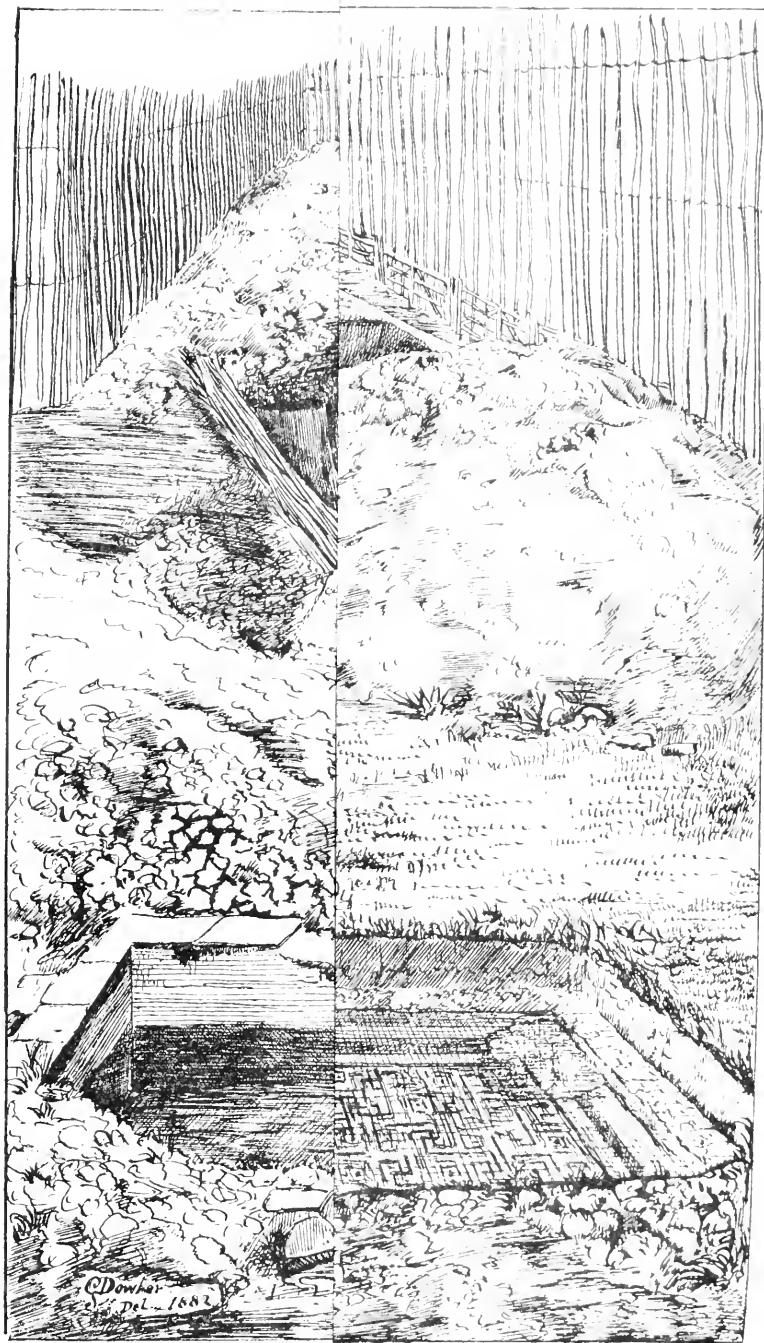
walls was 11 feet 4 inches at the east end, but was 4 inches less at the west end.

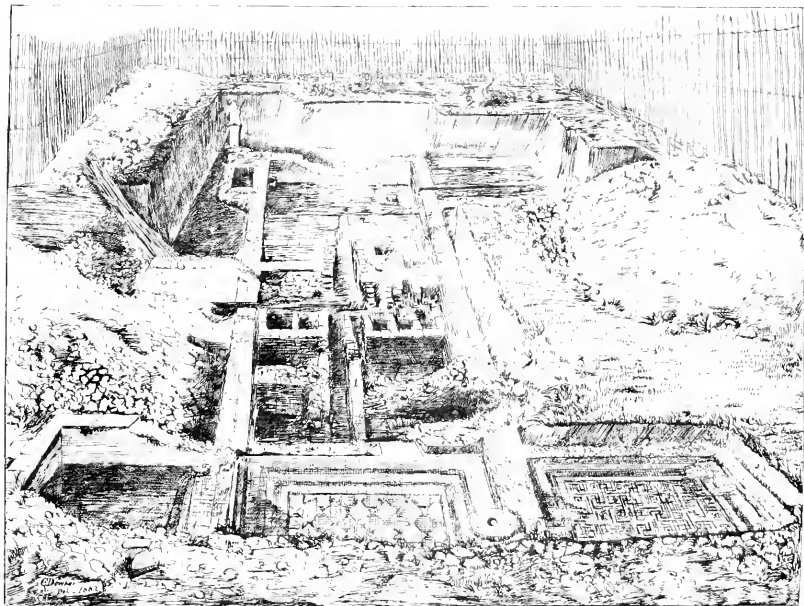
The whole of this part of the structure rests upon a foundation of large flint stones, covered with a concrete of mortar and small flint pebbles, and this particular concrete terminates at the 44 feet, where the cross wall of tiles formerly existed. The block of masonry before mentioned is built in the shape of a small rectangular room on the south side, and in a cross **T** shaped mass on the north; the whole of the interspace was filled in with large irregular flint stones. Mr. Sheppard caused these to be removed from the south side. I considered this was only a similarly used block to those found in the primary hypocaust, where the fire and smoke had penetrated between the interstices of the stones; but Mr. Sheppard thought otherwise. The position and form of these blocks will be best understood by referring to the bird's-eye view, where they occupy the centre of the hypocaust.

The lateral walls of this building appear to have been subsequently extended westward by the Romans. The walls hitherto found had been built at a certain height with Roman tiles of a yellow colour, and the floor was of one uniform concrete. I found the portion of the west wall of these yellow tiles broken off in a similar way to that I before described, marked in the plan as F F. I must not omit to mention that the sides of the central fire passage, east and west, towards this western end, were built up in a very rude manner, and capped with large Roman roofing tiles, and this passage between the south and north blocks of masonry was very uneven. We traced this further western extension of the hypocaust till it was terminated westward by a cross wall, at 60 feet 7 inches, from the inner eastern wall of room No. 2 on the plan.

At the west end a rectangular room was found, about 10 feet square, sunk lower than the remainder of the building. This chamber was filled with ashes and stones as high as the lateral outer walls; at that level appeared a rough concrete. On clearing this out, with the charcoal and *débris*, we found it had no paved bottom, and we soon reached the water level; the side walls resting on foundations of large stones, which also we could probe at various depths in this room. In the south-eastern corner of this, beneath the ashes, we found a large and nearly entire earthen vessel, in an upright position.

Resting on the south wall of this building, but not quite in the centre of it, we discovered a CONCRETE BATH. It was of the shape of a slipper bath. Its length was, at the top, from east to west, 3 feet 10 inches; at the bottom, 3 feet 6 inches. Its breadth at





BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF EXCAVATION AT ROMAN VILLA WINGHAM

the east side, 24 inches at the top, 20 inches at the bottom; on the west side, 26 inches at the top, 22 inches at the bottom; depth about 19 inches. The sides were composed of concrete, mixed with pounded tile, about 6 inches thick, smooth on the inner face, having a beading of concrete at each corner, and a rounded cornice 3 inches deep at the bottom. The structure rested on the continuation of the south wall of the hypocaust, which had been built out on this side wider to receive it. There was no aperture in this bath to let out the water; but it was cracked down to the bottom on the outer angle.

On the north wall of this chamber, nearly opposite this bath, and resting on the wall, we found indications of another similar bath. Red-tile concrete rested on the wall at a similar level, and a large mass of pounded tile concrete was found in the debris beyond, very like one side of a similar bath. Near the centre of this side of the wall was an opening lined with calcined red tiles, forming a flue, that must have gone under the bath. It was filled with charcoal and ashes; in which were found some bone pins and Roman coins. From this flue a small lateral branch existed, which must have passed longitudinally under the bath. The walls of this westward extension were made of flint stones in concrete, with red-tile facings in the corners. The space that intervened between the blocks of masonry crossing the building was roughly paved with large stone in cement. Tile, however, was laid in the central flue, connecting the latter with the former hypocaust. Mr. Sheppard, in my note-book, has described this western room as a plunging bath, for, when we cleared out the *débris*, it was soon filled with water. The flues and ashes in it, and leading from it, I think, do not support this theory.

The tiled flue piercing this north-western wall was next traced out. It was lined throughout with red tiles, and these shewed the effects of fire in their calcined state, and crumbled readily to pieces. This flue was 16 inches wide; we traced it about 13 feet northwards, where it was broken up; there a large quantity of ashes were met with as if raked out of these flues.

Northward, and at right angles with the north-west line of the wall of the hypocaust, we have traced a block of buildings in great part destroyed, consisting partly of Roman, and partly of other badly-built flint walls laid on Roman material, but of inferior workmanship. I have prepared a plan of them, but they were in places so disconnected, so wanting in the strength and solidity of the former buildings, that I am compelled to believe they were not

of Roman workmanship. On digging deeper I found the remains of a Roman wall, with its characteristic good mortar lying beneath, though sadly broken up in places. This wall extended 14 feet northward, in continuation of the extreme western wall of the hypocaust; it then turned away to the east, at right angles, for about 12 feet, where its remains were buried beneath later walls, partially destroyed. Another wall, set off at right angles with the hypocaust wall, also partially destroyed, was met with extending 12 feet north, and having a turn 5 feet east. The end of this had a narrow wall mostly formed of Roman roofing-tiles built on to it.

All else beyond the walls I have described consisted of fragmentary remains and Roman materials, which lie scattered at intervals at about 4 feet in depth over some acres of ground, north and south of the existing foundations.

I have been accustomed to use a sort of divining rod of my own construction to probe the ground; it consists of a rod of steel 5 feet long, with a cross handle at the top and pointed at the bottom. With this I can penetrate the soil up to the handle if no stones lie in the way; if they do, another trial a short distance off will prove if they are a continuous layer at that depth. In this way we have probed all the meadow at Wingham Court below the stackyard, some acre or more of the field south of the buildings, and above the stackyard along the fence from top to bottom of the field. In many cases foundations have been detected, and these have been dug down to and explored. It has been found almost invariably that such traces have been buried beneath three or four feet of earth, without any material of human workmanship, that could be ascribed to a date later than the Normans. A very large proportion of the material so found was of Roman manufacture. Another fact has been ascertained—viz., that all the Roman foundations of the hypocaust, or more certainly of that part I have termed the secondary hypocaust, were laid on material thrown down over a boggy or peaty soil of very considerable depth. The bath-rooms were built on the margin of a lake or swamp; more suited for the site of a bath than of a habitation or dwelling-house. The accumulated soil consists of worm-mould, probably aided by the fall of the ground in this direction and the hand of the cultivator. In some cases we have found traces of roads laid on chalk or lime and consisting of small beach pebbles. One such existed running south-east from the tessellated bath; another nearly due north from the third tessellated room. The absence of continuous buildings surrounding these foundations might be accounted for, on the supposition that

this had been a public bath, and not connected with one villa, but rather with a cluster of villas. This idea is strengthened from the near proximity of another villa, just by at Ickham (which has never been thoroughly explored). During the Roman occupation of Britain the Wingham bath had been altered and enlarged. The westward extension of the hypocaust proving this, from the difference in the construction of the walls. The eastern part being entirely built of yellow bricks, and paved with a uniform concrete; while the westward portion had a different bottom, and the walls were of flint stones with corner-facing of red tiles; and there may even be a third enlargement shewn by the masonry to the north-west. The relics found during the excavation afford us another proof of the character and use made of the building by its earlier and later occupants. We found a small proportion of Samian pottery, in small pieces; fragments of vitreous pottery, like biscuit china, similar, I think, to some found at Brading; small fragments of thin glass; eight Roman small brass coins of the later Roman period; two bone hair-pins; an iron key (Roman or Saxon); a large billhook; part of a fibula; iron nails; a bronze knife-handle; and a chalk belemnite used as an ornament; all of which were derived from the ashes at the bottom of the flues. Scattered over these, in the *débris* of the foundations, were found coarse black pottery apparently belonging to culinary vessels; Upchurch ware in some abundance; bones in great abundance of the ox, pig, and deer; mill-stones and fragments of querns (one of puddingstone and one of lava); a Roman coin of Antoninus Pius, with a hole bored through it, as though used for a charm. These, with the destruction of the earlier foundations, the apparent use made of the tessellated rooms for mill purposes, the abundance of culinary vessels, and the wide-spread extent of the *débris*, shew that its site was occupied by a semi-barbarous people, who had used up the material for other purposes, utilizing only what suited them for the farm or the mill. The evidences of this are found in examination of the hypocaust buildings, the suspended floors of which (having fallen in upon the ashes filling the flues beneath) were afterwards built up with ruder material and utilized for other purposes.

In my former paper I alluded to the traces visible in the corn fields (some distance removed from the bath) of foundations of buildings. I took the opportunity when the corn was cut to open trenches in the arable field south-east of the stackyard at Wingham Court, with the following result:—At 40 feet from the wire fence of the stackyard, south of the meadow, and at 45 feet from the

south-east angle of the stackyard fence, we came on a floor of a room which had been paved with red tesserae of Roman tiles, merely resting on the earth. From this we uncovered walls 40 feet in length, and others parallel 25 feet distant with one enclosed rectangular space 25 feet square at right angles to the latter and more to the east. These walls were in most cases less than 1 foot from the surface of the field; they were composed of flints and friable mortar, that yielded readily to the pick; they were not quite regular, and not quite rectangular in places, 2 to 3 feet wide. They rested at places on Roman tiles and *débris* of Roman workmanship. A great many of such relics were found on digging down each side of the walls. About a bushel-basket-full of pieces of Upchurch pottery, a small piece of a quern of lava, red-deer horns, fragments of Samian pottery, and some disconnected pieces of blue tesserae, like those from the bath-rooms. Traces of charcoal and fire were visible along some parts of these walls. Very few relics of modern or mediæval date were found. These walls were about 100 yards south-east from the bath. What connection had they with it? Were they part of the Roman Villa? Were they of later Saxon date? It is difficult to give a decided answer to these interesting questions. I have most carefully looked for any clue to guide me. The direction of the walls crosses the wire fence (which runs nearly due east and west) at an angle of about 35°. The wall of the bath cuts the wire fence in the same direction, but not at the same angle. I think these facts point to the conclusion that some Roman buildings existed here, connected, it may be, with the hypocaust buildings. These had been burned down and overthrown, and subsequently rebuilt for agricultural purposes by Saxons, making use of the Roman material. Some trace of a road was found between the bath and this latter building. Roman tiles lie scattered over a large portion of the field, called the Vineyard, even as far as the highway from Wingham to Adisham. The farm adjoining Wingham Court goes by the significant name of Crockshard.

A Saxon burial-place at Witherdens Hall, on the adjoining farm close by, was explored by the late Lord Londesborough, and described by Douglas in *Nenia Brit.*, pl. xi., fig 1, 2; pl. xii., fig 4; and in Bryan Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. On Twitham Farm a large amphora was found, containing a beautiful and perfect Samian bowl, now in the possession of the Rev. H. Gilder, of Sandwich. A bronze vessel was found at Ickham Hall, now in Mr. George Payne's collection. And funeral vessels in my collection were derived from a field at Wickham-Breux.

The stream that flows by the Wingham Villa is artificially embanked, and forms a mill-head that supplies a small water-mill close to Wingham Church.

Plans and particulars of the foundation at Wingham have been preserved; but, in accordance with an agreement with the tenant of the farm, Mr. J. Robiusion, the excavations have been filled in and sown with grass seed.

ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE WINGHAM BATH.

No. 1. ANTONINUS PIUS: large brass, with the common *reverse* of a standing female. This coin was perforated for suspension as an ornament; no doubt in Saxon times.

No. 2. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT: the *reverse* is of the altar type, "BEATA TRANQUILLITAS." The mint-mark STR. shews that it was struck at Treves.

No. 3. *Obv.* IMP. CONSTANTINUS MAX. AUG. Head and bust in armour.

Rev. VICTORIÆ LATÆ N. PRINCIPIS; two winged figures hold a shield in which, upon a *cippus*, is VOT. PR.

No. 4. VICTORINUS.

No. 5. TETRICUS.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8. Of the CONSTANTINE family.

No. 9. *Obv.* [MAGNENT]IVS NOB. CE.

Rev. VICTORIÆ DDNN. AUG. ET CAES; two winged genii hold a wreath within which is VOT. V. MX.

NOTE.

Among relics found of uncertain date, I would specially mention the large millstone found in No. 2 room, described in my former paper, p. 137, *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., and now shewn in the bird's-eye view. Pieces of similar sculptured stones of lava, and in all probability Roman millstones, have been found in the *débris*. And a similar millstone of Roman make was found at Uriconium.

The large iron billhook was very similar in form and size to those at present in use. But the Romans seem to have used similar tools. A piece of sculptured stone represents, I believe, part of a capital, rather like a small Norman capital, but with a sort of diagonal string or cable pattern. This again may be of Roman workmanship. It was found among the *débris*, but no other similar fragments have been found.

EXTRACTS FROM GREAT MONGEHAM
REGISTERS.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. J. BRANFILL HARRISON.

Notes respecting Rectors of Great Mongeham.

- THOMAS JAMES, first Librarian of the Bodleian Library, was presented to the Rectory of Mongeham about the year 1614.
HENRY ULLOCK, D.D., 1685. [Dean of Rochester 1689-1706.]
TIMOTHY WILSON, Rector, was buried June 9, 1705.
JOHANNES POTTER, D.D., a sacris D.D. Archiep. Cantuar. Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Mongham Magnâ Rector per duos annos abhinc Ann. Dom. 1707 translatus ad canonicatum in æde Xti et Cathedram Professoriam apud Oxonienses consecratus episcopus Oxoniensis Anno Dom. 1715 et Archiepisc. Cantuar. 1737.
ELIAS SYDALL, D.D., a sacris Dom^{no} D. Archiep. Cantuar. Inductus ad Rectoriam de Mongham Sep^{mo} die Junii Anno Dom. 1707 et paulo post ad canonicatum in Ecclesia Metropolitana Cantuar. dein episc. Glocest. 1731.
JULIUS DEEDES, having been Curate from 1717, was appointed Rector in 1730.
WILLIAM BYRCH, 1752.
JOHN HERRING, 1759. Was buried Sep. 30, 1802.
CHARLES DIMOCK, 1802. Was buried Feb. 9, 1849, aged 78 years.
EDWARD PENNY, M.A. Oxon. (St. John's College), collated to the Rectory of Mongeham Magna March 5; inducted March 15; read in May 6, 1849. Was buried Nov. 30, 1869, aged 61.
[Mr. Penny was Incumbent of Ash near Sandwich from 1842 to 1849, and was appointed one of the six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral in 1843.]
JOHN BRANFILL HARRISON, M.A., Trinity Coll., Cambridge, Vicar of Walmer from 1854 to 1869; was collated to the Rectory of Great Mongeham Dec. 9, 1869; inducted Dec. 11, 1869; read in Jan. 9, 1870.

Curates.

JAMES JANEWAY was Curate in 1705, and was succeeded by Edward Lloyd, 1706, of whom the following entry appears at the beginning of the Register books immediately after the entries respecting Dr. Potter and Dr. Sydall.

EDWARDUS LLOYD, A.M., cum res sacras hujus Parochiæ Doctorum præeuntium vice per undecim annos ministrasset migravit ad exiguas Rectorias de Ripple et Betteshanger Anno Dom. 1717.

[Of this gentleman the three following notices, together with the entry of his burial, occur in the Parish Register of Ripple.

EDWARD LLOYD, A.B., of Xts Church Coll. in Oxford in 1703, was inducted into the Rectory of Ripple Dec. 20, 1712.

E. LLOYD, Rector of this Parish, and Curate of Mongham, was inducted into the Rectory of Betteshanger July 17, 1716, and on Midsummer 1717 left his curacy to serve upon his two small rectories in his own person.

E. LLOYD, A.M., Rector of Ripple and Betteshanger, was admitted into the Curacy of Walmer by Archbishop Wake at Croydon, Sept. 5, 1724.

1741. The Rev^d Edward Lloyd, Rector of Ripple, was buried April y^e 17, 1741.]

JOHN NAIRN was Curate in 1755.

T. F. WARREN in 1757.

JOHN SMITH was Curate during the latter part of Mr. Herring's Incumbency from 1794 to 1802.

GODFREY FAUSSETT, Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, was Curate in 1842.

JOHN W. BUSSELL in 1846 and 1847.

JOHN DANIELL MATHIAS, from 1848 to June 1849.

Notes entered on the fly-leaves of the Register.

The chancel of the church re-roofed and entirely restored 1851-52. The nave of the church re-roofed, and south aisle and porch rebuilt 1853.

The school-house built 1854; opened March 14, 1855.

The north chapel restored 1860 at the expense of the owner of the estate upon which it is charged, the Comtesse di Morella (*née* Richards).

The east and west windows together with the north and south windows of the chancel fitted with stained glass, June and September 1861.

An organ, of which Messrs. Bevington and Co. were the builders, was opened Aug. 29, 1875.

Extracts from Baptismal Registers, which commence April 4, 1685.

1735. Dorothy, the daughter of Julius Deedes, Rector, by Dorothy his wife, born on Christmas day, was baptized Jan. 15.

1736. Julius, the son of Julius Deedes, Rector, by Dorothy his wife, born Jan. 11, was baptized Jan. 16.

1740. Mary, the daughter of Julius Deedes, Rector, by Dorothy his wife, born July 26, was baptized Aug. 14.

1760. Samuel, son of John and Ann Herring, June 3.

1763. Montague, son of Thomas and Margaret Pennington, Jan. 3.

Extracts from Marriage Registers, which commence June 16, 1685.

Extracts from Burial Registers, which commence October 2, 1685.

1693. Daniel, an infant, 7^e son of Tim. Wilson, Rector, and Mary his wife, was buried April 12.
1701. Dudley St. Leger, Gent., Lieutenant of Deal Castle, was buried Nov. 9.
1703. M^{rs} Mary Wilson, the wife of Tim. Wilson, Rector, was buried Sep. 25.
1704. M^{rs} Mary Goodell, 7^e daughter of M^r Timothy Wilson, Rector, was buried Nov. 18.
1705. M^r Timothy Wilson, Rector of y^e parish, was buried June 8.
1729. Edw^d S. Leger of Deal, Surgeon.
1736. Julius Deedes, infant, was buried Jan. 21.
1745. Abraham Bean, Parish Clerk, was buried Nov. 22.
1802. The Rev. John Herring, A.M., 45 years Rector of this parish, was buried in the Chancel Sep. 30, 1802, by his Curate J. Smith.
1807. Elizabeth Dimock was buried, aged 29 years, July 17.
[Wife of Rev. C. Dimock, Rector.]
Thou taught'st me how to live, and, ah too high
A price for knowledge, taught'st me how to die.
C. D.
1810. Henry Dimock was buried Sep. 20 (Rector of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acons, London, and of Blackmanstone, Kent). He had been the schoolfellow, the fellow collegian, the chaplain, the librarian, and the confidential friend of J. Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. Aged 81.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

RENT ROLL OF THE HEIRS OF JOHN AND WILLIAM DE WILLESBOROUGH; TEMP. EDWARD II.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. T. S. FRAMPTON.

Rentale heredum Johannis et Willielmi de Wyllysbergh.

Terminus Sancti Michaelis.

Johannes carpentar' de *leketone* de mesuagio suo et Johannes filius suus una acra terre jacentis in *Estoune*, v *d. ob.*

Willielmus Elys et Matheus de eodem de mesuagio dicti Mathei et dicti Willielmi quod quondam fuit Rogeri de lecton, viij *d. ob.*

Stephanus et Galfridus Sprot de tenemento quod fuit Thome Godheuwe, iij *d.*¹

Simon et Johannes de Atelysworthe de tribus pedibus prati in *Atelesworde* et de terra vocata *Sottoun*, ij *d.*²

Johannes de langebregge et percenarii sui de tenemento suo apud *longbreeg*, iij *d.*

Johannes Geffrey et Johannes Thomas de prato vocato *Wluyschirnet*, v *d.*³

Heredes Galfridi de letherstede de tenemento quod fuit S. de letherstede, iiij *d. ob.*

Radulfus Cosin de tenemento vocato *Gohe* et tribus Rodis prati in *langbreg'mede*, j *d. qa. de peper.*⁴

Heredes Willielmi Poynont de ij acris terre jacentis in *Eastfeld*, iiij *d. ob.*

Item heredes Willielmi Poynont de quadam terra dicta *Beckemed*, iij *d.*⁵

Item iidem heredes Willielmi Poynont de prato vocato *Menebroks*, vj *d.*⁶

(1) In the rental for Christmas term these words are added—"et dimidia acra terre."

(2) This entry and these names do not appear in any of the three succeeding Rent Rolls.

(3) In the succeeding Rent Rolls *John Geffrei et percenarii sui* are charged j *d. ob.* only as the rent *de quodam prato vocato Attlysworthysmed.*

(4) *Radulfus Cosin* appears again in this Rent Roll as paying five farthings in money, and that second entry reappears in the other Rolls; but this "pepper rent" is omitted from the other Rolls. This Ralph Cosin may be identical with a man of that name mentioned in a Fine Roll of A.D. 1315. (*Arch. Cant.*, XIII., 297.)

(5) *Beckemed* } and their rentals are not in the other Rolls.
(6) *Menebroks* }

Michael Sprot de quadam terra vocata *le Birchette*, j *d. obolum*.⁷
 Heredes Petri et Thome de Langebr'gg' de mesuagio suo, v *d. ob. qa*.⁸
 Heredes Galfridi de Suetforde de tenemento quod fuit Rogeri de Leketon, xij *d.*
 Heredes Petri Eylgor de tenemento vocato *Sandrintone*, ij *d. ob. qa*.⁹
 Heredes Willielmi Sprot de terra empta de Edelina ate Heuwette, ij *d. ob.*
 Stephanus de Steyhamme de dimidia acra terre jacentis apud *Eswelle, obolum*.¹⁰
 Henricus de Hammyngherst de tribus rodīs terre quas emit de Willielmo Bourdil, iij *d.*¹¹
 Willielmus Bourdyl et ejus pertie' de tenemento quod fuit Thome Poggel, xij *d.*¹²
 Heredes Henrici et Rogeri de Atelishworthe, xij *d.*¹³
 Heredes Radulfi Beufis de mesuagio suo et dimidia acra terre juxta illud mesuagium, vj *d.*
 Heredes Johannis Gile de terra sua in *Hatteg'he*, ij *d. o. qa*.¹⁴
 Robertus et Thomas de Wyuelysb'ghe, de prato suo in *Coubroks*, iij *d.*¹⁵
 Henricus Poynont et ejus percenarii de prato suo in *coulese*, ij *d.*¹⁶
 Heredes Walteri et Willielmi Marte de mesuagio dieti Willielmi et de quodam campo juxta illud mesuagium, ij *d. qa.*
 Heredes Thome Cotton de mesuagio suo, o. *qa*.¹⁷
 Heredes Andree ate Pirie de dimidia acra prati in *Daulyondismed*, ij *d.*¹⁸
 Heredes Rogeri Sprot de tenemento vocato *Dunstaple*, ij *d. qa.*
 Ricardus faber de una acra terre in *Eastoune* et de terra sua in *Hanfild*, iij *d. ob.*
 Willielmus de Stureye de prato vocato *Guodritcheshope*, xij *d. ob. qa*.¹⁹
 Hamo Rogger et percenarii sui, xij *d.*²⁰
 Daniel de Ketchale, v *d.*²¹

(7) In the other Rent Rolls the tenants are "*Michael Sprot et Galfridus de eodem*."

(8) In the other Rent Rolls this holding is thus entered—"Heredes Johannis de Langebr'gge de messuagio eorum et de terra vocata *Parishamme et le Rede*, v *d. ob. qa*."

(9) Subsequent Rent Rolls state that Peter Elgor bought this land from Alexander Cissor.

(10) Omitted from the Christmas Rent Roll, but it reappears at Lady Day and Midsummer.

(11) } These entries cannot be traced in the three succeeding Rent Rolls.

(12) } Henry de Hammyngherst is mentioned in a Fine Roll of 7 Edward II., 1314. (*Arch. Cant.*, XII., 305.)

(13) The heirs of Henry and Roger de Attlysworth are charged with a second holding in the Christmas Rent Roll; afterwards they disappear.

(14) This entry cannot be traced in the other Rent Rolls.

(15) In the Lady Day quarter we read instead of this—"Heredes Thome John et Agnes filia Roberti John de duabus acris terre in *Coubrok*, iij *d.*"

(16) This entry cannot be traced in the other Rent Rolls.

(17) *Thomas Cotton* is in future entered as the tenant.

(18) This entry cannot be traced in the other Rent Rolls.

(19) } These entries probably were replaced by one in the Midsummer Roll—

(20) } "*Heredes Roberti de Teldenne de tenemento suo apud Eldindenne*, ij *s. ob.*"

(21) This entry disappears from the succeeding Rent Rolls.

Heredes Ricardi de Hanecherst et percenarii sui de tenemento suo in *Smallide*, v *d.*

Heredes Willielmi Pired et Galfridi le Say, de tenemento quod fuit Thome Poggil, ij *d.* o.²²

Radulfus Cosin, j *d.* qa.

Johannes Thomelin extra de terra vocata *Pesebreche*, j *d.*²³

The next Rent Roll, for the Christmas quarter, or "*Terminus Sancti Thome Apostoli*," contains the following additional particulars:—

Anastasia de Streetende de mesuagio Willielmi ate Hulle et de terra apud Gore, ij *d.* ob.

Johannes Jecur de mesuagio predicto et de terra eadem, ij *d.* ob.

Item heredes Petri Elgor de mesuagio Willielmi Cotton, ob. qa.

Heredes Henrici et Rogeri de Attlysworthe et eorum percenarii, xj *d.* ob.

Johannes le Reade, ij *d.*

Willielmus Noreys, iij *d.*

The next Rent Roll, for Lady Day quarter, or "*Terminus Dominice Palmarum*," has one additional name:—

Simon of Halle (*sic*), ij *d.* ob.

The Midsummer Rent Roll adds the following new names:—

Heredes Roberti de Teldenne de tenemento suo apud Eldindenne, ij *s.* ob.

Willielmus Asketyn et percenarii sui, de tenemento suo apud Euerindenn', viij *d.*

Eadmundus de Passele et Johannes Barrot, de Molendino de Langebr'gg', x *d.*

Robertus de Grenestede, xij *d.*

GRANT OF LAND, ETC., IN DUDINDALE* FROM EUGENIA, DAUGHTER OF JOHN FITZ VIVIAN, TO NICHOLAS, SON OF NICHOLAS DE TUITHAM, 1st MAY 1236.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. T. S. FRAMPTON.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Eugenia filia Johannis filii Viviani in viduitate mea dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Nicholao filio Nicholai de Tuitham totum liberum feodum meum scilicet terciam partem

(22) In the Christmas and Lady Day Rolls "*Heredes Thome Poggel*" are charged with this item.

(23) "*De dimidia acra terre apud Rodbregg*" is the description given in the Lady Day Roll.

* Dudindale lies in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, about two miles S.E. from the city wall. When the Dudindale family became extinct, the manor passed to the Morton family. Elias de Morton demised it to one Fitzvivian, who had an estate at Sellinge. Hasted mentions the deed printed above; but he erroneously calls the lady "Eugenia Fitzvinon daughter of Hugh Fitzvinon" (*History of Kent*, 8vo, vol. xi., 152).

integre que me contigit post decessum Johannis filii Viviani patris mei apud Dudindal', scilicet viginti et septem acras terre in hominibus honagiis redditibus relevis et omnibus aliis rebus et casibus ad predictum feodum pertinentibus, et redditum quadraginta denariorum cum pertinentiis suis, simul etiam duas acras de gavelikendia, jacentes juxta terram Petronille de Hoddesdon' que est versus Suth', et terram heredum Anselmi filii Alwaker que est versus North', quas tenui de heredibus Thome Aldermanni. Habend' et Tenend' sibi et heredibus suis de me et de heredibus meis libere quiete jure hereditario in perpetuum. Faciendo dominis feodi annuum servicium inde debitum. Et reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ad festum Sancti Michaelis quatuor denarios de forisgabulo, pro omnibus serviciis consuetudinibus et demandis temporalibus ad me et ad heredes meos pertinentibus. Et ego Eugenia et heredes mei warrantizabimus totum predictum liberum feodum integre et predictum redditum quadraginta denariorum cum pertinentiis suis et predictas duas acras cum pertinentiis suis predicto Nicholao et heredibus suis et ejus assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas per predictum annuum servicium inperpetuum. Pro hac autem mea donatione et concessione et carte mee confirmatione et warrantizatione mea facta et recordata coram dominiis Willielmo de Eboraco, et Willielmo de Insula, Radulfo de Norwyk', Hugone de Plaiz', justiciariis tunc itinerantibus apud Cantuariam, in die beatorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis vicesimo, et sigillo meo firmiter munita, dedit michi predictus Nicholaus viginti et quinque marcas sterlingorum in gersumma. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne de Wadeton, Alano de Tuitham milite, Roberto de Valoniis, Johanne de Valoniis, Roelando de Tuitham, Rand' de Gosehal', Ricardo Camerario, Nicholao de Haudlo, Johanne de Wadenhal', Thoma de Wadenhal', Johanne Terri, Johanne filio Roberti, Johanne de Clieh', et multis aliis.

A pendent seal with heron in centre, and the legend ✚ SIGILL' EVGENIE DE PLVKELAY.

BRIEF, A.D. 1636, TO COLLECT MONEY IN AID OF RESTORING THE TOWER OF QUEENBOROUGH PARISH CHURCH.

COMMUNICATED BY JOSIAH HALL, ESQ.,

Mayor-elect of Queenborough (for the eighth time), October 1883.

[Endorsed upon this printed copy of the Brief are these words:

"*Collected for this Brief in REDCLIFFE, BAISTOLL, five shillings and three half pence.*

THOMAS PALMER, *Vicar.*

JAMES WATHEN, } *Churchwardens.*
JOHN READE, }

The 25th Brefs."

MR. JOSIAH HALL has taken the trouble to analyse the receipts, and finds that 1476 parishes contributed less than a total of £135. Only 4 parishes collected as much as 10s., the largest sum being 16s. 6d.; in 120 parishes sums varying from 4s. to 9s. 9d. were gathered; 119 parishes sent either 3s. or a few pence more; 263 parishes gathered 2s. or less than 3s.; 480 parishes sent 1s. or less than 2s.; 428 parishes collected sums varying from 1d. to 11d.; 62 parishes sent back the Brief without any money at all.]

CHARLES, By the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and singular Arch-bishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deanes, and their Officials: Parsons, Vicars, Curats, and to all spirituall Parsons. And also to all Justices of Peace, Maiors, Sherifes, Bayliffes, Constables, Churchwardens, and Headboroughes, And to all Officers of Cities, Boroughes and Townes Corporate, And to all other Our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects whatsoever they be, aswell within Liberties, as without, to whome these presents shall come, Greeting.

BRIEF FOR QUEENBOROUGH CHURCH TOWER. 365

WHEREAS We are credibly ginen to vnderstand aswell by the humble Supplication and Petition of our Welbeloued Subiects the Maior, Jurats, Bayliffes, and Burgesses of the Towne and liberty of Queenborow in our County of Kent, As also by a Certificate made at the quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at the Castle of Canterbury for Our said County, on Tewsday the Twelfth day of January last past 1635. Under the hands of our trusty and wel-beloued Subiects Sir Edward Hales, and Sir Edward Deering Knights and Baronets, sir Dudley Diggs knight, One of the Masters of our Court of Chaucery, sir Edward Boyes, sir Thomas Wilford and sir John Honywood knights, Isaac Bargaue Deane of Canterbury, Launcelott Lonelace, Edmund Hadde, Regynald Edwards, Thomas Paramore, Thomas Godfrey, and Thomas Blechynden, Esquiors, Justices of the Peace within our foresayd County. That the Steeple of the Church of Queenborow aforesaid standing open to the Sea, and being a common Land make at Sea, to which place Mariners and Seafaring men in time of foule weather or danger make for Shelter, Which said Steeple is now by the extraordinarie violence of Tempest become so Ruinous and in such decay, that it is very likely to fall to the ground, The fall whereof will be very dangerous and hurtfull to the body of the Church. Upon the repairing and beautifying whereof the said Inhabitants haue of late expended and disbursed a good summe of money, but are no wise able to new build the said Steeple: Which being viewed by well experienced workmen, must of necessity with part of the Church be taken downe to the very foundation, The charge whereof as the said workmen doth asfirme, will Amount vnto the Summe of Sixe Hundred Pounds at the least, which charge the said Inhabitants are no wayes able of themselves to vndergo, the whole Towne and liberty thereof consisting but of Two Hundred Acres of land, with Two & Thirty Housholds, and the most part of them very poore Fishermen, Wherefore our Subiects the Inhabitants of Queenborow aforesaid haue most humbly besought Us, that We would be graciously pleased to grant vnto them Our Letters Patents of Collection Under Our great Seale of England, that sothey may be enabled to aske and receiue the charities of wel-disposed people towards the new building of the said steeple, Unto whose request, We most willingly haue condescended, and thought good to Commend this so pious a worke, Unto the charitable Consideration of all our louing and Wel-disposed Subiects within the County of Kent, and in certaine other Counties and places of this our Realme hereafter mentioned. Not doubting, but that all good Christians rightly well weighing the premisses, will be ready and willing, to extend their liberall contributions towards the furtherance of so good and godly a worke.

KNOW ye therefore, that of Our especiall grace and Princely compassion, We haue ginen and granted, and by these our Letters Patens doe giue and grant vnto the Inhabitants of Queenborow aforesayd, and to their Deputy and deputies, the Bearer or Bearers hereof, full power, Licence and authority, to aske, gather, receiue, and take the Almes and charitable beneuolence of all our louing Subiects whatsoever Inhabiting within our City of London with the Suburbs and liberties thereof, And in our Counties of Kent, Sussex, Surry, Essex, Southampton, Devon, Dorset, Cornewall, and Somerset, Our Cities of Canterbury, and Rochester, with the Cinque Ports and County of the City of Canterbury, Our City of Chichester, Our Borough of Southwarke, our City of Winchester, Our Towne and County of Southampton with the Isle of Wight, Our City of Exeter, our Towne and Countie of Poole, our Cities of Bristow, Bath, and Wells, And in all Cities, Townes Corporate, Priuiledged places, Parishes, Villages, and in all other places whatsoever within Our sayd Counties, and not else where, for and towards the building of the said Steeple.

WHEREFORE We will and command you, and euery of you, that at such time and times as the Inhabitants of Queenborow aforesaid, their Deputy & deputies the Bearer or Bearers hereof, shall come and repayre to any your Churches, Chappels, or other places, to aske and receiue the gratuities and charitable beneuolence of Our sayd Subiects, quietly to permit, and suffer them so to do, without any manner your lets or contradictions. And you the sayd Parsons, Vicars, and Curats, for the better stirring vp of a charitable deuotion, deliberately to publish and declare the Tenour of these Our Letters Patents, or the Copy or Briefe

hereof, vnto our sayd Subiects vpon some Sunday when as the same shall be tendred vnto you, Exhorting and perswading them to extend their liberall contributions in so good and charitable a Deed.

AND You the Church-wardens of euery Parish where such Collection is to be made (as aforesayd) to Collect and gather the Almes and charitable beneuolence of all our louing Subiects, aswell strangers as others. And what shall bee by you so gathered, to be by the Minister and your selues endorsed on the backside of these our Letters, or the Coppy or Briefe hereof, in words at length, and not in Figures; And the Summe and Summes of Money so gathered and endorsed, to deliuer to the Bearer or Bearers of these our Letters Patents, and to no other person, when as thereunto you shall be required. Any Statute, Law, Ordinance, or Prouision heretofore made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

IN Witnesse whereof, We haue caused these Our Letters to be made Patents for the space of One whole Yeare next after the date hereof to endure. Witnesse Our selfe at Westminster the Seuenth day of Aprill in the Twelueeth Yeare of Our Raigne. DAWE. *God save the King.*

CHISELHURST, AND JOHN SCOT, A.D. 1251-2.

CORAM REGE ROLL No. 87 OF HENRY III., ANNO 36. *Membrane 23 dorso.*

COMMUNICATED BY JAMES GREENSTREET, ESQ.

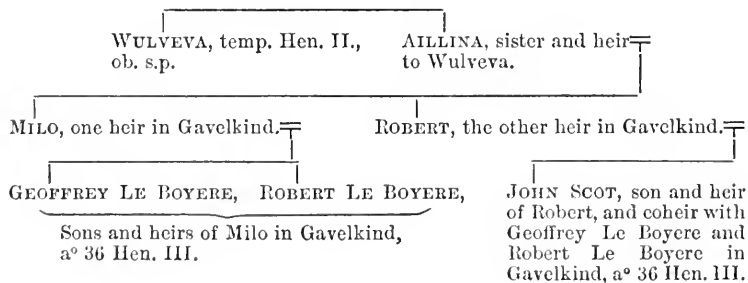
[GEOFFREY LE BOYERE and ROBERT his brother together with JOHN SCOT, sue (against RALPH GOLWYN) for 15 acres of land in *Chiselhurst* as their right. WULVEVA their antecessor, who was seised of this land in the time of King Henry II., dying without issue her right was inherited by AYLLINA, her sister and heir. Aillina had two sons MILO and ROBERT joint heirs in gavelkind. GEOFFREY and ROBERT LE BOYERE now claim as the sons and heirs of MILO; while JOHN SCOT claims as son and heir of ROBERT.

RALPH GOLWYN denies the right of the claimants and desires that the suit be tried whether he has not better right to the land than the claimants have.]

"Kane'. s's GALFR' LE BOYERE & ROB's fr' eius & JOH'S SCOT petu't u'sus RAD'm GOLWYN q'ndeci' ac'r t're, cu' p'tin', in Chiselhurst vt Jus ipor' &c'. Et vn' qued' WULUEVA, an'cessor ip'or' Galfr' & alior' fuit seis' in d'nico suo ut de feodo & Jure temp' H. r', Ani d'ni r', Cap' inde explee' ad val' &c. Et de ip'a WULUEVA, quia obiit sine h'rede de se descend' Jus t're illius cuida' AYLLINE vt soror' & h'redi. Et de ip'a AYLLINA quibusd' MILON' & ROB'o vt fil' & h'red' eo q'd t'ra illa p'tibil' est. Et de p'd'c'o Milon' descend' Jus p'tis sue p'd'c'is GALFR' & ROB'to qui nu'c petu't vt fil' & h'red'. Et de p'd'c'o ROB'to descend' Jus p'tis sue p'd'c'o JOH' qui nu'c pet' vt fil' & h'r. Et q'd tale sit Jus ip'or' off't &c'.

"Et RAD's ven' & defend' Jus ip'or' GALFR' & alior' & seis'm p'd'c'e WCLUEUE, & totu' &c'. Et pon' se in Jurata' de *Gauelygind'* loco magne Ass'e p'uisa' & concessa', & pet' recogn'f'i vtru' ip'e maius Jus h'eat in p'd'c'a t'ra an p'd'c'i GALFR' ROB's & JOH's."

PEDIGREE TO BE DEDUCED.



EARLY REGISTER OF EAST BARMING PARISH.

The Rev. T. W. Carr, rector of Barming, has found a friend kindly disposed to make a copy of the old Register, A.D. 1541-1611; and has laid this copy before us. The Register was lost during more than a century, but was at length recognised, and reclaimed by the late Rev. Mark Noble, from his friend and parishioner Mrs. Dorman.

The Register commences with entries relating to the families of Packe, Beckett, Pennye, Prebble, Moyse, Wodden, Coppyng, Lorkyn, Arnold, Holyman, Cassynghyrst, and of Mr. John Heron. The name of Heron soon yields to phonetic influence and is spelt, as pronounced, Heorn. The Arnold family was numerous. Later, we read of the families of Record, Cumbyrdge, Knyght, Reynolds, Banks, Mowle, Chapman, Wyllson, Carpenter, Bishop, Hodges, Saxby, Beall, Ashpoole, Bensted, Fancett, Godfrey, Videan, Vipont, and Edmit.

At the end of July 1574 occurs this attestation, *Concordat cum libro Registri exhibit* (signed) *Thomas Robinson*. After this comes a new heading, thus, "The true copye of the Regester Book of the parishe church of East Barmynge: of cristeninges, mariages, & Buryalles, made the vth daye of October Anno xviij^{mo} Rne. Eliz., 1575, for one hole yere cynded at the feaste of Saynt Michill th'archaungell laste paste." Thus we must suppose that the earliest portion of the existing Roll was written, in July 1574, as a copy of the original Register, 1541-74; and that the two following portions were written at intervals of twelve months each, not being themselves the original Records, but copies of the original Registers.

During 1575-6 there are eight entries of christenings which record the names of the sponsors as "gossipes." During the reign of Queen Mary, Cardinal Pole directed that such entries should always mention the names of the sponsors; but that custom was not continued by the authorities under Queen Elizabeth. Oddly enough, in this Register the entries during the reign of Mary lack these particulars.

When the entries respecting Roger Record's family cease, in 1582 commence the christenings of Thomas Curd's children. Roger Record's sons were Isaac and Christopher, not Thomas; otherwise we might have supposed that the name of Record had been curtailed into "Curd."

The following items are extracted from the Roll:—

- 1548 Wylliam Preble & Barthyllmowe Haule, churchwardens.
- 1549 Wylliam Pake & Barthyllmowe Halle, churchwardens.
- 1551-2 Jan^r 18 was married John Fynche to Elyzabete Bennett.
- 1552-3 March 9 was chrystned John y^e son of John Fynshe.
- 1554 Sept^r 9 was maryed Wylliam Fremlynge unto Elyn Tayler.
- 1557 Oct. 25 was buried German Norwod.
- 1558-9 Barthyllmowe Haule buried y^e 14th Daye of February.
- 1563 April 20th was buried S^r John Sympson, parson of Barmynge.
- 1574 July 9th chrystned John y^e son of Mathewe Younge & Alys ux.
- 1574 July 10th was buried y^e forsayd John Younge, a crisom.

- 1574-5 Jan^r 22 was cristened Elizabeth the daughter of Isaacke Beeket;
 William Beeket, Elizabeth Beeket, & Elizabeth Pr . . . , Gossepes.
 1575 June 24 was cristened Jane the daughter of William Preable; Henry
 Welche, Jane Reynoldes, & Ursula Hodges, Gossepes.
 1590 Nov. 27 James Bewlye sonne of M^r James Bewlye of Rochester was
 buried.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

GUNDULF'S LATIN BIBLE.

IN a letter, dated Middle Hill, 5 Sep. 1861, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of my "Catalogue of the Library of the Priory of St. Andrew, Rochester, A.D. 1202" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, III., 47, etc.), Sir Thomas Phillippis favoured me with the following corrected description of Bishop Gundulf's Latin Bible.

"Sir T. P. begs to correct the date of Gundulph's Bible, in his catalogue, from sæc. 12 to 11. He would almost stake his credit as to a knowledge of the antiquity of MSS. in the assertion that the Gundulph Bible was *not* written *before* the year 1000, and the Book of Baruch, at the end of the second volume, he ventures to say, was *not* written *before* the beginning of the *twelfth*.* It was this last which probably induced Sir T. P. to assign the same date to the whole book.

"Sir T. P. believes the book in fact to have been written by order of Gundulph, and the expression in Mr. Rye's book of '*fieri fecit*'† confirms him in that opinion.

"The memorial of the Bishop in vol. ii. begins thus: '*II Scd'a pars biblie Per felicis recordac'ois Gu'd'lfum Roffensē Ep'm Liber, etc.*,' as in Mr. Rye's *Catalogue*;‡ except that *alienavit* should be *alienav'it*; *celavit*, *celav'it*; and *delevit*, *delev'it*; *sentēciam*, *sententia*'; *Do*, *d'co*; *P'sbiteris*, *Presbit'is*; *cap'li*, *capituli*.

"The barbarous binder, to whom Mr. Williams gave the book to be bound, has cut off many of the top titles, and cut into many of the marginal notes. It looks like Lewis's binding.

"A note on folio 1, vol. i., says, '*The book is covered in wood and white leather.*'

"The *i* in *Ep'm* is *not* in the MS.; the contraction of *er* is omitted also. The *d'co* (of *d'co*, *Sco. Epo.*) has been destroyed."

W. B. RYE.

* Century, or sæculum.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, III., 62. Gundulfus [1077] inter cetera bona fecit fieri . . . duo Missalia.

‡ *Archæologia Cantiana*, III., 62. *Liber de Claustro Roffens. quem qui inde alienavit, alienatu' celavit v'l hunc titulū in fraudem delevit: Exco'icatus est: Ferentib. Sentēciam Dō Scō Epō Priore & Sing'lis P'sbiteris Cap'li Roffens.*

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KENTISH ARCHÆOLOGY.

REVIEWED BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

Retrospections, Social and Archæological. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A. Vol. i. (London: G. Bell and Sons, 1883; price 12s. 6d., pp. 329.)—Writing in 1844, Mr. Dawson Turner said, "There is no English Antiquary to whom the science is more indebted" than to Mr. Roach Smith. Almost forty years later, Mr. J. G. Waller has recently written in the *Dover Standard*:—

"The establishment of Archæological Societies, in this country, is chiefly due to Mr. Charles Roach Smith. The first step arose from a conversation between him and Mr. Thomas Wright, at which I was present, . . . in Mr. Smith's room at Lothbury."

The result of that conversation was the formation of the British Archæological Association, with Lord Albert Conyngham as President. The first Archæological Congress assembled in 1843, at Canterbury, where, says Mr. Roach Smith, in his *Retrospections*,

"I and Thomas Wright, my acting colleague (for Mr. Albert Way, appointed co-secretary with me, did not attend), took up our abode at the *Queen's Head*. Here we were joined by Joseph Clarke, J. O. Halliwell, Thomas Bateman, Alfred Dunkin, W. Addison Combs, and the Rev. Stephen Isaacson."

The *Retrospections* of an Antiquary who is the true parent of all existing Archæological Societies, cannot fail to be of interest to their members. This volume is clearly printed, and abounds in amusing episodes. Some readers no doubt will chafe at its lack of chronological arrangement, and at the utter absence of dates; but all will agree that its matter is pleasantly put together and full of interest.

Those who wish to commence with the early life of the writer must turn to pp. 88–136, where they will find that he was born at Landguard Manor near Shanklin, youngest of the ten children of a gentleman whose ancestors had possessed freeholds in the Isle of Wight for two centuries. His father died while he was young, and his early training devolved on his mother and his aunt, Mrs. John Roach of Arreton Manor. A good ear, and great love for singing, which clung to him throughout life, brought him, when a young boy at school, into the choir of the Rev. F. Beadon (who lived to the age of 101), at North Stoneham, Hants, and caused him to be especially delighted with Planché's first Extravaganza, *Amoroso*. To this day he still delights in reading and declaiming passages

from Planché's many works, and from Barham's *Ingoldsby Legends*, as well as from Shakespere. Placed in a solicitor's office at Newport, he received promise of a commission in the Royal Marines, of which *corps* his eldest brother was an officer. Fortune, however, led him to be apprenticed at Chichester to a chemist named Follet, a man of good family. At that time, young Roach Smith looked upon this step with repugnance, and cast wistful glances at another sphere of work. Events proved that the fortune which led him to Chichester might well have cried, in words which he quotes from Planché, on p. 267:—

“That was *Miss Fortune*, simpleton, not me;
I am *Dame Fortune*, good as good can be.”

Mr. Follet possessed a copy of Pinkerton's book on *Coins and Medals*. Young Roach Smith studied it eagerly, and hearing strangers speak of a new discovery of Roman coins, six miles off, he borrowed Mr. Follet's horse, and rode straight away, on a dark November night, to find them. Those who had the coins were in bed, when he reached the place; nevertheless, regardless of their slumbers, he gave them no peace until he had aroused them, and purchased twelve *denarii*, with which he rode back to Chichester, triumphant. This incident forms a perfect allegory of Mr. Roach Smith's course through life.

Coming to London, he entered into business in Lothbury at a time when many improvements, especially those connected with rebuilding the Royal Exchange, were causing excavations to be made beneath the streets. His persevering watchfulness derived from these excavations, during several years, a vast number of Roman remains which threw floods of new light upon the history of Roman *Londinium*.

He obtained Roman relics from sources which men less practical would have neglected. Regardless of labour and inconvenience, he followed up the ballast, heaved from the bed of the Thames to deepen the river, when the foundations of old London Bridge were removed. Thence he rescued works of art, statuettes and heads of statues, of such excellence that the great sculptors Sir Richard Westmacott and John Gibson never tired of visiting his house in Lothbury to examine them. Twenty years earlier, when the foundations of new London Bridge were laid, a remarkable phenomenon had been witnessed. A jet of water was forced upwards to a considerable height, and with it a large number of gold nobles of the reign of Edward III. Sparkling in the sun, as they were forced upwards, they descended in a veritable shower of gold. The large collection of Roman remains gathered by Mr. Roach Smith from London soil is now in the British Museum. When Mr. Smith was quitting London, Lord Londesborough sent him a cheque for £3000, intending therewith to purchase his collection; but as Lord Londesborough could not keep it entire, Mr. Roach Smith preferred to return his cheque, and to accept £2000 from the Trustees of the British Museum, where the whole collection remains together and will be ever accessible to the public.

In this volume of the *Retrospections* will be found biographical notices of many Kentish worthies, and descriptions of antiquities in many parts of Kent. That benefactor to all who are connected with India, Lieutenant Thomas F. Waghorn, a native of Chatham, who first suggested, and who brought to perfection the Overland Route, is well described. Mr. Smith knew him during the last seven years of Waghorn's life, and several times came down with him to his house at Snodland for a couple of nights. A complete biography of Lieutenant Waghorn is inserted in the Appendix to this volume.

William Henry Rolfe of Sandwich, who possessed the collections of his grandfather Boys, the historian of Sandwich, is duly honoured at the commencement of the book. The first page tells how

"Mr. Nicholls, who had been surveying Sandwich under the new Reform Act, talked to me of Richborough, and of Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Reader of Sandwich; and as it is my nature to be prompt, I at once resolved to visit the three."

Whether the visit to Sandwich and Reculver is placed at the commencement of the book as a typical adventure, we cannot say; but its incidents are distinctly typical of the writer's characteristics throughout his entire career.

At the termination of his visit to Sandwich, he determined to walk to Reculver, setting off early in the afternoon. Mr. Rolfe had pointed out the difficulties at that late season. At Minster the impulsive pedestrian called on Mr. Freeman, author of *Regulbium*, a poem, published in 1810.

"He pointed out the difficulty, and even danger to a stranger, in crossing the marshes from St. Nicholas at such a season, and so late in the day; but I had resolved. . . . I arrived at St. Nicholas late in the afternoon. Here my troubles began. Night was setting in; but the spires of Reculver Church seemed so close that I fancied I must reach them in half an hour.

"So little distant dangers seem :
So we mistake the future's face,
Eye'd through hope's deluding glass."

"I soon found myself intercepted and surrounded by impassable dykes. Much time was vainly spent in trying for an egress from the marshy labyrinth; and now I realized my situation, and thought reproachfully of the warnings I had despised."

Eventually he made his way to the sea-shore, a considerable distance from Reculver, which, however, he reached at last.

Respecting Thomas Charles of Chillington House, Maidstone; founder of the admirable museum there; and his friends Edward Pretty and Clement Taylor Smythe, many interesting details are given by Mr. Roach Smith. The purchase by a Lenham shoemaker, at a sale at Leeds Castle, of a chest of Dutch tiles beneath which was found the correspondence of Lord Fairfax, the great Parliamentary General, is one of the incidents connected with Mr. Clement Smythe's name.

William Bland of Hartlip Place, John Brent of Canterbury, and Lord Albert Conyngham of Bourne Park, who became Lord Londesborough, are sketched at full length. We find also an

interesting notice of Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Liverpool, who has expended large sums in purchasing from the Rev. Dr. Faussett, of Heppington, a collection of Saxon Antiquities made by Bryan Faussett; and in printing the description of them, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, which was edited by Mr. Roach Smith. Mr. Mayer presented the whole collection to the town of Liverpool. Thomas Wright; Charles Warne; F. W. Fairholt; Hudson Gurney; Dawson Turner; T. Crofton Croker; J. R. Planché; J. Y. Akerman, and other friends are likewise commemorated at length. In the Appendix is printed Mr. Fairholt's *Journey Book*, which is of much interest.

Many readers will be surprised to learn that the distinguished tenor singer Mr. Joseph Maas is a Kentish man, who comes from Strood, or its immediate neighbourhood. The family of Maas has been settled in Kent for more than four centuries. They were formerly connected with Bredgar and Milton next Sittingbourne. In 1464 William Maas of Milton bequeathed a house there to his brother Harry. In Planché's *Babil and Bijou*, says Mr. Smith,

"My friend Mr. Joseph Maas made his first appearance on the London stage; and him, I and Mr. Henry Coulter went to hear. It was an event unprecedented for so young a singer to step from the provincial platforms to Covent Garden Theatre."

Respecting the Roman Wall in the north of England, twenty-six pages of most interesting matter are given. Many Continental towns of antiquity are also included in the graphic sketches written in this volume. Readers of poetry may be gratified by finding here a poem by L. E. L. (Miss Landon) never before published.

In notes of a visit to Ipswich Museum, where many cinerary urns of the Saxons are preserved, Mr. Smith says,

"How is it that cremation was so common in these parts of Britain, and so rare in Kent where historical evidence asserts that the earliest Saxon invaders settled? In Kent we find that inhumation of the body entire was the prevailing practice; and this custom, together with the evidence of coins, points to a comparatively late period. The cinerary urns certainly suggest a long anterior Saxon immigration at variance with written history."

We will close with a note respecting the Great Duke, formerly Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden.

"In Mr. Fitch's possession was a small bundle of documents of the humblest kind; but important from their connection with the Duke of Wellington in his retirement. They were orders to his coachman previous to the day's journey; written tersely, with as much precision, circumspection, and foresight as if a squadron had to be set in the field. First came the time for starting; next the place for baiting the horses, and the distance; then the stage where they would rest and lunch; and so on to the close of the day, the distances and times being calculated to the greatest nicety."

The Great Duke, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, exercised jurisdiction over Dymchurch, where the following rhymes were written, January 14, 1845, by the Rev. Stephen Isaacson, for Mr. Smith's Album or Visitors' Book:—

"Dear Smith—"Tis the custom of hunters of autographs
 To ferret out Monarchs, or Dukes, or such haughty Graafs;
 Then surely from me there is due some apology
 If, a humble admirer of pure ARCHAEOLOGY,
 To fame all unknown, I append my sign-manual,
 'Midst worthies whose names shine in Monthly and Annual;
 Whose labours are lauded from Pekin to Buffalo;
 E'en this planet's *fifth quarter** has heard of them long ago.
 But I'll end; so believe me, both morn, noon, and even,
 Yours ever, most cordially, Isaacson (Stephen).

At Dymchurch indited, and *stans pede uno*,
 The dullest inhabited spot, as well you know.
 A valid excuse, which I trust you will chime in;
 And lacking the *reason*, accept of the *rhyming*."

History of Kent; Part I., the Hundred of Blackheath.—Of the new HISTORY OF KENT, which is not yet published, no less than 250 large folio pages are lying printed before us. They contain the history of the Hundred of Blackheath, edited by H. H. DRAKE, LL.D., from Hasted's History, amalgamated with the MS. Collections of the REV. T. STREATFEILD and the REV. LAMBERT LARKING, but very largely supplemented by Dr. Drake's own researches among *Inquisitiones*, *De Banco*, *Coram Rege*, and Assize Rolls, State Papers, Wills, Parish Registers, MS. Pedigrees, and all accessible records. These researches have occupied him incessantly during many years. The cost of setting up and printing this enormous First Part, or Volume, of the new History is generously guaranteed by John Wingfield Larking, Esq., of The Firs, Lee, in the hope that when it is at length placed complete before the public, the gentlemen of Kent will readily purchase such a valuable mass of historical information respecting the Hundred of Blackheath, from the time of Alfred the Great. Deptford, Greenwich, Charlton, Woolwich, Eltham, Lee, Lewisham, and part of Chislehurst are described.

The plan of the Editor has been to re-write Hasted's text, and to bring the history up to the present time, inserting within brackets his own additions, those (signed T. S.) of the late Mr. Streatfeild, and those of Mr. Lambert Larking. In notes which are voluminous, beyond all we could have hoped for, Dr. Drake gives everything of value that can be gleaned from all extant records. Pedigrees abound, and monumental inscriptions are not overlooked. Appended to the history of Eltham we find *précis* of seventy-one Wills, made by Eltham people, and three folio pages of extracts from the Parish Registers, having three columns in each page. Appended to Deptford are *précis* of fifty-nine Wills, and of thirty-five Feet of Fines, five pages of extracts from the Parish Registers, and two pages of extracts from Parish Accounts, Newspaper Cuttings of the last century, and lists of Local Acts of Parliament. The engravings are numerous and valuable; some are from sketches by the Editor.

In the histories of Greenwich and Eltham the progressive steps in building the royal palaces and forming the various parks are traced; and the annals of the royal residences are detailed with minuteness from the Middle Ages downwards. In tracing the history of

* Romney Marsh.

the royal parks and the descent of various manors, Dr. Drake has given much information concerning many families not resident in the Hundred of Blackheath. The presence of the Court brought all courtiers into greater or less connection with the Hundred. Dr. Drake's very full notes thus become useful with respect to other portions of the County. In future Parts, or Volumes, of the new History little will be needed respecting many families beyond a reference to the details and pedigrees printed in this First Part. Dr. Drake's historical INTRODUCTION will be of great value.

As this Hundred has a long river frontage, many naval records have been analysed; and the results are here printed in the history of Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford. The modern history has not been neglected, but is made very complete; numerous small residences erected around Greenwich, Lee, and Lewisham being individually noticed.

Mr. Wingfield Larking was probably more desirous to avail himself of Dr. Drake's honorary services as Editor, from a knowledge of his family interest in Kent, and his fondness for pedigrees.* Through the families of Dowrish, Carew, Courteney, and St. Leger, Dr. Drake claims descent from the Nevills, Lords of Abergavenny; the Hollands, Earls of Kent; the Clares, Earls of Gloucester; the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford; and the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham.

There can be little hope that Dr. Drake can continue the HISTORY beyond the First Part (which is not yet published); but when that has been issued, to "shew the way," no doubt two or three Editors will be found to complete the work. If carried on with the indefatigable spirit of research displayed by the Editor of the First Part, it will become one of the most valuable of County Histories.

Robert Pocock; the Gravesend Historian, Naturalist, and Printer. By GEORGE M. ARNOLD. (London: Sampson Low and Co., 188 Fleet Street, 1883; pp. 267.)—The first *History of Gravesend* was published by Robert Pocock in 1797; it was a very commendable work, the result of much research and labour. Three years later the same author printed *Memorials of the Family of Tufton, Earls of Thanet*; and, in 1802, *Memoirs of the Families of Sir E. Knatchbull, and Filmer Honeywood, Esq.* The Tufton Memorials are still of much value; and the author of these historical works was a worthy of whom Gravesend may well be proud. Mr. Arnold has put upon record the fragmentary journals which Pocock wrote in 1811–12, 1815, 1822, and 1823. They abound with incidents which are of interest to the Kentish naturalist or antiquary. As their writer was born in 1760 and lived until 1830, long intervals in his life were left unnoticed in these journals. Mr. Arnold, however, has industriously and judiciously collected materials for a complete sketch of Pocock's career, which he has rendered very interesting. At the end he has inserted Pocock's valuable Introduction to a projected History of Dartford and Wilmington, which never saw the light. It includes an useful contrast between England in 1558 and in 1829. Mr. Arnold has also printed a translation of the will

* For the Harleian Society, Dr. Drake, with Col. Vivian, edited the *Visitation of Cornwall*.

of Richard de Gravesend (Bishop of London 1280-1303) which mentions his Bible, written in thirteen volumes; and other bequests.

Pocock took much interest in Hasted's *History of Kent*, and defended it in print, although he (like Mr. Cosens of Thanet) had found over 2000 errors in that extensive work. He narrates that in 1811 he met, near Gad's Hill, a brewer who was a son of the Historian. This gentleman told Pocock that his father was then residing at Corsham, Wilts. Among the multitude of incidents mentioned in the journals, our readers will find many that will interest them. A description of the Chancel of Cobham Church* during September 1812; the baiting of a badger caught in Southfleet in the June of that year; the names of numerous regiments which passed to and fro in Kent during April and May 1812; the mention of the use, as manure, of sprats and fish upon arable land in that and previous years; discoveries of Roman coins, silver and copper, at Springhead in August 1812; mention of Betsom Fair in Southfleet, Meopham Fair, Cobham Fair, Strood Fair, and several others, occur to us as examples. Every man of science who spent any time in the neighbourhood seems to have been brought to see Pocock. Very interesting are some of the notices. Professor Henslow, who did so much for the study of Botany in the University of Cambridge, is introduced thus with his father in January 1822: "Mr. Henslow of Rochester, and his son from Cambridge, called to view my *Hortus Siccus*. The son is a botanist." Again and again did the young Professor visit the Gravesend naturalist.

In the Preface Mr. Arnold gracefully alludes to other Gravesend worthies, Robert P. Cruden (who wrote a later *History of Gravesend*), and his own distinguished brothers, Arthur Arnold, M.P. for Salford, and Edwin Arnold, C.S.I. He there prints two good specimens of local poetry, one by G. Newman, the other by C. J. Clarke. Undoubtedly this book has much interest for all who are connected with the district around Gravesend, and for all who study Kentish Archæology or the Natural History of Kent.

A Glance at the Hundred of Wrotham, by the Rev. T. S. FRAMPTON, B.C.L., M.A. (Maidstone: Burgiss-Brown, 1881; Svo, pp. 99, price 2s. 6d.), extends over a period of thirty-five years, from A.D. 1293 to A.D. 1327. The Parishes of Wrotham, Ightham, Shipbourne, Plaxtol, and Stansted lie within this Hundred; and Mr. Frampton, incidentally, devotes twenty pages† to facts connected with the history of the Churches in those parishes. These Church-notes occur in the midst of the text of his careful translation

* 1812, Sept. 6. The church has lately had a barrel-organ put up in the loft, the gift of Lady Darnley. The church has been whitewashed, fresh painted, and varnished, and sentences of Scripture written on the walls, which the parishioners call "decorating" it; but the ancient stalls and beautiful monument of Lord George Cobham with his lady are suffered to fall to decay. The antiquary finds himself greatly vexed by the injurious placement of a screen and communion table across and over the [brasses and their] inscriptions near the middle of the high chancel, instead of its being at the furthestmost east end (pp. 84, 85).

† Pp. 50-70.

of the Wrotham Hundred Plea Rolls for A.D. 1313. An Index, and a more methodic arrangement of Mr. Frampton's valuable notes upon the Records which he has taken great pains to translate and illustrate, would render his little book more useful.

The Records here printed, in English, in full, are six in number. The first and second are two sets of PLEA ROLLS for the Hundred; one set dated in 1293 (21 Edward I.);* and the other in A.D. 1313 (6 Edward II.).† The third Record is a SUBSIDY ROLL‡ for A.D. 1327, which shews a total of £15 8s. 2½d. charged upon 85 residents within the Hundred.

As illustrating names which appear upon that Subsidy Roll, Mr. Frampton has printed translations of the official Returns made in 1322 and in 1326 respectively, concerning the property of which William Inge§ and Eudo de la Zouche|| died possessed. The sixth Record here translated and printed is the *Probatio Aetatis*, or Proof of Age, of Roger Bavent in A.D. 1301 (page 94).

Philipot is confused in his diverse accounts of William Inge; and Mr. Frampton is puzzled respecting Joan and Isolda, his daughter and his widow respectively. William Inge, the King's Attorney in 1286-7, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from September 28th, 1314, to March 1315-6, when he became Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In that exalted position he was superseded in June 1317 by Henry le Scrope. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Henry Grapenell, whose dowry, Philipot says, included the Manor of Stansted. This lady was alive in 1310, when she united with her husband in conveying to Hawisia (wife of Ralph) de Hever and to her heirs a small estate in Halsted and its neighbourhood.

Joan, the daughter of William and Margaret Inge, was born about 1299; as in 1322 she was aged 23 years and more, being then the wife of Eudo de la Zouche. In her right he obtained the Manor of Stansted, after her father's death; but Eudo obtained no other Kentish lands of William Inge. In May or June 1316 (about three months after William Inge became Chief Justice of the King's Bench) we find that he had taken a wife named Isolda; and to them, as husband and wife, in conjunction with a certain Fremond Inge, one moiety of the Manor of Eghtham was conveyed, by Master Robert Inge, for the sum of £40. This we learn from the Records of Kent Fines; but the *Inquisitio*, after the death of William Inge, states that a moiety of Eynesford Manor, together with manors in other counties, were similarly conveyed to them, as if a new marriage settlement had then been made, Isolda being the bride. The *Inquisitio* adds that, from Nicholas Kyrrel, William and Isolda Inge jointly acquired the other moiety of Eghteham to have and to hold to William and Isolda for their lives, and after the deaths of both of them, then to the right heirs of William.

After the death of Eudo de la Zouche in Paris, August 1326, the *Inquisitio* then taken shews that Joan Inge brought with her as

* Pp. 10-27.

§ Pp. 83-86.

† Pp. 28-79.

|| Pp. 87-90.

‡ Pp. 80-81.

dowry nothing in Kent but the Stansted property which her mother had inherited. This proves that her widowed stepmother Isolda was still alive. Consequently, we are not surprised to find that, in the Subsidy Roll for 1327, Isolda Inge is assessed as the largest proprietor of land in Wrotham Hundred. The amount of subsidy paid by her is 20s. 1d.; and the sum next largest is 15s. 2½d., which was paid by Margery de Peeham.

Here another interesting point arises. Margery de Peeham (*née* Aldham) had a sister and coheir named Isolda. In 1347 this sister was the wife of John St. Clere, and paid aid for land in Ightham when the Black Prince was knighted. This land is described as "a moiety of a knight's fee which Christina de Kirkeby and the heirs of Nicholas de Cryel held in Eghteham from the Archbishop." It is recognised by Ciriac Petit as being the Manor of Itham or of the Mote. The *Inquisitio* after the death of William Inge states that he and his wife Isolda Inge acquired from Nicholas Kyryel the moiety of Eghteham Manor. These facts suggest very strongly that Isolda Aldham, Isolda Inge, and Isolda St. Clere were the same person, who may have married John St. Clere after the death of William Inge.

In the Plea Rolls printed by Mr. Frampton are mentioned several curious cases of murderers taking sanctuary in the Churches of Wrotham and Stanstede; and of "deodands" forfeited to the sheriff, such as pigs which bit people seriously; carts, out of which men fell and were killed. The sheriff did not seize the carts or the pigs, but accepted a sum of money equivalent to their value. Mr. Frampton also gives information respecting the gallows of the Hundred, the pillory or *stretchneck*, the tumbrel, and the Boroughs in Wrotham Hundred, viz., Hale, Wrotham, Nepacre, Rogheye, Stansted, and Winefield. There are allusions to prisons belonging to the Archbishop at Canterbury, Maidstone, and Wrotham, and to the Bishop of Rochester at Halling. In the Subsidy Roll the Hundred is divided into three parts, and oddly enough the divisions seem to be ruled by equalising the number of taxpayers. Thus, in the *Sto'ill* division there are 27 names; in that headed *Cham* there are 29; and under the heading *Clyue* appear another set of 29. The rationale of this arrangement it is not easy to apprehend.

The Rochester Diocesan Directory for 1883 (London: Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.; 8vo, pp. 192, price 1s. 6d.), contains the most accurate, though brief sketch of the architectural history of Rochester Cathedral which has yet been published. It is by Mr. W. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A. Cantab., of Rochester Grammar School. We observe that he enumerates six periods of work before A.D. 1300. He says:—

"I. Of Gundulf's church, we can trace five bays of the south arcade of the nave up to the triforium level (but with the outer order to nave altered, and the piers recased), five bays of the south wall of nave, and three of the north wall as high as the window sills; the north *campanile** (in ruins) and the

* All that remains to denote the existence of Bishop Gundulf's south tower is the small building, of later date, on the east of the south-west transept, which is now used as a vestry by the masters and scholars of the King's School.

western half of the crypt. II. About 1115 the nave, left incomplete by Gundulf, was taken in hand and given much of its present form. III. The west front and the curious diapers filling the tympana of the triforium are a little later. IV. At the end of the twelfth century (subsequent to a fire which occurred in 1179), the reconstruction of the church was begun. The works included the two choir aisles, with the *bases* of the central tower-piers and of the four arches opening into the aisles from the transept. V. The eastern transept and presbytery were next taken in hand by William de Hoo, sacrist. His work was built up around the Norman east end, which continued standing until the new walls were sufficiently high to carry the vaulting; when so much of it as interfered with the work was removed, and the presbytery then finished, together with an extensive crypt beneath. The Norman choir, which had up to this time been used for the monastic services was now altered to harmonise with the new presbytery, where the services were temporarily carried on. The work extended to the eastern tower-piers, with the arch above them, and the bay of the transept immediately adjacent on either side. The eastern half of the fabric was now complete. It was first used in 1227, although not consecrated until 1240. VI. About 1280 the south transept was rebuilt (not quite as we now see it), and the remaining pier of the tower run up. At the same time the north, the west, and the south arches of the tower were built, and the two nearest bays of the nave reconstructed."

Mr. Hope traces, in detail, all the subsequent alterations and enumerates the chief monuments. He appends exact measurements of the various parts of the church, and states that its total length is 305½ feet.

Lambeth Palace and its Associations. By the Rev. J. CAVE BROWNE. Supplementary Chapter on *Mediæval Life among the Old Palaces of the Primacy.* (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.)—This Supplementary Chapter is written with all that charm of style which characterises Mr. Cave Browne's history of Lambeth Palace, as well as the preliminary article which every one found so readable and interesting in the *Quarterly Review* for July 1878. The use of the word "*Palaces*" in the title of this Supplementary Chapter is no doubt a very small matter; yet we regret that Mr. Cave Browne has not only adopted it there, but in his text has spoken of Wingham Palace, Charing Palace, Otford Palace, Gillingham Palace, and the old Palace at Bekesbourne. So far as we can make out, from the records, the only archiepiscopal residence which was universally recognised as a Palace, before the time of Cranmer, was that at Canterbury. This fact is clearly stated by Mr. Cave Browne himself; we regret that he, nevertheless, suffered himself occasionally to adopt the popular inaccuracy. We have indeed discovered an instance in which the great manor-house at Maidstone was styled "*palatium*," in A.D. 1399; but the other residences of the Archbishop were either Castles, or simply Manor-houses. After Cranmer's time few of them remained in the Primate's possession. In Kent alone Mr. Cave Browne enumerates thirteen residences of the Primate, thus:—

- | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Aldington. | 4. Charing. | 9. Maidstone. |
| 2. Bishopsbourne (exchanged for Bekesbourne). | 5. Forde. | 10. Otford. |
| 3. Canterbury. | 6. Gillingham. | 11. Saltwood. |
| | 7. Knole. | 12. Teynham. |
| | 8. Lyminge. | 13. Wrotham. |

Why he omits Wingham from this enumeration we do not know. The princely Arundel did not find these fourteen houses sufficient for him in Kent; so he obtained, from the King, Leeds Castle, and Queenborough Castle, of which he was appointed Constable. At both of these he stayed frequently, and many official acts and documents of Archbishop Arundel are dated by him as from "our Castle of Leeds," or "the Castle of Queenborough."

Mr. Cave Browne mentions that in the Gillingham Manor-house Walter de Merton was consecrated to be Bishop of Rochester, but he does not, we think, allude to the consecrations held at Otford, nor to the fact that ordinations were, at some time or other, held by various Primates in the private chapels or parish churches attached to all or nearly all the Manor-houses of the See. The Manor-house at Tenham scarcely gets so much notice as it deserved. Mr. Cave Browne describes the presence there of Archbishops Baldwin and Hubert Walter, but he omits all notice of the great favour in which it was held by Archbishop Peckham. Year after year, especially in the month of September, that Primate came to his house at Tenham. There he built a noble chapel, and thence he wrote many letters which remain extant to this day. King Edward III. was entertained there by Archbishop Stratford for five or six days in February 1345; and we find records of the residence there of Walter Reynolds, Simon Islep, and other Primates.

Mr. Cave Browne, however, has diligently collected a large number of interesting facts, and he has put them before us in the most pleasant manner possible. His style has charms for every reader.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and their Palaces is the title of good and succinct articles written by Mr. GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, F.S.A., in *The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* for July and August 1883 (London: David Bogue; 8vo, pp. 56, 1s. each). He has collected many interesting facts which are not put forward by Mr. Cave Browne. Unhappily he bows, like Mr. Cave Browne, to the popular custom of styling the manor-houses "palaces." He attracts our interest to Ford Place by picturing the scene of the printer Grafton's visit there, in August 1537, to lay before Archbishop Cranmer Tyndal's translation of the Scriptures, which became known as *Matthew's Bible*; and upon which Grafton had expended all his capital. He mentions that Whitgift hunted there. For his sketch of Otford Manor-house Mr. Leveson Gower wisely quotes the Rev. J. Hunt's *Holiday Visit to Otford* from *Cussell's Magazine* for September 1881.

On a Hoard of Early English Coins of Henry I. and Stephen, A.D. 1135-40, found at Linton near Maidstone, Mr. GEORGE WAKEFORD has written a good and exhaustive paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Part ii. for 1883, 3rd Series, No. 10. London: J. Russell Smith; 8vo, pp. 100, price 5s.). Hidden in a small earthen pot, 15 inches below the surface of the ground, were about 180 silver pennies, or parts of pennies; for several of them had been cut into halves (for use as halfpennies), and some into

quarters (to serve as fourthings, or farthings). These silver pennies had been coined at no less than thirty-three different towns; among them being six varieties struck at Canterbury; three varieties from a mint in Sandwich; and one from a mint in Hythe. Their average weight was 21 or 22 grains each; but several pennies were much lighter. The names of the Canterbury mintmasters on these coins were ROGER, ROBERT, No. . . . R, and PILLELM (=WILLELM); those from Sandwich bear the names of RICARD, and IV. RIC; that from Hythe, ESTMUND. The fact that there was a mint at Hythe had not previously been known. Mr. Wakeford assigns to Hythe this mintmark "ESTMUND: ON: IDE ✚."

The spelling of King Stephen's name is varied in fifteen ways, thus: STEFNE, STEFNIE, STEINE, STIEFE, STIEFN, STIEFNE, STIEFNE: R., STIEFNE: RE., STIENE, STIFENE, STIFNE, STIFNE: R., STIFNE RE., STIFNIE, STEFNE: REX.

The Aylesford Parish Magazine for March 1883 contains a description, by the Rev. CYRIL GRANT, of a palimpsest brass in Aylesford Church. It simply shewed, at Aylesford, an inscription of three lines: "Here lyeth John Savell gentilman su'tyme Sarvant to Syr Thomas Wiat knyght which decessid the xxixth day of Marche A° dui m^cxliv on whose soule ihu have mercy." Upon the back, or underside of this plate, is a well-engraved female figure labelled [*F*]orcee in black-letter text. She stands in an apse upon a pedestal beneath a canopy. Upon her left shoulder appears a small shield charged with a Latin cross. Her left hand clutches the throat of a small dragon; her right arm is cut away. The details of the engraving suggest that it is not of much earlier date than 1545, and that it was the work of a foreign artist. Mr. Grant has caused the brass to be so re-adjusted in the Church, that both sides may be examined. The Society of Antiquaries has engraved a woodcut of the female figure.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. Edited by J. J. HOWARD, LL.D. (London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co.; Monthly, price 6d.).—The following Kentish pedigrees have appeared in this Periodical during 1882-3: KNIGHT of Cowden (1567-1692), by W. S. Ellis, in May, June, and August 1882; JORDAN of High Halden and Cranbrook (1650-1700), in July and August 1882; PETLEY of Downe, Shoreham, and Riverhead, *temp.* Edward I. to the present time, from February to May 1883; LYNCH of Staple (1560-1803), from May to September 1883; KITCHELL of Combe, Addington, Canterbury, Dover, and Wrotham, in September and October 1883. Much information, derived from Wills and Parish Registers, is printed with these pedigrees. Extracts from West Wickham Registers appear in the number for September 1883, relating to the families of Bricket, Carew, and Lennard.

We say truly that much information is given in these papers; but readers must not expect to find in them all they want. We turned in vain to the Petley pedigree to see how it mentioned Elizabeth Petley, who, in May 1581, was married to Thomas Tuttesham of West Peckham. In like manner we consulted the

Jordan pedigree, without obtaining any information respecting Joane (sister of Nicholas) Jordan, whose second husband, Edmond Sheafe of Cranbrook, died in 1626.

On a Crayford Cliff where Palæolithic Implements were made, there is a paper by F. C. J. SPURRELL, F.G.S., printed in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for November 1880, pp. 544-8, and illustrated by five engravings. At depths varying from 36 to 42 feet beneath the present surface of the soil Mr. Spurrell discovered (in brickearth deposited against a chalk cliff) a dense layer of flint chippings, which covered an area measuring 15 feet by 10. A few inches above these flint chips were remains of the lower jaw of a rhinoceros. Mr. Spurrell adduces arguments to prove that this spot, which had been buried 36 feet beneath brickearth, was the actual spot which the Palæolithic workman occupied when he made flint implements by hammering these chips off rough flintstone. One flint *hâche* was found, by Mr. Spurrell, with the chips struck off in making it lying so close at hand that he was enabled to bring them all together again, thus reproducing the original massive stone from which the workman had fashioned the *hâche*.

The deposit of brickearth above these works of man's hands may well be compared with Mr. Pilbrow's description of the layers of loam, 15 feet thick, which he found deposited, by water, above the remains of strong Roman walls outside the Riding Gate at Canterbury. (Vide *Archeologia*, vol. xliii., and *Archeologia Cantiana*, XV., 347.)

On some Palæolithic Knapping Tools and Modes of Using Them, by F. C. J. SPURRELL, F.G.S., there is a paper in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for August 1883. In it Mr. Spurrell treats of flint chippings found at Northfleet and Crayford; and in a plate he not only shews the forms of some stone hammers, but, by means of lines and sections, he demonstrates the manner in which they were used by the Palæolithic workman in fashioning flint implements.

Parochial History of Westerham, by GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, F.S.A. (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1883; small 8vo, pp. 101, price 2s.).—This is one of the best, though one of the least pretentious, Parochial Histories we have seen. It recites briefly the annals of each manor in the parish; describes the church and its plate, its vicars, its registers, and its account books. The extracts from manor rolls, parish accounts, and registers, are full and interesting. They relate chiefly to the families of Potter, Rivers of Chafford, Middleton, Warde, Dawling, Manning (whence sprung the Cardinal), Beresford, Crisp, and Minet. The baptism of Bishop Hoadley; the burials of an Earl of Jersey (1721) and Countess of Winterton (1831) are noticed; and the unique copy of the Royal Arms, painted during the reign of Edward the Sixth, is mentioned.

LEEDS CASTLE : INVENTORY.

A.D. 1532.

AN INVENTARIE* made of all the BEDDIS, COVERLETIS, BOLSTERS, SHETIS, BLANCKETIS, COUNTERPOYNTIS, and HANGINGS of vardure† and tapestrye, with also COURTENS and CARPETIS, parcell of all the stuf which late werne the right honorable SIR HENRY GULDEFORDE, late Knight of the Order, and Comptroller of the kingis most honorable houshold, lately diseased, remainyng and beyng as well within his place at London, as within the CASTELL OF LEDIS within the Countie of Kent.

.
IN LONDON 14 carpets and 15 beds.
.

Bedis delyvered from Ledes to London. xxij.

Item a fetherbedd and a bolster.
Item xj fetherbedds and xj bolsters.
Item ix old matresses and one new.
Item v bolsters of canvas and flockis.
Item viij coverlets for the matresses of Norfolke makying.
Item iij pair of wollen blankets and one happing.‡

Coverlets delyvered from Ledes to London. iiij.

Item a new coverlet for the bedd of crymesyn satten of dyvers colours of silke.
Item a coverlet of grene verdors.†
Item a coverlet of grene verderis.
Item a coverlet of verdeours losenged.

Courtens§ brought from the wardrobe of Ledis to London. ix.

Item iiij courtens of redd and yelow sarsenet.
Item iiij courtens of changeabill sarsenet.
Item iiij courtens of blew and yelow sarsenet.

Testars brought from the wardrobe of Ledes to London. iiij.

Item a testor of blak velvet upon velvet and yelow tynsell.
Item a testor of blak velvet and cloth of golde.
Item a testor of yelow and blew damaske.
Item a testor of purple velvet pirl'd|| and cloth of golde.

* Transcribed by Canon SCOTT ROBERTSON from the original MS. in the Public Record Office, September 1882.

† Halliwell, in his *Dictionary of Archaic Words*, says, "VERDURE, Tapestry." In this Inventory the word is spelt in many different ways, as vardure, verdors, verderis, verdeours, verdeour.

‡ "HAPPING, a coarse coverlet; also any kind of covering," says Halliwell.

§ Curtains.

|| PERLID, ornamented with pearls; studded with any ornaments.

And many a perlid garnement
Embroudid was agen the day. (Gower.)
Halliwell's *Archaic Dictionary*.

In this case the ornaments seem to have been cloth of gold sewn on in dots or other shapes.

IN THE CASTELL OF LEDES.

viiij CARPETTYS.

- Furst ij small carpetis of Turkey worke upon ij coberdis* in the *parlour*.
 Item one great carpet of Turkey worke upon the long tabill in the same parlour.
 Item one carpet of turkey worke in the *Queene's dynyng chamber* for the coberd.
 Item a carpet of Turkey worke for the tabill in the same chamber.
 Item a carpet of turkey worke for a coberd in the *Kyng's brekefast chamber*.
 Item a coberd cloth of cours flowers in the *Kyng's dynyng chamber*.
 Item more a carpet of verdeour in the *closet of the said Sir Henrie*.

BEDDES. xviiij.

- Furst a fetherbedd and a bolster in the *chamber within the parlour*.
 Item a fetherbedd and a bolster in the *ynner chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedd and a bolster in the *chamber next comyng into the galarie*.
 Item a fetherbedd and a bolster in the *chamber next the same chamber comyng into the galarie*.
 Item a fetherbedd and a bolster in the *Queene's dynyng chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedd and a bolster in the *Queene's bedd chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedde and a bolster in the *Queene's Inner chamber*.
 Item ij fetherbeddes and ij bolsters in the *Kyng's dynyng chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedde and a bolster in the *Kyng's brekefast chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedde and a bolster in the *Kyng's bedd chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedd and a bolster in the *Kyng's Inner chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedde and a bolster in the *chamber of the said Sir Henry*.
 Item ij fetherbeddes and ij bolsters in the *maydens' chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedd and a bolster in the *conduyt chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedd and a bolster in *M^r Browne's chamber*.
 Item a fetherbedde and a bolster in the *chaplen's chamber*.

BLANCKETS.

- Item xij pair of fustian blanckets and an old blancket.

COVERLETTIS. xiiij.

- Item a coverlett of verdeour in the *chamber next the parlour*.
 Item a coverlet of crymesyn velvet inbrothered† with white roses in the *Inner chamber next the parlour*.
 Item an other coverlet of crymesyn velvet embrothered with white roses in the *chamber next comyng into the galarie*.
 Item a coverlet of grene verdeour in the *chamber next the same chamber comyng into the galarie*.
 Item a coverlet of fyne verdeour in the *Queene's dynyng chamber*.
 Item a coverlet of verdeour and Images with a man of horsbacke and a woman on fote in the *Queene's bed chamber*.
 Item a coverlet of tapessarie Imaged‡ in the *Kyng's dynyng chamber*.
 Item a coverlet of old gret verdeour in the *Kyng's dynyng chamber*.
 Item a coverlet of tapessarie Imaged in the *Kyng's brekefast chamber*.
 Item a coverlet of Imagery in the *Kyng's bed chamber*.
 Item a coverlet of course vardeour of Imagery in the *Kyng's Inner chamber*.
 Item a coverlet of Imagery in the *chamber of the said Sir Henrie*.
 Item a course coverlet of Imagery in the *maydens' chamber*.
 Item a coverlet of course tapessarie in *M^r Browne's chamber*.

QUYLTIS. iij.

- Item ij quyltis in the *chamber of the said Sir Henry*.
 Item a quylt of redd and grene sarsenet in the *conduyt chamber*.

* Coberdis = cupboards.

† EMBROIDERED. The word is spelt inbrothered, embrothered, enbrothered, in various entries of this Inventory.

‡ IMAGED, that is, containing images or figures of living creatures, human or brutish.

TESTERS AND SPARVERS. xiiij.

- Furst a testar and sparver of purple velvet embrothered with becons* and bowsers* knotts in the *chamber within the parlour*.
 Item a tester of grene sarsenet with a courten in the *ynner chamber*.
 Item a sparver of crymesyn velvet embrothered with white roses in the *chamber next comyng into the galarie*.
 Item a tester and sparver of grene velvet embrothered with redd and white roses and sonnest† in the *chamber next the same chamber comyng into the galarie*.
 Item a sparver of grene velvet with roses and portuilleses‡ and outwerks embrothered in the *Quene's dynyng chamber*.
 Item a sparver and testar of right crymesen satten embrothered with the armes of the said Sir Henrie Guldeford frynged with gold of venes§ and silke in the *Quene's bed chamber*.
 Item a rounde testar canapie fasson of blew and crymesen satten of brigges|| in the *Quene's Inner chamber*.
 Item a testar and sparver of tapessarie Imaged in the *Kyng's dynyng chamber*.
 Item a sparver of cloth of sylver and cloth of golde in the *Kyng's brekefast chamber*.
 Item a sparver of crymesyn velvet and grene satten with cutworke of cloth of golde in the *Kyng's bed chamber*.
 Item a testar and sparver of yelow and blew damaske in the *Kyng's ynnere chamber*.
 Item a testar of right crymesyn velvet pired and blake gold chamlet in the *chamber of the said Sir Henrie*.
 Item a sparver of russet damaske embrothered with II^{is} and M^{is} in the *maydens' chamber*.
 Item a sparver of yelow and white sarsenet in the *conduyt chamber*.

COURTENS. xxvj in sight.

- Item v courtens of purple sarsenet in the *chamber within the parlour*.
 Item iiij courtens of grene and yelow sarsenet in the *chamber next the same chamber, comyng into the galarie*.
 Item iiij courtens of grene and white sarsenet in the *Quene's dynyng chamber*.
 Item iiij courtens of crymesyn sarsenet in the *Quene's bed chamber*.
 Item j courten of grene and chaungeable sarsenet in the *Quene's Inner chamber*.
 Item iiij courtens of yelow sarsenet in the *Kyng's brekefast chamber*.
 Item iiij courtens of grene and yelow sarsenet in the *Kyng's bed chamber*.
 Item iiij courtens of sarsenet of yelow and blew in the *Kyng's Inner chamber*.
 Item iiij courtens of sarsenet of yelow and white sarsenet in the *cunduyt chamber*.

COUNTERPOYNTE¶. xxxj.

- Furst a old pece of tapessarie hangd over the Jakis** in the *Inner chamber next the parlour*.
 Item v peces of Tapessarie gret and small hangd in the *Quene's dynyng chamber*.
 Item iiiij peces of hangyngs of old Imagery of Counterfet Aras in the *Quene's bed chamber*.
 Item iiiij peces of old Tapessarie of Images hangd in the *Kyng's dynyng chamber*.
 Item iiij peces of fyne tapessarie and one course pece of tapessarie hangd in the *Kyng's brekefast chamber*.
 Item iiij peces of Imagery of tapessarie hangd in the *Kyng's bedd chamber*.
 Item iiij peces of tapessarie hangd in the *Kyng's Inner chamber*.
 Item iiij peces of old for worne tapessarie hangd in *M^r Browne's chamber*.
 Item v peces of hangyngs of verdours and Fountens†† whereof on hadd to London.

* Beacons and Bourchiers knots—badges of the Bourchier family.

† Roses and suns—badges of King Edward IV.

‡ The portuillis, a badge of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., was a defensive adjunct of the "outworks" of a castle.

§ Venice.

|| Bruges, celebrated for its satin.

¶ Counterpanes.

** The W.C.

†† Tapestry representing fountains. One of these pieces had been sent to Sir Henry's house in London.

LYNEN.

- Item a pair of shetis of cambrike of ij levis.*
 Item v pair of Holand shetis of iiij levis.
 Item iiiij pair of Holand shetis of ij levis di.
 Item x fyne pillow beris.†
 Item one pair of hed shetis of ij levis.
 Item a gret diaper table cloth of Damaske worke of Crownes and flour de lices.
 Item a smaller table clothe of the same worke.
 Item iiiij table clothes of Damaske worke of pawnees whereof ij hath bene occupied‡ and ij unoccupied.‡
 Item a fyne Diaper table cloth of losenges.
 Item a fyne towell to the same of Diaper cloth.
 Item a gret towell of Damaske worke of gillogfers and roseis.
 Item ij new towells of Damaske worke of Diaper.
 Item a towell of Diaper knots.
 Item ij Diaper coberd clothes of Diaper knotts.
 Item iiij dossen of new Damaske napkyns.
 Item one dossen of old Damaske napkyns.
 Item iiiij cover panys.§
 Item ij shaving clothes.
 Item iiij playne coberd clothes.
 Item ij playne clothes for the gret round tabill of ij levis.
 Item ij dossen of new Diaper napkyns.
 Item xix playne Towells whereof xvij new.
 Item iiiij Diaper towells.
 Item iiiij playne coberd clothes.
 Item ij dossen Diaper napkyns. } New made stuff.
 Item a Dresser cloth.

LYNEN GOYNG ABRODE FOR CHAMBERS.

- Item ij pair of shetis of iiij levis di. for the gret bedde.
 Item xx pair of white shetis.
 Item xxj pair of canvas shetis.
 Item xvj pillow beris.

LYNEN STUF BELONGING TO THE PANTRIE.

- Item ix tabill clothes of Diaper.
 Item v Diaper towells.
 Item iiij playne tabill clothes and a brekefast cloth for the hall.
 Item vj playne coberd clothes.
 Item ij playne tabill clothes for the great rounde bourde of ij levis.
 Item one playne towell for the bourde.
 Item iiij new worke towells.
 Item iiiij playne tabill clothes for Sr Henry's bourde.
 Item ij dossen di. of Diaper napkyns.
 Item ij dossen di. of playne napkyns.
 Item v wipers.

* *Breadths*, probably. Some of these sheets contained two breadths of cambrie, others had three breadths of Holland, while others had only two breadths and a half of Holland. The "great bed" required sheets of three breadths and a half.

† Pillow-cases.

‡ Occupied means "used." Two of these were quite new, "unoccupied."

§ Coverpanys were linen counterpanes.

DALISON DOCUMENTS.

FROM THE MUNIMENT CHESTS AT HAMPTONS, NEAR TUNBRIDGE.
AND A PEDIGREE.

COMMUNICATED BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

I.

Fragment of a Rent Roll [A.D. 1480-90?].*

WROTEHAM.

TERRY [modo HAMPTON].

JOHANNES TERRY tenet in borgh de *Roghey* secundum suam recognicionem partem messuagii, gardini, et unius peciæ terræ pratalis simul jacentium ibidem; videlicet, ad regiam viam ducentem a mancione JOHANNIS COOLYN usque *Makeffayere* versus North & West; ad terram dicti JOHANNIS COOLYN versus East & South.

Et tenet in *Roghey* duas pecias terræ simul jacentes vocatas *Hundalys* quarum una perquisita fuit de JOHANNE TERRY de *Loundmelle* et jacet ad *Sore-londs* versus South et West; ad regiam stratam vocatam *Herst-strete* versus North; ad terram JOHANNIS WOLVERECH versus East; ad terram JOHANNIS COOLYN et terram JACOBI DYNE versus South.

Et tenet sub una clausura unam peciam terræ vocatam *Ryschcroft*; unum pratum adjacentem; unam peciam terræ vocatam *Roghheye*; unam peciam terræ vocatam *Demotelond*; unam peciam terræ vocatam *Southfyld* (nuper JACOBI DYNE) unam peciam terræ vocatam *Haylond*, et jacent ad terram JOHANNIS COOLYN, et JOHANNIS WALTER versus South, ad terram dicti JOHANNIS COOLYN versus South & West, ad terram JOHANNIS GYLMYN versus West, ad venellam vocatam *Schort-stretis-lane* versus South, ad terram dicti JOHANNIS COOLYN versus North et West, et ad ROBARD MELLER's *Horleys* versus East.

* The park and residence of the Dalison family, called HAMPTONS, in West Peckham and Wrotham, takes its name from William Hampton, citizen of London, although he possessed the site for less than sixteen years. That gentleman purchased the reversion of a portion of the estate in the nineteenth year of King Edward IV. Among the Dalison papers there is one which testifies that, on the 5th of June 1479, John Wolverych junior, and John Terry, tanner, of Wrotham, as feoffees of the lands of John Terry senior, of Roghey in Wrotham, deliver to John Terry senior, *Terystenement* in Roghey for the term of his life and for one year more, after which it shall remain to William Hampton, citizen and powchemaker of London, if William Hampton shall pay to Terry or his heirs, in *Wrotham Church*, the sum of £18 13s. 4d., by half-yearly instalments of 13s. 4d. each at Michaelmas and Easter.

Et tenet unam peciam terre vocatam *Bowryfeld* et jacet ad *Sore-londs* versus South, West, North, et East.

Et tenet unam peciam terre vocatam *Willotts* jacentem supra mansum HENRICI MONK, ad terram ejusdem JOHANNIS TERRY ibidem, tentam de manerio de *Sore*, versus North; ad regiam viam, ducentem a *Roghhey-strete* usque *Le Herst*, versus South; ad Communem ibidem vocatum *Le Herst* versus East; ad terram MICHAELIS WARYN versus West; et ad terram JOHANNIS COOLYN versus South et East; et inde Dominus per annum vij^s viij^d ob. unde predicti viij^d per annum pro predicta pecia terre vocata *Suthfyld* nuper Jacobi Dyne. Et debet pro messione frumenti per annum : j roda ix pedes dimidium pretio iij^d.

WARYN [modo HAMPTON].

WILLELMUS HAMPTON tenet unam peciam terre vocatam *Le Dene*, perquisitam de MICHAELE WARYN et jacet ad ROBARD MELLER's *Horles* versus North; ad terram MICHAELIS WARYN versus East; ad cursum aque ibidem vocatum *Ewelstreme* versus South; et debet domino per Annum de redditu xx^d. Et pro messione de dimidio acrae frumenti & vij pedibus per annum, vj^d.

WOLVERYCH [modo HAMPTON].

Idem WILLELMUS HAMPTON tenet messuagium et gardinum nuper JOHANNIS WOLVERYCH, tanner, & jacentes ad regiam viam versus West; ad terram ROBERTI MELLER vocatam *Synkynggys* versus North; ad terram NICHOLAI WOLVERYCH versus South & East; et ad venellam ibidem vocatam *Forstal-lane* versus South.

Et tenet duas pecias terre simul jacentes *Wolverychstannerscroft* et jacentes ad terram NICHOLAI WOLVERYCH versus South et West; ad terram vocatam *Whyte-toun* versus South et East; et ad terram et ad terram (*sic*) heredis JACOBI DYNE ibidem versus South; et Domino per annum de redditu xx^d. Et debet pro messione de j roda frumenti per annum ij^d ob.

Summa totalis redditus istius bille per annum xj^d ob.

Summa messionis per annum xij^d ob.

II.

It would seem that WILLIAM HAMPTON's lands in West Peckham and Wrotham passed into the possession of JOHN TUTTESHAM, gentleman, during the years 1495-6.

Among the Dalison muniments there is a deed of feofment dated 18 Dec. 1495 (11 Hen. VII.), whereby LAURENCE AYLMER, citizen and draper of London, WILLIAM SOWTER of West Peckham, and ROBERT TURKE of Wrotham enfeoff JOHN TUTSAM of West Peckham, gentleman, GEORGE NEVELL, knight, Lord of Burgeuenny, NICHOLAS TYTCHEBORNE, gentleman, REGINALD PEKHAM, gentleman, and RICHARD BAKER, yeoman, in a messuage and 3 pieces of land (*Keekynfeld*, *Meldrede*, and *Melfeld*), containing 18 acres, abutting on the king's highway from *Ocyngkothis Myll* towards *le Herst*, E. and S., to the millstream W., and to lands lately belonging to WILLIAM HAMPTON senior, formerly citizen and powchemaker of

London, deceased, and to lands of JOHN COLYN and JOHN BROKE, N. Also 2 other pieces of land on the *Denne* of *Oxynhothe* in West Peckham called *Dollys land* and *Petfeld*, containing about 9 acres. Also *Forde Mede*, containing 7 acres, which WILLIAM HAMPTON, LAURENCE AYLMER, WILLIAM SOWTER, and ROBERT TURKE held conjointly of the gift and concession of HUGH TUNBREGGE, lately of West Peckham.

III.

Another of the Dalison Charters, dated 25 March, 11 Henry VII. (1495-6), is a grant made by ROBERT, son and heir of deceased JOHN, COLYN of *Wrotham*, to JOHN TUTTESHAM, gentleman, WILLIAM CAYSER, WILLIAM TURKE of Mereworth, and JOHN BENET of Wrotham, of 3 pieces of land, lying together in the borough of Roughway in Wrotham, called *Seynt Marysland*, *Rysshecroft*, and *Holecroft*, containing 6 acres, abutting to a lane which leads to JOHN TUTTESHAM's *Hothismede*, North; to the land of THOMAS HACCHE, the land late WILLIAM HAMPTON's now JOHN TUTTESHAM's, and to *Blakelands*, East; to land lately WILLIAM HAMPTON's but now JOHN TUTTESHAM's, West, and to lands of WILLIAM A FEN and of JOHN BROKE, South-east. These three pieces of land formed parcel of the tenement of *Oxenotho*.

IV.

5th May, 17 Henry VIII. (1525). BOLEYN to TOTESHAM.

JOHN BOLEYN of Dartford, son and sole heir of WILLIAM BOLEYN by his wife MARGARET WAREYN, grants to RICHARD TOTESHAM of West Peckham a messuage, garden, and 2 crofts, called *le Prynces*, containing 4 acres, in the borgh of *Oxenotho*, in West Peckham, lately belonging to MICHAEL WAREYN; and all lands in *Shipborne* and *Wrotham* formerly belonging to WILLIAM BOLEYN and MARGARET his wife, or to RICHARD BOLEYN "my brother," or to MICHAEL WAREYN and ALICE his wife.

V.

11 Aug. 4 Jac. I. (1606). *Oxenhoth*; from TUTTESHAM to STANLEY.

A marriage settlement recites that *Oxenhoth* was purchased from ANTHONY TUTTESHAM of Nordiham in Sussex, by JOHN STANLEY,* of *Oxenhoth* in West Peckham, who married DOROTHY TUTTESHAM. It states that this parcel of lands called *Oxenhoth* contains 30 acres in West Peckham and 20 acres in Wrotham. Whereof one moiety is settled (as dowry in case of widowhood) upon DOROTHY [*née* TUTTESHAM] wife of John Stanley, and the other moiety in similar dowry upon MARGERY LEYSTON of Gravesend, widow, when she became the wife of THOMAS STANLEY, eldest son of JOHN STANLEY.

* JOHN STANLEY's eldest son, THOMAS, had no issue by his first wife Margery Leyston, widow; but marrying, in 1633, Ann daughter of Captain Long, he had by her his only daughter and heir Frances, born in 1635, who married Maximilian Dalison, in or about 1655-6.

VI.

17 December 1650, Lease of *Hampton's*, granted by THOMAS STANLEY to ELIZABETH DALYSON, widow, and MAXIMILIAN her only son.

THOMAS STANLEY lets, for a term of years, to ELIZABETH DALYSON* of Hamptons in West Peckham, widow, and Maximilian Dalyson her only son, at an annual rent of £40 per annum, that capital messuage called by the name of *Hamptons*, with all its barns, stables, gardens, orchards, and 14 pieces of land† (meadow, pasture, and arable) called *Kitchenfield*, *Millfield*, *Mildrede*, the *Strake*, *Pondbrooke*, *Calvescroft*, *Upper Horsleas*, *Lower Horsleas*; and 2 pieces called Upper Highlands, together with all fishponds, fishing, etcetera. It is agreed, however, that THOMAS STANLEY shall have access to *Pondbrooke* meadow, and shall for two years next coming retain one room called the *Chestloft*, and a little closet within the kitchen chamber, with full right of ingress and egress to lay up, take, and carry away any of his goods or household stuff. Dated at the now dwelling-house of THOMAS STANLEY in Plaxtol (subsequently called *Hubbles*) and witnessed by JOHN KERRIL, MARY DALYSON, SARAH WAYNMAN, and FRANCES DALYSON.

VII.

OVERTURES OF MARRIAGE, 1649-50.

From the deposition of Thomas Stanley, Esq., of West Peckham, made in 1667, in course of a Chancery Suit, the following curious extract is made:—

“This defendant saith that, in or about July 1649, there was an overture of a marriage made, by M^r Barnabas Walsall‡ (then maior of Rochester and tenant to the said Elizabeth Dalyson, as she was Guardian to the other defendant, Maximilian Dalyson her sonn) to be had & made, betwene the said Max. Dalyson and Frances, this defendant's only daughter and heire apparent; to which purpose y^e said Walsall did write a letter to this defendant, dated 19 July 1649, wherein (*inter alia*) are these words:—‘while my landlady M^{rs} Dalyson was at my house, there was an overture of a match, betwene her only son and your only daughter, my cousen Frances. He is a pretty young Gent., an Esq^{re} by birth, about 16 yeres of age; hath £400 a yere lands. Shee requires only £1000 to preffer his 2 sisters in mariage. I am confident you will be much taken with y^e mother & y^e son.’ Also in another letter, dated 15 November following, are these words:—‘I am now requested by M^{rs} Dalyson to signifie her desire of a match betwene her son and your daughter; the good

* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Oxenden of Dean, married William Dalison of Halling (eldest son of Sir Maximilian Dalison by his second wife Mary Spencer), who was born in 1609 and died in May 1642. She resided at the Bishop's Place, Halling, until she removed to Hamptons.

† A memorandum states that the total amounted to 62 acres; whereof 21 were in Wrotham, and 41 in West Peckham.

‡ Mr. Walsall married Audrey Stanley, sister-in-law of the deponent Thomas Stanley. She was the widow of William Stanley who died in 1621.

gentlewoman (y^e best of many thousand) is so desirous of it. Shee may perhappes desire some money to advance her daughters mariages.' And this defendant further saith that, shortly after, y^e said Eliz. Dalyson together with her said son came to this defendants house to treat about y^e match intimated as aforesaid. And a treaty was had accordingly, wherein (in y^e first place) the said Elizabeth demanded a thousand pounds, to be paid unto her for the porcions of her two daughters, Mary & Margaret. Wherupon, this defendant (though unwilling that the said Max. Dalyson her son should part with so much of his wife's porcion, yet considering that his said 2 sisters had noe porcions left them by their ffather) did consent & agree that y^e said £1000 should be paid to y^e said Elizabeth, to make porcions for her said 2 daughters. Which was so paid accordingly by him, this defendant, for the use and behoofe of y^e said Max. Dalyson, to whom y^e said £1000 did absolutely belong (it being part of his wife's marriage porcion). To the payment of y^e said £1000, there were Articles of Agreement indented, dated 9 February 16⁴⁹/₅₀."

VIII.

A.D. 1377, January 25. Grant of Land in OXONODE, West Peckham.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego RICARDUS AT STIGLE dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi WALTERO WALTERES unam peciam terre mee arabilis cum pertinentiis iacentem in Borgh' de *Oxonode* juxta terram ROGERI PRYNCE ex parte una et terram predicti Walteri Walteres ex altera cuius unum capud abuttat super terram ROGERI RANDOLFF et aliud capud super viam que ducit de *la Herst* apud *Oxonode Melle*. Habendam et tenendam predictam peciam terre cum pertinentiis suis predicto Waltero heredibus suis et assignatis libere bene et in pace in feodo et hereditate inperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita et de iure consueta. Et ego predictus Ricard' et heredes mei predictam peciam terre cum pertinentiis suis predicto Waltero heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus ROGERO RANDOLFF, ROGERO PRYNCE, ROGERO DALY, ROGERO POLEYN, WALTERO AT SCHETE, NICHOLAO VYNTER, et multis aliis. Datam apud *Oxonode* die veneris proxima post festum conversionis Sancti Pauli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quinquagesimo primo.

IX.

October, 8 Edward II. (1314). TATELOND in CHATHAM.

PHILIP LE MONE, of Gillyngham, grants to THOMAS STOYL (of Chetham) and Juliana his wife, one acre of land at *Tatelande* in *Chetham*.

It lies between land of NIGEL ATE BROKE'S heirs, South; and of HENRY BORGHEFALDE'S heirs, North; it has, on the West, land of JOHN KYLLE; and, on the East, land belonging to the lord of the *manor of Delse*. Thomas and Juliana have given to Philip 26 shillings as earnest money.

Witnesses, Stephen Baker, John Eastmere, Will^m Ploth, James Scryveyn, John Batekoe, John Hakel, John Marcehal, W^m ad Fraxinum, John ad fraxinum, Luke ad fraxinum, Reginald Chapman, John Chapman, and many others.

X.

A.D. 1374, November 30. Grant of Land at TETELONDE, in Chatham.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego JOHANNES TEYLLUR de parochia de *Chetham* dedi, concessi, & hac presenti carta mea confirmavi THOME LORKYN de eadem unam dimidiam acram terre mee cum pertinentiis suis iacentem in

parochia predicta in quodam loco vocato *Tetelonde* inter terram predicti Thome versus West & terram ROGERI DE SUTHEWYK & terram RICARDI BOCHER versus East; capitato ad terram predicti Rogeri versus North & terram STEPHANI KILLE versus South, sicut mete & bunde dividunt & demonstrant. Habendam et tenendam predictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinenciis suis predicto THOME LORKYN heredibus & assignatis suis de dominis capitalibus feodi illius per servicium inde debitum & consuetum. Et ego predictus JOHANNES TEYLLUR & heredes mei predictam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinenciis suis predicto THOME LORKYN heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes in perpetuum Warantizabimus. In cuius rei testimonio hunc cartę presentis sigillum meum apposui. Datam apud *Chetham* in festo Sancti Andree apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi terti post conquestum quadragesimo octavo. Hiis testibus WILLELMO WODYERE, WILLELMO MARCHAL, WILLELMO CROYDONE, STEPHANO KILLE, ROBERTO WATTE, & aliis.

XI.

Ex Registro Curie Prerogative Cantuar' extract'.

THE INVENTORY

Indented of all the Goods, Cattels, Leases, Debts, Plate, and Ready Money, of William Dallison,* of Hallinge, in the county of Kent, Esquire, deceased; as well within the Dioces of Rochester as elsewhere within the Realme of England made the xxvjth day of January Anno 1583 et Anno R. Regine Elizabethę vicesimo sexto.

The bedding and other household stuffe linen and plate as are menconed by the said testator in his last will and testament to have bene by himself once delivered by Inventories as his owne proper goods to Robert Dene praised at Halling by William Dighton, William Tylghman, Christofer Preston, and Richard Wykinson gent. the fourthe day of December 1581 et Anno R. Regine Elizabethę tricesimo [*sic*] quarto.†

In primis fower peeces of hangings of image tapstry-worke, and one counterpointe, for a bed of the same, xx^{li}.

Item one bedsted of beeche paincted with read and silver with one tester of scarlet belonging to the same imbrodered with some silver and some copper upon blacke velvett with frendge of redd silke and silver and v curtens of sarcenett, the coulour white and reade . . . x^{li}.

Item one other tester with valence of Church stuffe and three curtens of sarcenet redd and murrey, xxvj^s viij^d.

Item xij cushions of Turkey work and iij of needlework and vj old cushion-cases of tapestry, xl^s.

Item ij clothes for windowes and ij cupbord clothes of needleworke, xxx^s.

Item one carpet of greene cloth for a long table, xxx^s.

Item ij old redd and yeolowe coverletts; one blew read and yellowe; one read and greene; another of read and blue; and one other old coverlet of white and black, xxvj^s viij^d.

Item two old carpetts of Dornix,‡ with ij cupbord clothes of the same, vj^s viij^d.

Item iij paire of white woollen blankets, xiiij^s iij^d.

Item ij paire of fustian blanketts; th'one paire indifferent goode, and th'other paire very bad, xiiij^s iij^d.

THE GREAT CHAMBER.

Item one fetherbed, one bolster and a mattresse to the same, with fower pillowes of fustian, xl^s.

* WILLIAM DALISON (eldest son of Sir William Dalison, M.P. for Lincoln in 1554, and a Justice of the King's Bench) married SILVESTER DEANE, daughter and heir of Robert Deane of Halling. Their son, the first Kentish Sir Maximilian Dalison, married (1) Paulina, daughter of Sir Michael Soudes; (2) Mary Spencer.

† Should be vicesimo quarto.

‡ Inferior Damask, from Tournay.

THE GREENE CHAMBER.

Item two beddes of downe, with two bolsters and two matteresses ; with two old chaires, th'one covered with murrey velvett ; th'other with black velvett, viij^{li}.

Item v curtens of read and greene saracenet, xij^s iiij^d.

Item viij pillowes, xx^s.

Item one counterpoint of tapestry, with one counterpoint in the old parlor, xlvj^s viij^d.

THE PORCH CHAMBER.

Item two old ffeatherbeddes, and two bolsters with one covering of tapestry, iiij^{li} vj^s viij^d.

Item one other old vallance, with frence of Damaske and murrey velvett, xv^s.

Summa lvij^{li} viij^s iiij^d.

LYNNEN.

Item iiij paire of pillowbeeres ; wherof one paire Camerick, two paire Holland stitched, the other Holland plaine, xxxiiij^s iiij^d.

Item six dosen of table napkins ; wherof five dosen plaine and one dosen with a little needlework, xlvj^s viij^d.

Item x table napkins of Damask worke of one sorte, and vij of another sorte, xx^s.

Item vj long table clothes plaine, xxxvj^s.

Item iiij long table clothes of Damask worke, l^s.

Item ix plaine long towels, xxx^s.

Item iiij long towels of Damask work, xxv^s.

Item j cupbord cloth of Damask, and other plaine, x^s.

Item x paire of sheets : wherof one paire of Camerick much worne ; j paire three leaved ; * and one odd sheet fine and stiched at th'ends ; ij paire (of two leaves half) of very large sheets elnet† and halfe brode, much worne ; two paire of plaine ; and two paire without seame, stiched at th'endes, x^d.

Summa xxij^{li} xj^s.

PLATE.

Item ij double guilt bowles with the covers double guilt ; one great double guilt salte, with the like cover ; weying lxxvij ounces and a half, at v^s viij^d the ounce, xix^{li} viij^s ij^d.

Item ij standing guilt cuppes, with two covers ; and one great guilt spoone ; weying xxxiiij ounces ij q^{rs} and 'praised at v^s iiij^d th'ounce, ix^{li} v^s iiij^d.

Item xij spones called *slippes* weying xxvij ounces and a halfe and preised at v^s the ounce, vij^{li} ij^s vj^d.

Item j bason and ewer with Armes ; ij saltes weying iiij^{xx}iiij ounces and a quarter, and preised at iiij^s x^d th'ounce, xix^{li} vj^s x^d ob.

Summa lv^{li} iiij^s x^d ob.

TWO GELDINGS of the Testator's at Halling preised as followeth :

Item one gelding of coulor gray, taken for a herriott after the decease of the Testator, liij^s iiij^d.

Item th'other gelding of color darke bay, l^s.

Summa v^{li} iiij^s iiij^d.

The LAW Books of the Testator's preised as followeth :

Item ij Littletons Tenures, th'one old, th'other newe, xij^d.

Item ij old law books called Perkins, vj^d.

Item j little book of certen new Cases in the times of Henry 8, Edward 6, and Queene Mary, x^d.

Item ij books called Fitz Herbert his *Natura Brevium* ; th'one new, th'other old, iiij^s iiij^d.

* Three-leaved probably means of three breadths of stuff.

† An ell.

- Item* ij old books namely the Pleas of the Crowne called Stamford and the King's Prerogative in severall volumes, xiiij^d.
Item one little book called th' Abridgement of the book of Assises, iiij^d.
Item ij books called Magna Carta, xij^d.
Item j little book called th' Institucons or principall groundes of the lawes and Statutes in England, viij^d.
Item one little book called the termes of the lawe, vj^d.
Item one little book called Nove Narracionis, vj^d.
Item j little book of Presidents, viij^d.
Item ij old books of th' authority of Justices of Peace, vj^d.
Item j little book of written hand, in manner of a bridgement of the Lawe, iiij^d.
Item ij Abridgements of the Statutes, th'one made by Justice Rastall, th'other by Poulton, vj^s.
Item ij great Abridgements of the Common Law, made by Justice Brook, th'one new and of small print; th'other old and of a greater volume, xxxij^s.
Item the first part of Pleydon's Commentaries, vj^s viij^d.
Item one great Abridgement of all the law made by Justice Fitz Herbert, of a small print, xviij^s.
Item the book of Henry 7 yeares,* v^s.
Item the book of Edward 4 yeares,* v^s.
Item j part of Edward III. yeares; from the first yeare unto the xth, viij^s.
Item j other parte of Edward III. yeares, from the xvij unto the xxxix, viij^s.
Item the book called the Quadragesimus of Edward III., iij^s iiij^d.
Item the book of Assises, vj^s.
Item the first and the latter part of Henry 6 yeares, xij^s.
Item the Register of all the Writts as well originall as Judiciall, iij^s iiij^d.
Item the book of entries, iiij^s.
Item the Statutes at large in one volume, from the time of Henry III. untill the first yeare of Queene Mary, ix^s.

Summa vj^{li} xvj^s viij^d.

THE TYMBER vj^{li} xij^s viij^d, **IMPLEMENTS** of household lvij^s vj^d, and stock of **SHEEPE** xliij^{li} xv^s at *Gretewell* in the County of *Lincoln* praised there.

READY MONEY, COYNE, and RINGES OF GOULD.

- Item* in readie money and coyne, xxx^{li}.
Item j littell whoope ring of gold valued at ix^s.
Item j other ring of gold, with Armes upon it, called a Signett, valued at xxv^s.
Summa xxxj^{li} xiiij^s.

DEBTES OWING TO THE TESTATOR at the time of his deathe.

Summa cxxiiij^{li} xvij^s x^d.

SUMMA TOTALIS, ccclvij^{li} ij^s ij^d ob.

CERTEINE FFARMES AND LEASES for yeeres wherof the said testator was possessed at the day of his death.

- Bromley.* *Item* one farme or lease for yeares by Indenture, from Nicholas late Bishop of Rochester, of the mannor of Bromley in Bromley.
Holwoods in Shorsteed and Lydsinge. *Item* one farme or lease for yeares by Indenture from Walter Phillips late Deane of the Cathedrall church of Rochester and the Chapter of the same church, of the woods and underwoods that was growing upon certeine wood landes appertaining to the mannors of the same Deane and Chapter, called Shorsteed and Lydsing.
Chambers in Grayes Inn.
Greetewell Manor, Parsonage, Church, and Rectory. Lease from the Deane and Chapter of Lincoln.

* The Year Book for the reign of King Henry VII., and for that of Edward IV.

XII.

Extract from the Will of Sir MAXIMILIAN DALYSON, Nov. 30th, 1630.

"I Comend my soule into the hands of God my Maker & Redeemer not relying on my own workes but assuredly trnstring & believing in & through the meritts & passion of Jesus Christ to be partaker of the joyes & eternall happiness of heaven. And my bodie I desire may be buried in the p'rish Ch. of St James, Clerkenwell, as near the place where WILLIAM DALYSON, Esq., my father, & Dame PAWLINA DALYSON, my first wife, were buried as may be which was nuder or by the Communion table there." [*Their town house was in St. John Street, Clerkenwell.*]

Codicil, dated Nov. 8th, 1631, to Sir MAXIMILIAN DALYSON's Will.

"I do make & ordaine my very loving friend, Sir EDWARD HALES, Knight & Barronett, and my loving brother, Sir MULTON LAMBARD, Kn^t, executors of my last Will & Testament, &c., & do make overseers of this my last Will & Tes^t my verily loving kinseman, CHARLES DALYSON, Esq., & M^r THOS. CLOTTRY, Gen^l."

N.B. Sir Maximilian's Mother (SYLVESTER DALYSON, *née* DEANE) made a second marriage with WILLIAM LAMBARD, the Historian of Kent.

Summary of the Will, dated 17 Nov. 1631, of MARY LADY DALISON, daughter of Sir William Spencer, second wife and relict of Sir Maximilian Dalison.

To be buried in St Buttolph's Without, Aldergate (London).

To my eldest daughter Penelope all my 82 pearls, and my watch; also the bed & furniture at Halling.

To my younger daughter Theodotia my diamond ring.

Between these two daughters shall be divided all my apparel, child-bed linen, &c.

To my 2nd son Philip, the gilt sugar-box.

To my 3rd son Arthur, my Cypress Chest.

To my 4th son John, my India Cabinet.

To my eldest son William, £5.

To my youngest son Spencer, £100, to be paid at his age of 21; if he be not alive, then to my next youngest son, &c.

To my sister Covell, one old piece of gold of 33^s.

To my sister Lambard's children, 20^s each.

To Sir Moulton Lamberd, my brother and executor, 40^s for a ringe.

To my sister Lamberd, one piece of old gold of 33^s.

To M^r Clottry, of the Temple, 40^s.

Residue among my younger sons equally, omitting that one who receives the legacy of £100.

Witnesses, Tho. Clottry, Philip Dalison, Penelope Dalison.

Proved 28th Nov. 1631, at London, before Master Thomas Eden, LL.D., Surrogate of Sir Henry Martin, Commissary of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

EXECUTOR'S ACCOUNTS prepared by Sir MULTON LAMBARDE,

Receipts and Disbursements for Sir Maximilian Dalyson's Children, 1632.

Interest Monyes due this Ann[unciation] halfe yeare 1632.

Receaved of M ^r Hammond Claxton senior for £200, due 8 Martii			
1631	-	-	£207 00 00
Receaved of M ^r Payntre for a bond of £50, due the 8 th of March			
1631	-	-	52 00 00
Receaved of S ^r Walter Roberts for £100, due the 10 th of Maye 1632			104 00 00
Receaved of S ^r Jo. Browne and S ^r Jo. Munson for a bond of £100,			
due 12 th of Maye 1632	-	-	104 00 00

Receaved of S ^r Will ^m Monings for a bond of £100, due 24 th of Maye 1632	-	-	-	-	£104	00	00
Receaved of M ^r Colpeper for a bond of £100, due the 24 th of Maye 1632	-	-	-	-	104	00	00
Receaved of S ^r Tymothie and S ^r Jo. Thornells on 2 bonds for £300, due 25 th of Maye 1632	-	-	-	-	312	00	00
Receaved of M ^r Carne for a bond of £100, due the 23 rd of Maye 1632	-	-	-	-	104	00	00
Receaved of M ^r Hamond Claxton junior for a bond of £100, due 17 th of Maye 1632	-	-	-	-	104	00	00
Receaved of S ^r Tho. Wroth and S ^r Peeter Wroth for a bond of £100, due 8 th of June 1632	-	-	-	-	104	00	00
Receaved of S ^r Tho. Lakes for a bond of £100, due the 8 th of June 1632	-	-	-	-	104	00	00
Receaved of Temple Saunders and Aubrey for a bond of £200, due 8 th of June 1632 [Desperate Debt]	-	-	-	-	nil		
Allowed for £300 I haue, due the 23 rd of June 1632	-	-	-	-	309	00	00
Total of Interest	-	-	-	-	£62	00	00

Rents due for PHILLIP DALYSON's lands this Annunciation.

Receaved of Reignold Fletcher this Annunciation halfe yeares rent 1632, for a farme in Alhallowes	-	-	-	-	£009	10	00
Receaved of Play for a farme in Stoke	-	-	-	-	010	15	00
Receaved this halfe yeares Rent for howses on Rochester Bridge	-	-	-	-	003	15	00
					£024	00	00

Monyes layd out for him from this Ann^y 1632 to Mich^y 1632, beside other monyes amountinge to £21 17s. 06d. for which he is accomptable as the other booke sheweth.

Payd this halfe yeare rent to Rochester Bridge	-	-	-	-	£001	10	00
Delyvered him the 30 th of Septemb ^r	-	-	-	-	001	00	00
Payd M ^r Bankes monyes lent to pay debts when he parted from M ^r Wynne's [<i>Philip's tutor in or near London</i>]	-	-	-	-	001	07	00
Payd for lyninge, makinge, and trymminge of his sute and cloke with other things then bought	-	-	-	-	002	15	06
Garters, Ribbon, and a Girdle	-	-	-	-	000	07	06
Your share of monyes denidable layd out from this Ann ^y 1632 to Mich ^y 1632 cometh to	-	-	-	-	008	06	00
					£015	06	00

The particulers of the other monyes layd out for him for which he hath beene accomptable are theise—

Delyvered you at Christmas 1631	-	-	-	-	£001	00	00
Warninge M ^r Wynne to the Lo. Majors Court	-	-	-	-	000	01	00
Severall tymes by water to y ^e Lo. Privie Seales	-	-	-	-	000	04	00
Given the pursephant [<i>pursuivant</i>] and Porter there	-	-	-	-	000	07	00
Two payre of shooes	-	-	-	-	000	05	00
Payd for his lodginge and dyett when M ^r Wynne putt him forth of his howse [<i>Philip, being unruly, was turned out of his tutor's house</i>]	-	-	-	-	001	12	00
The officers at Ycald Halle [<i>Guildhall</i>]	-	-	-	-	000	03	00
M ^r Knightlie had over and above the £30 was regayned from M ^r Wynne	-	-	-	-	010	00	00
Bands and coofes and hatt and band	-	-	-	-	000	15	06
Payd M ^r Knightlie for cloth and bayes for a sute and cloke	-	-	-	-	003	13	00

The makinge, lyninge, and trimminge, with other monyes which
M^r Bankes layd out for stockings and other necessaryes and
partlie mony lent you - - - - - - -

[illegible]

ARTHUR DALYSON's *halfe yeare rents due this Ann'* 1632.

Receaved	of	Brasyer	this	Ann'	halfe	yeares	rent	for	a	farme	at										
Cliffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£015	04	06						

Monyes layd out for him from this Ann' 1632 to Mich' 1632.

This halfe yeares dyett and teachinge to M ^r Dukeson [<i>a school-</i>	-	-	-	-	£009	00	00
<i>master; at Islington?</i>] due at Mich' 1632	-	-	-	-	001	00	00
Paid the writtinge master - - - - -	-	-	-	-	000	15	06
Bands, coofes [<i>cuffs</i>], and other necessaries	-	-	-	-	000	07	00
Stockings and gloues - - - - -	-	-	-	-	000	01	06
Given the mayd servants - - - - -	-	-	-	-	001	10	06
Paid M ^r Dukeson monyes layd out this halfe yeaere for school duties, clothes mendinge, bookes, &c.	-	-	-	-	000	02	00
Given him - - - - -	-	-	-	-	000	04	00
Shooes - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
					£013	00	06

Rents due this Ann' 1632 for M^{rs} THEODOSIA DALYSON's lands. (sic)

Received of Jo. Boghurst this halfe yeares rent for Ponish farme £020 60 10

Mem. Boghurst will pay this rent noe longer: for that he had the proffitt of woodlands in S^r Max. lyfetyne which are now M^r Will^m Dalyson's, which as he sayth were worth £10 per ann. to the farmer. He payes but £20 6s. 10d., but we meane to putt him out, for y^e he thinkes much to pay that.

Monyes layd out for her from this Ann' 1632 unto Mich' 1632.

Stockins 8 ^s 6 ^d ; lase 8 ^s 0 ^d ; a knife and shooes 7 ^s	-	-	-	£001	03	06
Lase, a maske, pinnes, tape, ribbeninge	-	-	-	000	15	00
Holland and Cambricke for sleeues, band, coofes, handkerchers, smokes [<i>smocks</i>], and makinge	-	-	-	001	12	10
Taffetic gloves, a psalme booke	-	-	-	000	06	00
Mending a gowne, and stuffe to it	-	-	-	000	06	04
Taylers man for his water passage, and of guift	-	-	-	000	01	06
Freuche woeman for teachinge of her	-	-	-	001	06	00
Ribbeninge	-	-	-	000	04	00
Virgenall [<i>stringed instrument with keys</i>] teacher and singing Master	-	-	-	001	00	00
Virgenall and singinge bookes	-	-	-	000	01	06
Dyett for this Mich' 1632	-	-	-	010	00	00
Washinge for 3 quarters	-	-	-	001	10	00
Virgenall and singinge M ^r for a month, due this 29 th of October	-	-	-	001	00	00
Petticote and gowne mendinge and byndinge lase	-	-	-	000	05	00
				£019	11	08

Rents due this Ann' 1632 for JOHN DALYSON'S lands.

Receaved of Tho. Raynes this halfe yeares rent for a farme in S ^r Maryes - - - - - - -	- £011	00	00
Receaved of White [<i>for a farm in Halstow in Shamwell Street</i>] -	£004	00	00
Receaved of Jo. Androos - -	005	13	04
Receaved of Parson Spenser - - - - -	001	06	08
	<hr/>		
	£022	00	00

Monyes layd out for him from this Ann' 1632 to Mich' 1632.

Payd Mr Dukeson [schoolmaster; at Islington ?] halfe a yeares dyett and teachinge, due at Mich' 1632	-	-	-	-	-	£009	00	00
Payd monyes layd out for mendinge his clothes, shooes, books, schoole duties, for this halfe yeare	-	-	-	-	-	001	09	00
Bands, coffes, and other necessaryes	-	-	-	-	-	000	15	00
Giuen the mayds	-	-	-	-	-	000	01	00
Shooes	-	-	-	-	-	000	03	06
Giuen him at seuerall tymes	-	-	-	-	-	000	03	00
Stockings and gloues	-	-	-	-	-	000	06	06
Sendinge to Islington	-	-	-	-	-	000	01	00
						£011	19	00

Rents due this Ann' 1632 for SPENSER DALYSON's lands.

Receaued of Edw. Parre this halfe yeares rent for a farne called Stonehouse and a little cottage with a cherry garden at Frynsburie	-	-	-	-	-	£014	00	00
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Monyes layd out for him from this Ann' 1632 to Mich' 1632.

Allowed Edward Parr towards the repayinge of his howse	-	£003	00	00	
A combe, and gloves	-	-	000	03	00
Hatt band and shoe-tyers	-	-	000	05	06
Shooes	-	-	000	04	06
His schoolinge	-	-	000	16	00
Stockings	-	-	000	05	00
A sute	-	-	002	08	00
Halfe a yeares dyett and better, and washinge	-	-	011	00	00
Bands, coofes, and handkerchers	-	-	000	08	06
Sendinge him to M ^r Dukeson to schoole	-	-	000	02	00
Given the mayds for tendenge of him	-	-	000	02	00
[Should be £18 14s. 6d.]		£18	15	06	

Monyes deuidable and layd out from the Ann' 1632 to Mich' 1632, which must be deuided betweene PHILLIP, ARTHUR, THEODOCEA, JOHN, and SPENSER DALYSON, and beinge parte of this Annunciation Accompt 1632.

Imprimis payd for removinge theire goods from London to Grenewich	-	£000	07	00
Spent when wee were to viewe y ^e farmes	-	003	17	06
Payd Mr Short the Counsellor of Grayes Inne for drawinge an Indenture betwixt Sr EDW. HALES and mee	-	001	00	00
Payd his clarke for Ingrossinge of it	-	000	18	00
Payd for drawinge and engrossinge a genrall release from Mr ^s PENELLOPE DALYSON	-	000	12	00
Payd Mr Whitfeild's Clarke for extractinge a particuler of y ^e lands	-	000	02	06
		£006	17	00

Arther Dalyson's half yeares Rent due this Mich' 1632.

Receaued of Brasyer this halfe yeares rent and quitrent for a farne at Cliffe	-	£015	00	00
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Memorandum :—Brasyer would hould it noe longer at the old rent; soe that Sr Edward and my selfe were constrainyd to lett him hould it at £30 per ann. duringe Arther's mynoretie.

Monyes layd out for him from this Mich' 1632 to y^e Annunciation 1633.

Allowed Brasyer for mendinge the barne which he is not tyed to repayre by lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£000	17	02
Cloth for a sute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	10	00
Stockings, bands, coofes, handkerchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	19	00
Lyninge, trymminge and makinge y ^e sute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	04	00
A fryse coate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	15	00
Garters, ribbon, bandstrings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	04	06
Given him at seuerall tymes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	02	00
A letter from Lyncolnshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	01	06
This halfe yeares dyett and schoolinge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	009	00	00
Clothes mendinge, schoole duties, bookes, and other things this halfe yeare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	08	00
Payd monyes he toke vp of seuerall poore people in his Masters name [<i>Arthur was a scapegrace who borrowed money wherever he could</i>]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	11	00
Writinge Master	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	10	00
Sendinge him to his Master when he went awaye [<i>absconded</i>]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	02	00
Shooes and gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	05	06
[Should be £19 9s. 8d.]									£019	09	02

Rents due this Mich' 1632 for THEODOCEA DALYSON's lands.

Receaued of Jo. Boghurst this Mich' halfe yeares rent for Ponish farme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£014	06	10
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Monyes layd out for her from this Mich' 1632 to the Ann' 1633.

Silke Tam'ett for a gowne, satten, lase, and trymminge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£003	02	06
Virgenall teacher and singinge master	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	00	00
Shooes 7 ^s ; a taffetie handkercher 3 ^s ; lynnens cloth 9 ^s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	19	00
Stuffe for a peticote, lase, and makinge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	09	00
Ribbeninge bands, coffes, lase, gloves, necktties, handkerchers and makinge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	15	06
This halfe yeares dyett and washinge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	011	00	00
Lynings, and makinge the gowne and petticote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	09	00
A payre of bodies, stockings, roses [<i>rosettes</i> ?], a knife, and lase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	17	00
Virgenall and singinge Master for a month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	001	00	00
More for 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	10	00
A maske, pinnes, ribbon, and garters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	06	00
Spendinge monye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	10	00
Bydinge lase, and clothes mendinge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	05	00
									£024	03	00

Receaned of M ^r Godden for wood sould him by M ^r WILL ^m DALYSON growinge on Ponish lands parcell of Theodocce's land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£027	10	00
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[The accounts for JOHN and SPENSER DALYSON contain no new items of interest save "a cloth sute, £2 15s. 6d.," and "twoe sutes £4 6s. 6d."]

Monyes layd out from this Mich' 1632 unto the Ann' 1633 which must be deuided amongst them beinge parte of this Mich' accompt 1632.

Reteyninge of Counsell at y ^e day of hearinge in Chauncery agaynst y ^e Bishop of Bath and Wells, before Bishop of Rochester [<i>Walter Curle, promoted from Rochester to Wells in 1630</i>]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£008	00	00
Given in Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	000	02	00
Payd the Bishop by order of Courte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	020	00	00
Payd M ^r Whitfelds clarke monyes layd out and for his paynes in drawinge bookes and otherwise during the sute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	004	01	06

Paid M ^r Sommers our Attorneys bill of charges	-	-	-	£000	19	06
Paid for ioyninge in the Commission of Bankerett [<i>Bankruptcy</i>]	-	-	-	-	-	-
for Temples Saunders and Aubreyes debt of £200	-	-	-	005	00	00
Paid M ^r Bostocks servant for witnessing the boud before the Commissioners	-	-	-	000	01	00
Paid M ^r Samford the kings rent and for th ^r Acquittance and altering the booke	-	-	-	000	11	00
Letters 2 ^s ; Servants charges in 2 dayes attendance to putt forth the £100 M ^r S ^t Leger hath	-	-	-	000	06	06
				£039	04	06

Rents due this Ann^y 1633 for ARTHUR DALYSON'S lands.

Receaved of Brasyer this halfe yeares rent and quit rent for a farne at Cliffe	-	-	-	£015	00	06
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Monyes layd out for him from this Ann^y 1633 to Mich^l 1633.

Twoe sutes of apparell	-	-	-	-	£005	15	00
Paid M ^r Dukeson monyes he borrowed of seuerall poore people	-	-	-	-	001	10	00
Servants charges in sendinge after him seuerall tymes when he went into Lincolnshire [<i>running away from school</i>]	-	-	-	-	000	03	06
Hatt and band, bands, coofes [<i>cuffs</i>], and handkerchers	-	-	-	-	001	00	00
Shooes	-	-	-	-	000	05	00
Stockings, gloues, girdle, garters, ribbon	-	-	-	-	000	15	00
A trouke	-	-	-	-	000	07	06
Knife, penknife, and inkehorne	-	-	-	-	000	02	06
Tronke carredge	-	-	-	-	000	01	06
Bandstrings	-	-	-	-	000	00	06
Horsehire to Tenterden	-	-	-	-	000	08	00
Mans charges in byinge and providinge theise things seuerall tymes for him; and water passage	-	-	-	-	000	05	00
The tronke carredge thither, and his charges by the way to y ^e Tenterden caryer	-	-	-	-	000	05	06
Paid M ^r Bankes monyes layd out for him	-	-	-	-	000	10	04
Paid M ^r Bankes alsoe a monthes dyett and better and for his tendance, lodgings and washinge when he came, broken out and scabbie, out of Lyncolnshire [<i>whither he had absconded from school</i>]	-	-	-	-	001	12	06
Paid the Writing Master	-	-	-	-	001	00	00
Shirts £1 5 ^s 0 ^d . Phisicke and for the Apotecary's paynes with him when he was ill and broken out, at his retorne out of Lyncolnshire £1 9 ^s 0 ^d	-	-	-	-	002	14	00

[Should be £16 15s. 10d.] £016 14 04

Rents due this Ann^y 1633 for M^{rs} THEODOCEA DALYSON'S lands.

Receaved of Jo. Boghurst this halfe yeares rent for Ponish farne	£014	06	10
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Monyes layd out for her from this Ann^y 1633 to Mich^l 1633.

Stuffe for a gowne	-	-	-	-	£004	11	00
Giuen her at a christninge	-	-	-	-	000	07	00
A band 13 ^s ; shooes, gloues, stockings, 16 ^s	-	-	-	-	001	09	00
Roses [<i>rosettes</i> ?], and a payre of twyses [<i>tweezers</i>]	-	-	-	-	000	05	00
Taffetic gowne trymminge, and makinge	-	-	-	-	003	09	00
Neckeclothes, 3 ^s 6 ^d ; Lase £1 2 ^s 6 ^d ; thread 1 ^s 6 ^d ; stockings 3 ^s	-	-	-	-	001	10	06
A bayes petticoate £1 5 ^s ; mendinge a gowne, ribbon and silke 5 ^s 6 ^d	-	-	-	-	001	10	06
This halfe yeares dyett and washinge	-	-	-	-	011	00	00

[Should be £24 2s.] £024 03 00

Monyes layd out for JOHN DALYSON from the Ann' 1633 to Mich' 1633.

A cloth sute £2 15 ^s 6 ^d ; Stockings, garters, ribbon, gloves 14 ^s	-	£003	09	06
Hatt and band 7 ^s ; shoos 6 ^s	- - - - -	-	000	13 00
Given him at severall tymes	- - - - -	-	000	04 00
Sending of him from Islington to Croydon [<i>Webb's</i>]	- - - - -	-	000	02 00
Dyett and schoolinge this halfe yeare and 3 wekes	- - - - -	-	010	10 00
Layd out for him in cloths, mendinge, shoes, school duties, &c.	- - - - -	-	001	08 00
Giuen the mayd servants	- - - - -	-	000	01 00
		£016	07	06

Monyes layd out for SPENSER DALYSON from this Ann' 1633 to Mich' 1633.

A sute of apparell £2 8 ^s ; Stockings, garter, and ribbon 10 ^s 6 ^d	-	£002	18	06
Hatt band, and gloves 7 ^s ; shoos 3 ^s 6 ^d ; giuen him 2 ^s	- - - - -	-	000	12 06
A peece of plate for M ^{rs} Dukeson [<i>wife of his schoolmaster</i>]	- - - - -	-	003	00 00
Sendinge for him by water	- - - - -	-	000	01 06
Dyett this halfe yeare, and 3 weekes over	- - - - -	-	010	10 00
Giuen the mayds for tending of him	- - - - -	-	000	02 00
Layd out for mendinge his clothes, school duties	- - - - -	-	001	00 00
		£018	04	06

Monyes layd out from this Ann' 1633 to Mich' 1633 which must be devided amongst them and being parte of Ann' accompt. 1633.

Payd M ^r PHILPOTT the herauld the 31 th of Maye 1633 th for fees due to them for S ^r MAXIMIL. DALYSON's funerall ; for that he was buryed with scotchions and Palle and other ceremonies as thaire patent sheweth	- - - - -	£010	00	00
Payd for reparations done in S ^r Max. lyfe tyme by Nathaniell Franke and Tho. Chambers by his appoyntment in his lyfe tyme to a house neere the corne market in Rochester	- - - - -	000	13	00
Payd out in charges at Rochester August 14 th 1633 when we were to viewe y ^c lands	- - - - -	002	15	00
A Release for Cosen Allington [<i>who married Penelope Dalison</i>]	- - - - -	000	02	06
		£013	10	06

Rents due this Mich' 1633 for THEODOCEA DALYSON's lande.

Receaued of Jo. Boghurst this halfe yeares rent for Ponish farme	£014	06	10
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Monyes layd out for her from this Mich' 1633 to the Ann' 1634.

A combe, shoos, and stockings	- - - - -	£000	10	08
Spendinge mony and roses	- - - - -	-	000	13 06
Makinge, lyninge, lase, and byndinge a gowne	- - - - -	-	001	17 00
A yeares quitrent due this Mich' 1633 to the Bishop of Rochester for Ponish, and a releife beinge the 4 th parte of y ^c rent with th ^e acquittance	- - - - -	000	15	06
Cloth for smokes [<i>smocks</i>]	- - - - -	-	002	06 00
A cutwoorke band, and a fanne	- - - - -	-	001	02 00
Lynnen cloth 9 ^s 6 ^d ; lase 17 ^s 6 ^d ; a muffle 7 ^s	- - - - -	-	001	14 00
Tape, phillitinge [<i>fillets for binding the hair</i>], pinnes, and thread	- - - - -	000	06	04
A payre of shoos 2 ^s 4 ^d ; gloves 4 ^s ; lase 10 ^s 6 ^d	- - - - -	-	000	16 10
Perpetuana [<i>glossy cloth</i>], ribbon, silke, thread, and the mendinge of a petticoate	- - - - -	000	04	06
Giuen her at a christninge	- - - - -	-	000	07 00
Calicoe for a petticoate, and other thinges then bought	- - - - -	-	001	05 00
Stockings 5 ^s ; shoos 2 ^s 4 ^d ; lynnen cloth 3 ^s 6 ^d	- - - - -	-	000	10 10
Makinge a blacke and white petticoate and wasteote, lase thread, silke, and byndinge	- - - - -	000	06	06
Borderinge and byndinge an other petticoate	- - - - -	000	02	06

Tape, a hedbrush [<i>hairbrush</i>], paper bookes, ribbon for knotts, making handkercher and apron - - - - -	£000	11	00
This halfe yeares dyett and washinge - - - - -	011	00	00
	<hr/>		
[<i>Should be £24 9s. 2d.</i>]	£025	19	02

Monyes layd out for JOHN DALYSON from this Mich' 1633 to the Ann' 1634.

Shirts 24 ^s ; a coat 17 ^s ; hatt and gloves 9 ^s - - - - -	£002	10	00
Sendinge horse and man seuerall tymes to Islington - - - - -	000	04	00
Tronke carredge and other things for Islington - - - - -	000	02	00
Stockings, bands, coffes, handkerchers, shooes, and gloues - - - - -	001	04	00
Garters and shoe strings - - - - -	000	03	04
Bringinge a tronke and other things from London to Greenwich; and servants charges in byinge theise things - - - - -	000	03	06
Carredge of them from Greenwich [<i>Sir Multon Lambard's resi- dence</i>] to Croydon and a mans and horse hire to goe with it - - - - -	000	03	00
Giuen him at seuerall tymes - - - - -	000	05	00
A dosen of napkins, towells, capps, and makinge - - - - -	001	05	00
His parte in a syluer boule giuen M ^{rs} Webb [<i>wife of his tutor</i>] - - - - -	001	10	00
Sendinge for them from Croydon and giuen the servants - - - - -	000	04	00
Payd M ^r Webb monye layd out for mending his clothes, bookes, and schoole duties [<i>Mr. Webb was a tutor at Croydon</i>] - - - - -	001	03	00
His parte in a yard $\frac{1}{2}$ of laune for M ^{rs} Webb - - - - -	000	05	03
A sute of apparrell - - - - -	002	15	00
His halfe yeares dyett due at the Annunciation 1634 - - - - -	008	00	00
	<hr/>		
	£019	17	01

Monyes layd out for SPENSER DALYSON Mich' 1633 to the Ann' 1634.

[The items are to a great extnt counterparts of those above recited. The total expenditure for him in the half-year was £17 9s. 3d.]

Monyes layd out from Mich' 1633 to the Ann' 1634, which must be deuided amongst them and be parte of this Mich' Accompte 1633.

Payd M ^r Samford his Majesties tenth for land in Cliffe, due this Mich' 1633, and th ^r acquittance - - - - -	£000	06	08
Owen Claxton's allidavitt - - - - -	000	01	00
A man's charges in goinge to giue order for the rents behinde, and gatheringe what he could gett - - - - -	001	00	00
Payd halfe a yeares tythe behinde in S ^r Maxim. Dalyson's lyfe tyme to y ^e parson of S ^t Sepulkers [<i>in London</i>] - - - - -	000	05	00
Payd M ^r Whitfeild's clarke for engrossinge of 6 seuerall con- veyances from M ^r WILLIAM DALYSON to the younger children which hee nowe denyeth to signe to, beinge but a confirmation of his father's Aete for the conveyinge of certain lands to the younger children - - - - -	002	02	00
	<hr/>		
	£003	14	08

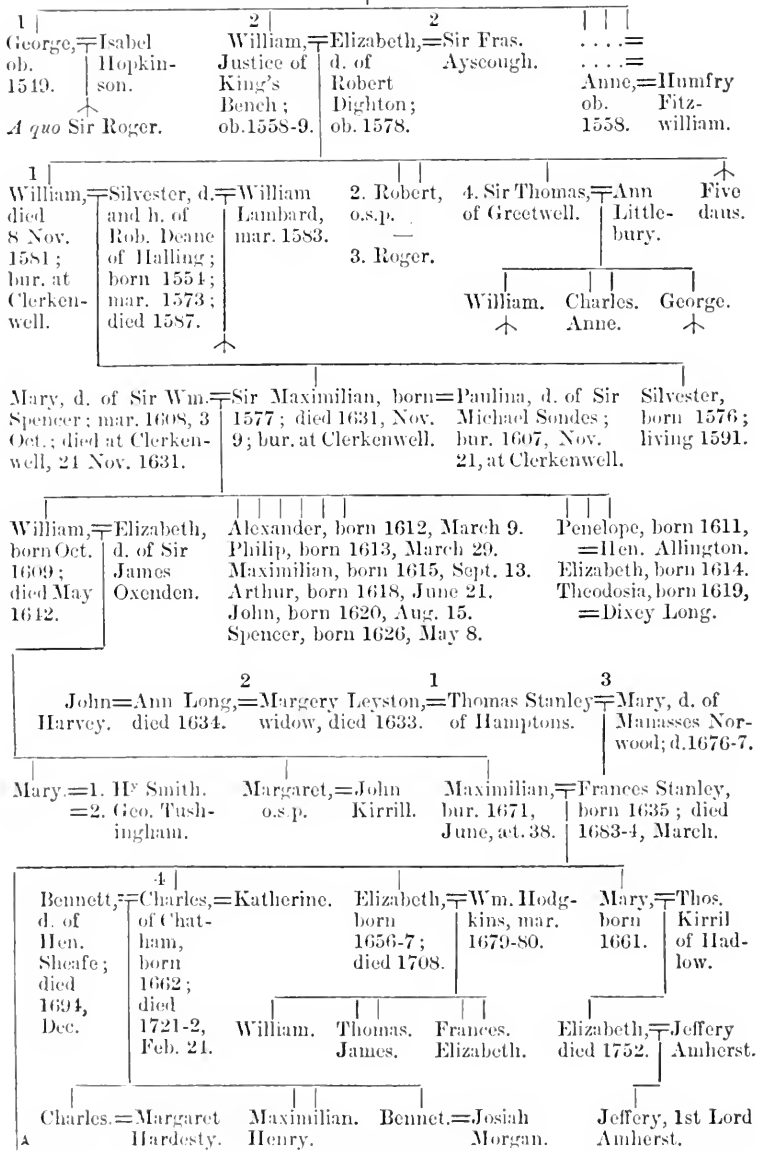
Seal of Sir
MAXIMILIAN DALISON,



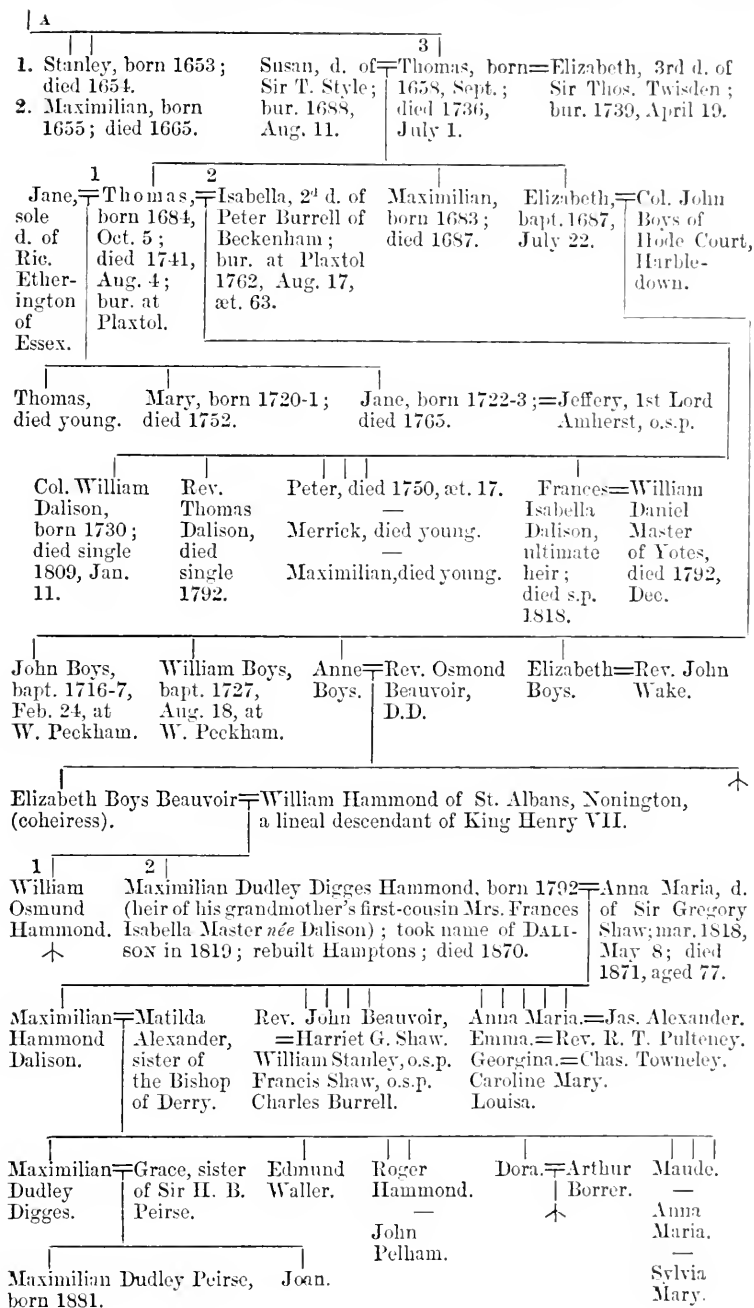
as Sheriff of Kent,
A.D. 1611.

Kentish Pedigree of Dalison.*

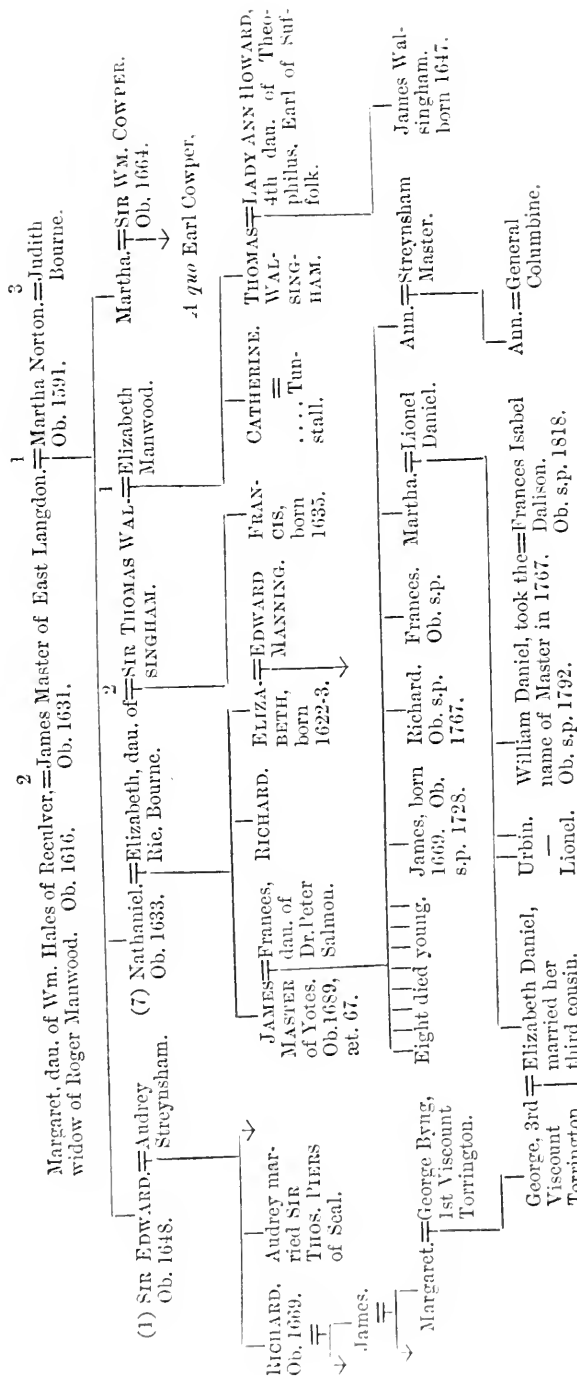
William Dalison (of Laughton, † . . . d. of Sir George Wastneys,
Lincolnshire), ob. 1546. | widow of Sir Jno. Mallory.



* The Lincolnshire pedigree of this family goes back to the time of the Norman Conquest.



Pedigree of James Master of Dotes.



A quo the present Viscount Torrington.

GENERAL INDEX.

- Abbot, Archbishop, 244; Mr., 209.
 Abbye, Anthony, 195.
 Abel, Arms of Sir John, 18; Johanna, 291; John, 291; Katherine, 291; Margaret, 291; Richard, 291.
 Abelin, Arms of Nicole, 6, 8, 19, 22; John, Mayor of Windsor, 21; William (Ronen), 21.
 Abelyn, Arms, 17, 22; Isolda, 21; Mary, 21; Nicholas, 21; Sir Thomas, 21.
 Ablin, 22; *see* Abelin (St. Aubin?).
 Acolte, 300.
 Acrise, 8, 9, 278.
 Adisham, Adsham, 36, 307, 356; Rector of, 34, 37.
 Aillina (Alina), 307, 366.
 Akerman, J. Y., 328, 372.
 Alard, John, 297; Robert, 297.
 Albyn, Radulphus, 22; Sarah, 22.
 Aldebrandini, Blasius, 307.
 Aldelyn, Thomas, 21.
 Aldermann, Thomas, 364.
 Aldermaston, Berks, 183.
 Aldham (in Wrotham), 8; Thomas de, 8.
 Aldington, 36; Manor House, 378.
 Aldon, Elias de, 8; Sir Thomas de, 8; Thomas de, 21.
 Alen, John (Rainham), 334.
 Aleyn, Thomas, 299; William, 299.
 Alkham Church, 229.
 Allen, Rev. Edmund, 218, 241, 269; John F., 250.
 Allet, Rev. T., 250.
 Allfree, Rev. Edward, 252.
 Allington, 73, 293; Castle, 73.
 Ambianum, *see* Amiens.
 Amherst, 1st Baron, 402-3.
 Amiens, Roman coins minted at, 324; John de, 306.
 Amphoræ, Roman, 77-9, 85-8, 312, 356.
 Amsinck, Marie, 37.
 Amye (plumber, A.D. 1565), 336.
 Anderson, Jemys (Rainham, 1566), 336.
 Andreu, John, 274; Matilda, 274.
 Annesley, Ann, 247; Arthur, Viscount Valentia, 245; Benjamin, 247; John, 245; Judith, 247; Rev. Dr. Samuel, 218, 245-7, 250; Samuel, 247.
 Antingham, Arms of, 14.
 Apulderfield, Arms of Henry de, 10, 21, 29; Henry le fiz, 10; John de, 10; William de, 10.
 Apulderfield, 13; Manor, 21.
 Apuldre (Appledore), 289.
 Aquileia, Roman coins minted at, 324.
 Arcas, 22; Arms of Sir Alexander, 22.
 Archaeology (Kentish), Publications relating to, reviewed by Canon Scott Robertson, 369-81.
 Arches Court, Dean of, 232; Registrar, 233.
 Arelatum, *see* Arles.
 Arles, Council of, 40; Roman coins (found at Cobham) minted at, 324, 328-9.
 Armory, Early Kentish; by W. S. Ellis, Esq., 1-30.
 Arnold's (G. M.) Life of Robert Pocock of Gravesend, 374.
 Arnold, Family, 367; Arthur, M.P., 375; Edwin, 375.
 Arundel, Archbishop, 235-6, 379.
 Ash (Sandwich), 13, 358; Church, 11; *see* Asshe and Esshe.
 Ashburnham, Lady, 142.
 Ashford, xlv; Church, xlvii, xlviii, 3.
 Ashpoole's stables at Cambridge (1648), 172; family, 367.
 Asketyn, William, 363.
 Asparagus in 1650-1, 188, 195.
 Asshe, John de, 284.
 Assheby, John de, 307.
 Asshewy, Margaret, 278; Stephen de, 278.

- Astley, The Barons (at Maidstone Palace), xl.
 Atelysworthe, 361; Henry, 362-3; John, 361; Roger, 362-3; Simon, 361.
 Atholl, Earl of, Arms, 3; David, 14.
 Aton, Arms of Gilbert de, 20; William de, 20.
 at Towne, Thomas, 29.
 atte Bailye, John, 285.
 atte Berton, Hugh, 281.
 atte Brigge, Cecilia, 276; Robert, 276.
 atte Brome, John, 304.
 atte Brok, Alan, 281, 284.
 atte Chaumbre, Hugh, 295; Marg., 295.
 atte Crouche, Adam, 286; Joan, 286.
 atte Fenne, Stephen, 281.
 atte Forde, Juliana, 283; William, 283.
 atte Gate, Adam, 296; Agnes, 296.
 atte Hulle, Felicia, 288; Thomas, 288, 310.
 atte Heuwette, Edeline, 362.
 atte Hone, Sutton, 277.
 atte Hulle, William, 363.
 atte Leghe, Margeria, 297; William, 297.
 atte Med, Johanna, 310; John, 310; William, 310.
 atte Merk, Simon, 306.
 atte Molond, John, 281; Thomas, 281.
 atte Nynne, Alice, 293; Walter, 293.
 atte Pirie, Andrew, 362.
 atte Ware, John, 273; Robert, 273.
 atte Watere, John, 305.
 atte Welde, Johanna, 279; Wm., 279.
 atte Yoke, Johanna, 302; John, 302.
 Auberville, Arms of, 9; Sir Robert de, 9; Sir William de, 9; William de, 59.
 Aubin, Gilbert de Wolt, 22.
 Aucher, Sir Anthony, 28; Arms of Henri, 3.
 Audenard, Gerard de, 303; Sara, 303.
 Audley End, 153, 171, 179, 186, 203-4, 214.
 Aufrere, Rev. Israel Antony, 35.
 Aunsel, Agnes, 299; Gilbert, 299.
 Austen's (Rev. Thomas) Kentish Collections, 114-5.
 Austin (of Eltham?), 1648-51, 177, 193.
 Autun (Augustodunum), 140.
 Aveline, Hugh, 21.
 Aveling, Stephen T., 111, 115; on the History of Restoration House, 117-26.
 Avelyn, 21.
 Avenel, Bretell, 262.
 Aylesford, 8, 70, 92, 95, 298; palimpsest brass in the church, 380.
 Aylmar, Thomas (of Maidstone), 308.
 Babsoak in Westbere, 818-9.
 Backer, Goodman (1650), 191.
 Bacon, Sir Nicholas (Lord Keeper), 242.
 Badesmere, Arms of Goselin de, 6; Rauf de, 6.
 Bagge, John, of Chilham, 294.
 Bakechilde, 280, 285, 290; Agnes, 279, 280; John, 278, 280; Maurice de, 279, 280; Thomas de, 279.
 Baker, Rev. W., 250.
 Bakere, Geoffrey le, 273; Thomas, 273.
 Balden, Robert, 335.
 Balderson, Mrs. Ann, 121.
 Baldwin, Archbishop, 379.
 Baltrynghamme, John de, 304.
 Banchors (Ireland and Wales), 42.
 Banks Family, 367.
 Bansted Downes (1651), 197.
 Bapchild, *see* Bakechilde.
 Baptistry (Roman?), 44.
 Barbour, Albina, 303; Henry le, 303.
 Barde, Constance, 282; Peter, 282.
 Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury, 365.
 Barker, Mother (Rainham), 335-6.
 Barlow, Dr., 246.
 Barming, 8, 14, 68, 74, 76; old Register, 367-8.
 Barmling, Robert de, 8; Thomas de, 8; William de, 8.
 Barnes, Miss, 121.
 Barnet, 200; John (1377), 232, 268.
 Barney, Mrs. Anne, of St. Margaret at Cliffe, 360.
 Barrot, John, 363.
 Barry, Sir Humphry, of Sevington, 15; Isabella, 25; John, 15; Katherine, 15; Arms of Sir William, 15, 25.
 Bartlett Ness (Rainham Creek), 108.
 Basinges, Arms of Sir William de, 19.
 Basnage, Henri, 37; Jacques, de Beauval, 35, 37; Susanna, 35.
 Basted Valley (by Plaxtol), 91-2, 95, 98.
 Basyng, Hawysia, 294; Thomas de, 294.
 Batecok, Adam, 300; John, 390; Roger, 300.
 Batekyn, Aubina, 308; John, 308.
 Bath (James Master at), in 1619, 183.
 Bathurst, Sir Edward, 175, 177, 182.
 Battle, Abbot of, 297.
 Baunton, Roesia, 306; Walter de, 306.
 Baux, Jean de, Seigneur de l'Angle, 31.
 Bavent, Roger (1301), 376.
 Baxter, Rev. Dr. Richard, xli.
 Bayham Abbey, 60, 63.
 Bayle Hill at York, 344.
 Bayly, Elias, 281; Walter, 281.
 Baynard, Arms of, 117, 120; Elizabeth, 120; Jane, 114, 121, 123; John, 115, 120-6, 272.

- Beall Family, 367.
 Bean, Abraham, 360.
 Bearcroft, Mr., at Cambridge 1647, 166.
 Beatrichesdenne, 304.
 Beauvoir, Rev. Dr. O., 403.
 Beckemed, 361.
 Beckenham (James Master at), 182, 184-5, 193.
 Becket, Elizabeth, 368; Isaacke, 368; William, 368.
 Bekesbourne, 294; Manor House, 378.
 Belcher, William (1681), 120.
 Belyetere, William le, 287.
 Benet, Thomas (notary), 264.
 Bennett, Elizabeth, 367.
 Bensted, 367; Hubert, xxxix, xl, 75.
 Benynden, 27.
 Beracre, 14.
 Berblinge (Barming), Arms of Walter de, 8; William de, 8.
 Bereham, 281.
 Beresford Family (Westerham), 381.
 Berridge, Richard, 120.
 Berry, Thomas, 272.
 Bertha, Queen, 54, 57.
 Bestane, John de, 218, 222-3, 259-60.
 Bethersden, *see* Beatrichesdenne.
 Betleshangre, Agnes, 291; Alianora, 291; John de, 291; Robert de, 291.
 Bettenham, Benedicta, 29; Henry de, 292; Stephen de, 29.
 Betteshanger, Manor, 11; Rector of, 359.
 Beufis, Ralph, 362.
 Bewlye, James, 368.
 Bexley, 188, 196.
 Bicknor, Arms of Thomas de, 18; *see* Bikenor and Bykenore.
 Biconyll, William, 218, 236, 269.
 Bicton, Salop, 234.
 Bignor, Roman pavement, 132.
 Bikenor, Arms of John de, 11, 18.
 Bilsynton, 280, 299, 308.
 Binbury, 344.
 Birchette, Le, 362.
 Birchington, *see* Brichilton.
 Bishop Family, 367.
 Bishopsbourne, 28, 290; Manor House, 378; Rectors of, 232, 238.
 Bishopsgate, 152; Adam, 290; Johanna, 290; John de, 290.
 Bishopston, 199; John de, 217-8, 230-1, 263-5, 267.
 Bisshop, Robert, 264.
 Bitchet, 95.
 Blackheath, Hundred, 373-4; James Master at, 203.
 Blackmanstone, Rector of, 360.
 Black Notley, 232.
 Bladbean Manor, 9.
 Blake, Isaac, of Strood 1679, 249, 270.
 Bland, William, of Hartlip, 371.
 Blean, partly in the honor of Gloucester, 25.
 Blechynden, Thomas, 365.
 Blisset's (Michael), James Master at, 189, 191-3, 195, 197, 200-1.
 Blomberg, Rev. Dr. William Nicholas, 218, 250-1, 270-1; Mrs., 271.
 Blower, William (Rainham), 333.
 Boarhurst Church, Plan of, 56.
 Bobbing, 309.
 Bobbingworth, Essex, 153.
 Bochart, Marie, 31, 34; René, 31, 34; Samuel, 31, 34, 37.
 Bocton, Arms of, 7; of Stephen de, 10.
 Bocton under Blean, 290, 302.
 Bocton Malherbe, 2, 29.
 Bocton Nonchensy, 273.
 Bodmin, Bishop of, 41.
 Boghurst, John, 272.
 Bokelond, next Osprynge, 2, 279, 292.
 Bokenham, Ann, 119, 126; Harry, 119, 126; Margaret, 119; Robert, 126; William, 114, 119, 126.
 Boklonde, Alexander de, 282; Geoffrey de, 282; Johanna, 300; Richard, 265; Stephen de, 279, 300, 302; William, 264.
 Boldenton, Mrs. Mary, 121.
 Bole, Richard, 264.
 Boley Hill, Rochester, 344.
 Boleyn, Anne, 36; John, Richard, and William, 388.
 Bonynton, Isabella de, 294; Thomas, de, 294.
 Books bought in 1646-55, 158-67, 169-175, 178-82, 184-6, 188, 190-1, 193-7, 200-3, 205-7, 209-16.
 Bordenne, 288.
 Borne [*?* Eastbourne], 210.
 Borne, John de, 10.
 Botiller, John le, 287.
 Bouchery, Arnold, 37.
 Boudon, William de, 295.
 Boughton under Blean, 11, 252; *see* Bocton.
 Boughton Malherbe, 29; *see* Bocton.
 Bounde, Thomas, 282.
 Bourdefeld Church (in Otterden), Parson of, 278.
 Bourdil, William, 362.
 Bourghier, Archbishop, 236.
 Bourne, 30, 152-3, Elizabeth, 152, 404; Judith, 152, 404; Richard, 152, 404; Robert de (1363), 261-5, 267; Mr. (uncle of James Master), 168; Mr. (cousin of James Master), 176, 184, 214.
 Bourne Park, 371.
 Boutelays, Suzanne de, 31.
 Boxley, Abbey, xli; Church, 219, 230.

- Boxted, Roman building at, 104-7, 129.
 Boxworth, near Cambridge, 166.
 Boyere, Geoffrey le, 366; Robert le, 366.
 Boyes, Sir Edward, 365.
 Boyle, Hon. Richard, 36.
 Boys, Col. John, 403; Mr., 181, 193.
 Boywyk, Margeria, 281; William de, 281.
 Brabourne, 308.
 Bradegare, 284, 288.
 Bradestede, 287, 306.
 Bramber, 314.
 Brandeem, Roman pavement, 133.
 Braampton, John, 29.
 Brasier, Thomas, 272.
 Brasted, *see* Bradestede.
 Brattle, Mr. (1651), 193, 200.
 Bredehamme, Clement de, 284; Matilda, 284.
 Bredgar, 372; *see* Bradegare.
 Bredhurst, Vicar's endowment, 218.
 Breedon Abbey, 63.
 Bregge, *see* Bridge.
 Brembil, William, 296.
 Branchesle, 296.
 Brensete (Brenzot), 284, 299.
 Brent, John, F.S.A., 48, 127, 318, 320, 341-2, 371.
 Brewer, Mary, 124-6; Thomas, 124, 126.
 Brewes, John, 234.
 Brewosa, William de, 278-9.
 Brichilton, 286.
 Bricket Family, W. Wiekham, 380.
 Bridge, by Canterbury, 288, 290, 301.
 Bridgewater, Archdeacon, John, 243.
 Briefs, 168-70, 177, 183, 189, 208-9; for Queenboro' Church Tower, 364.
 Brigge, *see* Bridge.
 Bristol, 365; Bishop of, 32; James Master at, 183; St. Mary, Redcliffe, 364; Stones, 183.
 Brixworth Church, 55.
 Broc, Arms of Laurence de, 6; Hugh, de, 7.
 Brock, E. P. Loftus, F.S.A., 56-8; on Christianity in Britain under Roman rule, 38-55.
 Brockhull, Arms of, 6.
 Broclaunde, *see* Brookland.
 Brograve's, Music (1650) at Mr., 189.
 Brok, Parson of (1325), 291.
 Brokehole, Arms of Thomas de, 6.
 Broklonde, *see* Brookland.
 Bromet, Dr., 85.
 Bromfeld, Richard de, 300; Johanna, 300.
 Bromlegh, Milo de, 299.
 Bromley, Fair, 175, 189; James Master at, 180, 183, 187, 196, 199, 213.
 Brondysch John (Abbot of Langdon), 60.
 Brook Church, xlvii; *see* Brok.
 Brooke, William, of Hartlip (1619), 11.
 Brookland, 284, 289, 299.
 Broun, Henry, 274; Robert, 304.
 Brounyng, Germanus, 304; Henry, 304; Johanna, 304; John, 304; Peter, 304.
 Brown, David, 271; John, 272; John (1651), 113; Thomas (Mayor of Sandwich), 144.
 Browne's, Rev. J. Cave, Lambeth Palace, 378-9.
 Brugge, *see* Bridge.
 Brum, Arms of Sir Noris le, 18.
 Brushing Court, 75.
 Brut, Arms of Joane le, 6.
 Bruyton, John de, 217-8, 223-5, 261.
 Buckhurst Park (1650), 187, 189.
 Buckland, 2, 69; Little, 71, 73; *see* Bokelond, Boklonde.
 Bucklersbury, Roman pavement, 131.
 Badel, John, 295; Richard, 295.
 Buley Farm, near Ightham, 92, 94-5.
 Buller, Mr., at Cambridge (1647), 164.
 Bullok, Juliana, 273; William, 273.
 Bungay, John (Rainham), 334-5.
 Burbache, John (1363), 263.
 Bureford, John de, 286; Roesia, 286.
 Burgh, Arms of Hubert de, 1, 2, 4; Jeffery de, 4; Joan, 4; John de, 1, 2, 4; Margery, 4; Raymond de, 4; Sir Reyner de, 4; Richard de, 4; Simon de, 267; Walter de, 5; William de, 4, 5.
 Burgham, 300; Daniel de, 300; Matilda, 300.
 Burgo, Amicia, 283; Elizabeth de, 5; John de, 283; Richard de, 4.
 Burnard (*see* Fitz Bernard), Margaret, 6; Odo, 6; Roger, son of, 6; Roger, 6.
 Burney, Rev. Dr. Charles, 218, 251-2.
 Burnham, 293.
 Burre, Robert, 297; Stephen, 297.
 Burrell, Isabel and Peter, 403.
 Burrych, Augustine, 284; Matilda, 284.
 Burstall, Isabella and Philip, 308-9.
 Burwash, Sir Bartholomew de, 18.
 Bury, Mr. J. Master at (1648), 177.
 Bussell, Rev. John W., 359.
 But, Johanna, 285; Thomas, 285.
 Butt, Dr. George, 254; Rev. J. M., 254; Thomas (Rainham), 335-7.
 Bygge, William (of Elham), 287.
 Bykenore, Henry, 305; John de, 304; Johanna, 304; Robert, 305; Thomas, 305.
 Bylsynton, 308.
 Byrch, Rev. William, 358.
 Byx, John de, 289; Mabilia, 289.

- Caistor, 129, 132; ware, 14.
 Calam (by Rainham), 333.
 Calandrinii, Caesar, 36.
 Calceto, 267.
 Calehill, 25, 26.
 Caluel, Hamo, 276; Leticia, 276.
 Calverley, John, 218, 243, 269.
 Cambridge, 34, 36, 229, 236, 238, 240-3, 247, 250-4, 276; Camden Professor, 34.
 Cambridge (Trinity College), 255; Life at, in 1646-8, 163-8, 171-2.
 Candeure, John de, 284; Theophania, 284.
 Canefeld, Margeria, 286; William de, 286.
 Canterbury, 16, 33, 36, 45-7, 53, 61, 63, 68, 122-5, 127-9, 169, 229, 235-6, 260, 262-71, 275-6, 283, 287-9, 302, 304, 307.
 Canterbury, Archbishops of, 219, 230-1, 271.
 Canterbury, Archdeacons of, 220, 224, 234, 239, 242-3, 252.
 Canterbury Cathedral, 19, 23, 239; Canons of, 31, 33-4, 36-7, 252; Dean of, 32.
 Canterbury, Christ Church, 23, 36, 46, 217-22, 225-7, 230-1, 235, 236, 240, 264, 267.
 Canterbury, Chancellors and Ecclesiastical Judges, 232-3, 236.
 Canterbury, Plan of (1588), 346; (1868), 338, 347.
 Canterbury, Recorder of, 123-5.
 Canterbury, Roman, 127, 338-50; Roman Cemeteries, 342; Pavements, 127, 338, 348-9.
 Canterbury, All Saints' Church, 340; Beer Cart Lane, 342; Blackfriars, 346, 349; Burgate Street, 127, 340, 348; Castle, 342, 346; Castle Street, 341-2; Dane-John, 342-7; Dungeon Manor, 343; Fleur-de-lis, 338; Fountain Hotel, 127, 349; Greyfriars, 346; Guildhall Street, 340; King's Head Inn (1758), 127, 339; Northgate, 342, 345-6; Old Dover Road, 342; Palace Street, 341; Riding Gate, 345; St Sepulchre's, 342; Vauxhall, 342; Watling Street, 341-2, 348; Whitehall, 339; White Horse Lane, 338-9; Wincheapfield, 342.
 Carausius, Tomb of, 45.
 Cardoun, Richard, 265.
 Carew, 253; Family, 374, 380.
 Carmichael, Rev. W., 250.
 Carshalton, *see* Kersalton and Casholton.
 Carter, Goodman, 211; John, 333.
 Carthage, Roman mosaics, 131, 139.
 Cartwright, Hugh, 239, 269.
 Casaubon, Isaac, 36.
 Casholton, James Master at, 167, 170-1, 179, 188, 200-1, 203, 207, 210-11.
 Cassynghyrst Family, 367.
 Cater, John, 334; Rev. Richard, 250.
 Causton, Hugh de, 283.
 Cawne, 28.
 Chaddesden, Nicholas de, 232, 268.
 Chageworth, Alianora, 279; Elizabeth, 279; John de, 279.
 Chaloner, John le, 308.
 Chambers, Rev. G., 121.
 Chambyr, John, 60.
 Champayne, Sir John de, 18; Robert, 8.
 Champion, Margaret, 37.
 Chanu, Alice, 308; Laurence, 308.
 Charing, 231-2, 263-5; Communion cup at, xlvii.
 Chariot in 1654, Cost of, 211-2.
 Charles I., Silver penny of, 258.
 Charles II., 111, 143-4.
 Charles Museum (Maldstone), xxxvii, viii, xli, 77, 88, 371; Thomas, 71-3, 85, 88, 371.
 Charles' Roll of Arms (1250-1300), 2-7.
 Charleton, 303.
 Charlewood, Clement, 222.
 Charlton, 373.
 Charney, Berks, 256.
 Chart Farm, 92, 94.
 Chart, Little, 25, 28, 126; Church, xlix.
 Chartham, 273, 280-1; Rector of, 33, 236.
 Chateaudun, 35.
 Chatham, 110-14, 390-1.
 Chaumpeneys, John, 274; Robert, 274.
 Chaundeler, Richard, 335.
 Chaunterel, Emma, 297; Simon, 297; William, 288.
 Chawton, Hants, 119, 122.
 Chedworth, Roman Villa at, 43.
 Chelsea, James Master at, 207.
 Chene, Alisunder de, 11.
 Cherleton, John de, 307; Margeria, 307; Matilda, 295; Richard, 295; Roger de, 295; Thomas de, 295.
 Cherlewode, Clement de, 222, 259.
 Cherries (1647-51), 166, 189, 196.
 Cherry-Garden, 114, 175, 182.
 Cherry, Samuel, 247.
 Chers, William, 263-4.
 Chertham, *see* Chartham.
 Chester, W., 251.
 Chesterford, James Master at, 176.
 Chevening, 287-8.

- Chiche, Arms, 16; Alan, 16; Alice, 16; Catherine of Canterbury, 16; Catherine of Chicheley, 16; Ernaldus de, 16; Isabel, 16; Thomas, 16; Thomas (1332), 275; Valentine of Dungeon, 16.
- Chiche, John de (1236), 364.
- Chicheley, 16; William, 16.
- Chichester, Rev. A. M., 142.
- Chiddingstone, 252, 277, 293.
- Chilham, 294; barony of, 13.
- Chillington House, Maidstone, 71, 77, 371.
- Chilton, 27; Elias de, 28.
- Chi-rho (Christian monogram) in a Roman villa, 43; on Roman coins, 44, 324-8; on urns and bracelets, 44.
- Chislehurst, 152-3, 160, 205, 216, 301, 373; the minister at, 205, 216; Johannes Scot, 366.
- Chislet, 23, 289, 304, 306.
- Chistelet, *see* Chislet.
- Chitcroft Family, 16.
- Chiueningge, *see* Chevening.
- Chobham, Surrey, 239.
- Christianity in Britain under Roman Rule (by E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A.), 38-55.
- Church plate, xxxviii, xlv, xlvii.
- Churches of Canons (Black or White), their plan, 62.
- Churches, Manorial, at Alington, 293; Horton Kirby, 278; Mereworth, 283; Wickham Brenx, 279.
- Churchwardens' Accounts, 1517-69, at Rainham, 333-7.
- Cirencester, 32; Roman pavement, 138-9.
- Cistercians, 59.
- Cists of stone, 86-7, 313-7.
- Clanricarde, Earl of, 5.
- Clare, Honor of, 14; Lady Elizabeth de, 5.
- Clark, G. T., F.S.A., 150; on the Dane-John Mound, 343-7.
- Clavier, Anne, 26.
- Clayton, Mrs. (Lady Walsingham's maid), 172.
- Cleere, Tobias (Sandwich), 144-7.
- Clerke, of Willoughby, 118; Sir Francis, of Rochester, 111-5, 118-9; Francis, 119; Grace, 112, 118; Henry (Serjeant), 112, 118; John, 335; Sir John, 118.
- Clervaux, 25; Hugo de, 25.
- Cleve, 269; William, 218, 236, 269.
- Cliffe, Gunceline de, 221.
- Cliffe-at-Hoo, 255-272; Rectors of, by Canon Scott Robertson, 217-254.
- Cliffe-at-Hoo, *see* Clyve.
- Clinch, Mr. George, 100-1.
- Clubber-labber, 70.
- Clyff, William, 269.
- Clyffe-at-Hoo, Rectory House, by Rev. H. R. Lloyd, 255-8; Records of, communicated by Rev. I. Grey Lloyd, 259-72.
- Clyve, 260-9, 285-7, 301; next Hegham, 290; next Rochester, 263, 301.
- Clyve, St. Margaret (near Dover), 286, 289.
- Clyve in the Hundred of Wrotham, 377.
- Cobham, 11, 68, 270, 287; Church, 375; Fair, 375; Hoard of Roman coins, 321-30.
- Cobham in Surrey, 251.
- Cobham, Armorial bearings of Henry le onele, 4, 18; Henry de, 6, 7, 15; Sir John de, 7, 15; Sir Reginald, 15, 18; Sir Reginald of Sterborough, 15; Robert, 6; Sir Stephen de, 4, 18; Thomas, 3; Sir Thomas of Chafford, 15.
- Cobham, Avicia, 293; Henry, Lord, 223; Idonia, 293; James de, 218, 223, 259-61; Margaret, 277; Ralph, 284-5; Serlo, 15; Stephen, 293; Stephen, jun., 277; Sir Thomas, of Beluncle, 15; Thomas, 293; Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, 223.
- Cochet, Abbé, 132.
- Cock, George, 189, 213-4.
- Cock-fighting, 173, 175, 179.
- Codham, 273.
- Cogan, Sir Andrew, 187.
- Coker, East (Somerset), Roman pavement, 139.
- Coklett (a bell-founder), 335.
- Cold Arbour, 107.
- Cole, Felicia, 284; Robert, 284; Walter, 284; William, 284.
- Colebourne, Mr. (a conveyancer, 1648-54), 178-9, 185, 195, 203, 212.
- Colebrand, Hamo, 276.
- Colepepper, Sir Thomas, 15; *see* Culpeper.
- Colemill, Philip de, 277; Robert, 277.
- Coley, Richard, Abbot of Langdon, 61.
- Colignon, Marie de, 34.
- Colkyn, Alina, 307; Thomas, 307.
- Colleville, Seigneur de, 31.
- Colspore, *see* Culspore.
- Colyn, John, 283; Thomas, 27.
- Combe Town (E. Farleigh), 74.
- Comyn, Joan, 14.
- Constans, 256 Roman coins of, 322-5, 329.
- Constantine, 44; a coin of, 322-4.
- Constantius II., 148 Roman coins of, 322-5.
- Constantius III., one Roman coin of 322, 326.

- Convocation, Prolocutor of, 241.
 Conyngnam, Lord Albert, 369, 371;
 Marquess, 312, 317.
 Cook, Mr. (teacher of singing, 1649),
 182, 184-6.
 Cooling, 223, 261, 270, 272, 297.
 Coombes, Bartholomew (Sandwich),
 145-7.
 Cop Hall (by Ightham), 96.
 Copping Family, 367.
 Copton, Matilda, 274; Thomas, 274.
 Cornwall, 41; Early Christian Church,
 41.
 Cornwallis, Earl of, 151; Mr. F. Wyke-
 ham, 151.
 Cosin, Ralph, 361, 363.
 Cosington, 9; Sir Stephen de, 8.
 Cotelar, John le, 307; Juliana, 307.
 Cotesbrok, Henry de, 276.
 Cotton, Thomas, 362; William, 363.
 Cotyn, Gilbert, 309; Margeria, 309.
 Coubrok, 362.
 Coulerne, 302; Agnes, 302; John de,
 302.
 Coulese, 362.
 Coulynge, 261, 297.
 Courtehoose, Hamo, 283.
 Courtenay, Archbishop, 233-4.
 Cowden, 277, 310; rector, 37.
 Cowper, The Earls, 152; Judith, 152;
 Martha, 152; Sir William, 152, 213.
 Cox, Catherine, 32; Elizabeth, 32;
 Richard, 272.
 Cranbrook, 292.
 Crammer, Archbishop, 238-9, 241, 269,
 379; Edmund, 218, 239-40.
 Crauthorne, 7; Arms of, 7.
 Cray, The, 100, 197.
 Crayford, 99, 182; flint implements
 and chippings, 381.
 Creie, Arms of Sir Simon de, 3, 9, 18;
 of Sir William de, 18.
 Creuker, Sir Robert le, 19.
 Creveœur, Family, 150; Arms of
 Hamon, 2; Daniel, 14; Emma, 14;
 Hamo de, 8, 14; Isolda de, 8; Ro-
 bert de, 8.
 Crew, John, 270.
 Creye, *see* Creie.
 Criell, Arms of Bertram de, 2, 4.
 Criol, *see* Criell, Cryell, 9, 12, 14.
 Cripplegate, St. Giles, 158, 246-7.
 Crisp Family, 381.
 Crockfield, 107.
 Crockshard Farm, 356.
 Croft, Archdeacon James, 218, 252,
 271; Edward, 249.
 Cromer, James Master at, 176.
 Crookthorne, 7.
 Crouch, 91, 96.
 Croughton, 32; Church, 31, 37.
 Crouland, Agnes, 285; Walter de,
 285, 287.
 Crow Lane, Rochester, 111.
 Croydon, 196, 208, 225, 228-9, 234,
 262, 268.
 Cruden, Robert P., 375.
 Crumpe, Johanna, 305; Walter, 305.
 Crumthorne, Elizabeth, 7; Thomas, 7.
 Crundale, 281.
 Cryel, Nicholas de, 14, 377.
 Cudham, *see* Codham.
 Culdees, The, 42.
 Cullul, Walter, 303.
 Culpeper, 16, 28; Catherine, 151;
 Lord, 150-1.
 Culpeper, Arms of John, 16; Thomas, 16.
 Culspore, 16.
 Cumbe, 303.
 Cumbrydge Family, 367.
 Cundyeshalle (of Whitstaple), Jo-
 hanna, 278; William de, 278.
 Cuppre, Christina, 281; John, 281.
 Curbespine, 7.
 Curcell, Roger de, 4.
 Curd, Thomas, 367.
 Cutthorne, by Rainham, 333.
 Dadson, W., 116.
 Dagb. Sibilla, 282; Thomas, 282.
 Dalison, Mr. Max. II., 154, 202, 403;
 Mrs., xlv, 160; Sir Charles, 191.
 Dalison, Kentish Pedigree, 402-3.
 Dallingsridge Family, 16.
 Danbury, Rector of, 33.
 D'Ancerville, Julianne, 34.
 Daniel, Elizabeth, Lionel, Wm., 404.
 Darcy, Henry, 303; John, 303; Ka-
 terina, 303.
 Darell, John, 27; Rev. E., 218, 250-1.
 Darent, 13, 14.
 Darent, 91-2, 95, 99.
 Darland, Thomas, 333.
 Darnley's, The Earl of, Roman coins,
 321.
 Dartford, 176, 251, 268, 285, 304-5;
 Heath, 94.
 Dany, John, 293.
 Danylondismed, 362.
 Daunton, 292.
 Davies, Margaretta, 33; Rev. Richard,
 33.
 Davison, Mr., 124-5.
 Dawling Family, 381.
 Dawson, Nan., 175.
 Deal, 24, 169, 303, 360; Castle, 144.
 Deane, Robert and Silvester, 402.
 Dearson in Preston, 320.
 Decentius, 11 Roman coins of, 323,
 327-8.
 Deedes, Dorothy, 359; Rev. Julius,
 358-60; Mary, 359.

- De Foe, Daniel, 247.
 Deghere, Johanna, 290; Richard le, 290.
 Deitford, 187.
 De la Dene, John, 290; Simon, 290.
 De la Gare, John, 292; Luca, 292.
 De l'Angle House, Chatham, 33.
 De l'Angle Pedigree, by Henry Wag-
 ner, F.S.A., 31-33.
 De la Pierre *alias* Peters, John, 37.
 De la Saray, George, 35; Henry, 35;
 James, 35; Louis, 35; Peter 35.
 Delham, Stephen de, 309.
 De l'Isle Arms, 3.
 Dell, Mr. (1617), 169.
 Delsce, Little (by Rochester), 295.
 Delsce, Thomas de, 289.
 Dene, 29; John de, 30; Martha, 29;
 Thomas de, 29.
 Denew, Mrs. Mary, 360.
 Denton (Sir W. Swan, of), 111.
 Deptford, 187, 251, 373-4.
 Derford, Margery, 234.
 Derham, Alice, 290; William de, 290.
 Dering, 24; John, 24; Richard, 24.
 De Ros Arms, 9.
 Derteford, *see* Dartford.
 Despensers, Hugh le, Earl of Win-
 chester, 278-9.
 Detling, Benedieta, 29; John, 29;
 William de, 10.
 Devereux, Arms, 23; Sir John, 23.
 Digge, Albina, 21; Roger, 21.
 Digges, Arms, 16, 17, 21; Sir Dudley,
 365.
 Dimock, Rev. C., 358, 360; Elizabeth,
 360; Rev. H., 360.
 Dixon, Rev. Dr. Robert, 33; Elizab., 33.
 Dode, John, 334.
 Dodynton, 288.
 Doggere, John, 263; Robert, 264.
 Dogs for sporting (1650), 193, 216.
 Donecastle, Matilda, 282; Stephen de,
 282.
 Donet, Stephen, 297, 304.
 Dorman, Thomas, on Old Painted
 Panels at Sandwich Town Hall,
 142-7.
 Dover, 59, 169; Bishop of, 240; Castle,
 xxxviii, xlv, 23; Priory of St. Mar-
 tin, xxxviii.
 Dover, Rose de, 21.
 Dowker, George, F.G.S., 54, 129; on
 a Roman Villa at Wingham, 351-7.
 Downe, 220, 279.
 Doyle, Thomas, 269.
 Drake, Dr. H. H., 'Hundred of Black-
 heath,' 373.
 Dubois, Mrs., 198, 202, 204.
 Dudindale, 363.
 Dunaresque, Anne and John, 119,
 124, 126.
 Du Moulin Pedigree, by Henry Wag-
 ner, F.S.A., 34-6.
 Du Moulin, Rev. Dr. Peter, 34, 36.
 Dunbar's (Lord) breed of horses, 178.
 Dungarvan, Lord, 36.
 Dungsille, Agnes, 288; John, 288;
 William, 285, 288.
 Dunk, Richard, 272.
 Dunk's Green, 95.
 Dunkin, Alfred, 127, 369; Miss, 127,
 338.
 Dunolm, Isabella, 286; John de, 286.
 Dunstaple in Willesbro', 362.
 Dunton, John, 247.
 Duplessis-Mornay, 36.
 Du Pount, Cecilia, 276; Isabella, 276;
 Johanna, 276; Robert, 276.
 Durel, Henry, 31; Rev. Dr. John,
 31, 37.
 Durham, Common house at, 64; Pre-
 bendary of, 31.
 Durobrive, 68; pottery, 317.
 Durovernum, 68, 320, 338-40, 342-3.
 Dye, Goodman, 179.
 Dygges, John, 27.
 Dymchurch rhymes, 372-3.
 Ealdyng, 296.
 Eastengrave (of Edenbridge) Arms, 3.
 Eastfeld in Willesbro', 361.
 Eastgate House, Rochester, 111.
 Eastland, John, 333.
 Eastling, S, 294, 298.
 Eastoft, 201.
 Eastry, 286, 300; Prior Henry of,
 225.
 Echingham, Sir Robert de, 18; Sir
 William de, 18.
 Eddeworth Church and land, 6.
 Edenbridge, 3, 274.
 Edmit Family, 367.
 Edolph of St. Radegund's, 169.
 Edward I., Silver penny of, 258.
 Edwards, Mr., of Chislehurst, 205,
 216; Regynald, 365.
 Edwy, William, 275.
 Egerton, 14.
 Egerton, Rev. Dr. William, 37.
 Eghtham, 293; Manor, 376.
 Elderslaghe, John de, 280.
 Eldham, Robert de, 8; Thomas de, 8;
 William de, 8.
 Eldindenne in Willesbro', 362-3.
 Eleutherius, Pope, 39.
 Elgor, Peter, 362-3.
 Elham, 287; Henry de, 290; Isabella,
 290.
 Ellis, 17, 28; William Smith, 380;
 on Early Kentish Armory, 1-30.
 Ellys, 17, 27; Alice, 16; Guy, 28;
 Sir Henry, 20; Sir John, 20; John,

- 16; Matthew, 361; Nicholas, 5; Richard, 27; Roger, 16; Thomas, 5, 15, 16, 20, 26, 28; William, 27, 361.
- Elmestede, Adam de, 300.
- Elmeston, Thomas (Rainham), 333-7.
- Elmham, Laurencius de, 291; Lucia, 291.
- Eltham, 170-1, 175, 177, 184, 187, 192, 195, 373.
- Empyngham, Richard de, 293.
- Enebroke, Alianora, 274; Thomas, 274.
- Ensying, John de, 302, 303; Nicholas de, 303.
- Epsom, 203.
- Erde, 286, 289.
- Erith, 99.
- Esling, Rauf de, 8.
- Esle, Stephen de, 289.
- Eshe next Sandwich, 281, 287, 300, 309.
- Essettelford, 299.
- Estangrave, Joan de, 3; Sir Robert de, 18.
- Est Farlegh, 295.
- Est Grenewych, 273, 276, 292, 298, 303.
- Esthale, John de, 273, 279; Matilda, 273, 279.
- Est Langedon, 289.
- Est Mallyng, 290.
- Estowne in Willesbro', 361, 362.
- Esweil in Willesbro', 362.
- Etecell, James, 271.
- Ethelbert, King, 46.
- Eton, 236.
- Evelyn, 21.
- Everard, Dionisia, 292; Stephen, 292.
- Everindenne in Willesbro', 363.
- Everle, Joan, 274; William de, 274.
- Eye, Matthew de, 301; Philip, 301.
- Eylesford, 298.
- Eymer, William, 307-8.
- Eynsford, 233, 376.
- Eytham, *see* Ightham.
- Faber, Richard, 362.
- Fairfax, Frances, 151; Lord, 151, 371.
- Fairholt, F. W., 144, 372.
- Fair Meadow, Maidstone, 71.
- Fakenham (Abbot of Westminster), 240.
- Fancett Family, 367.
- Fane Hill, 94, 96.
- Farges, Raymond de, 224.
- Farleigh, 21, 234; East, 74, 295; West, 3.
- Farnham, Gerinus de, 300.
- Farningham, 3, 24, 295.
- Fast Days during the Commonwealth, 153-4, 160-3, 169.
- Fastolf, Laurence, 218, 226-8; Thomas, 228.
- Faukeham, William de, 9.
- Faunce, Thomas, 272; Bonham, 272.
- Faussett, Bryan, 317, 356, 372; Rev. Dr., 372; Rev. Godfrey, 359; Thomas G., 338-43, 345.
- Faversham, 127, 282, 292, 300, 302, 336-7.
- Fawkham, Sir William de, 9.
- Fawkham Church, 9.
- Fawnes, Mr. (Cambridge, 1648), 172.
- Feld, John, 337.
- Ferbye, Sir Leonard, 206.
- Fentrer, William le, 287.
- Filethe, John de, 297; Matilda, 297.
- Finch Arms, 5, 16.
- Fish, Agatha, 310; William, 310.
- Fishpond Wood, 320.
- Fitch, Mr., 372.
- Fitz Aldehn, Ralph, 4; William, 4.
- Fitz Bernard, Arms of John, 19; Margaret, 6; Arms of Rauf, 6; Roger, 6.
- Fitz Dering, Richard, 12.
- Fitz Johan, Adam, 305; Elizabeth, 305.
- Fitz Richard, Walter, 6.
- Fitz Robert, John, 364.
- Fitz Vivian, Eugenia, 363-4; John, 363-4.
- Fleecchyngge, 275.
- Fleet Prison, 238.
- Fleetwood, Lieut.-General (1651), 199.
- Fleming, John, 294; Mabilla, 294.
- Flight, Thomas, 113.
- Flokke, Thomas, 264.
- Flore, Laurence de, 262.
- Fode, Richard, 263, 267.
- Fogheleston, John de, 279.
- Foliott, Arms of Sir John, 17; Arms of Richard, 2, 3; Arms of Sauusain, 4.
- Follett, Mr., 370.
- Foot's Cray, 200, 291.
- Ford Place, 378-9.
- Forsham, Hugh de, 293.
- Forster, Sir Humphry, 182-3, 190.
- Fountaine, Rev. R., 251.
- Fox of Rainham, 334.
- Frampton, Roman villa at, 43, 137.
- Frampton, Rev. T. S., 361-4, 375-7.
- Franklyn, Sir John (1693), 119.
- Freeman, A. (of Minster), 371.
- Freind, Family, 37; Archdeacon, 32; Rev. Dr. Robert, 32, 37; Rev. Dr. William, 32.
- Fremantle, James, 247.
- Fremlynge, William, 367.
- Frene, Richard de, 26.
- Frere, John, 301.
- Freschenes, Osbern, 26; Turolde de, 26.
- Fresnay, Raoul de, 26.
- Fresne, Alured de, 25; Gerald, 25; Hugh, of Calchill, 25; Walter, 25.
- Fresnel, Richard, 25.

- Friland, Richard, 283.
 Frindsbury, 285, 296, 301, 309.
 Frindsbury Church, Wall paintings in, 331-2.
 Frithingdenne, 305.
 Frogenhall, 15.
 Fulham, 173, 183, 186, 191, 195, 207-9, 210-1, 213-5, 248, 250.
 Furley, Robert, F.S.A., xlviii.
 Fymyan, Isabella, 281; John, 281.
 Fynech, John, 367.
 Fyncham, Adam de, 300.
 Gabet, Francoise, 34.
 Gale, Thomas, of Cliffe, 272.
 Gallants, E. Farleigh, 74.
 Gallienus, Roman silver coin, 271.
 Gammon, Goodman, 184, 191-4, 198.
 Gardner, Henry, 270; Robert, 179, 180, 183, 187, 199.
 Gatton, 29; Hamo de, 13.
 Gavelkind, 27, 366.
 Gedding, 28; Sir John de, 28.
 Geoffrey, John, 361.
 Gegg, Thomas, 296.
 Gell, William, 244.
 Gmett, William, 333.
 Gernayn, Margeria, 302; Thomas, 302; Walter, 302.
 Gernyn, Johanna, 291; Richard, 291.
 Gerounde, Henry de, 293.
 Gerspach, M., 131.
 Geslay, Louis, 34; Sarah, 34.
 Gheast (Guest), Edmund, Bishop of Rochester, 218, 241-3, 269.
 Gibbons, Colonel, 111-3; Richard, 111, 120; Robert, 120.
 Gibson, John, 370.
 Giffard, Sir John, 2.
 Gifford, Mr., 179.
 Gilbert, Simon, 36.
 Gile, John, 362.
 Giles, Alexander, 288, 290.
 Gillingham, 378-9; Church, 14; James de, 273; Simon de, 273; Thomas de, 295.
 Gimmnett, Goodman, 199.
 Gimmingham Manor (Lincoln), 176.
 Gise, Ansel de, 11.
 Gisham, William, 272.
 Glastonbury, 39.
 Gloucester, Earls of, 8, 374.
 Glover's Roll of Arms (1245-50), 1, 2.
 Godber, Rev. Samuel, 253.
 Godfrey, Alan, 299; Cristina, 299; William, 299.
 Godenore, 267.
 Godered, Alexander, 300.
 Godestre, Roger, 267.
 Godfrey, Thomas, 365; Family, 367.
 Godhewe, Thomas, 361.
 Godmersham, 5, 115, 119, 121-6, 280, 296.
 Godstone, 168.
 Godwick, 234-5; John, 268; John de, 218, 234-6.
 Godwyneston, 294.
 Goldewyn, Isabella, 302; John, 302.
 Goldsmith, Hervey, 310; Simon, 306.
 Goldstanton, 29.
 Goldwell, Mr., 169.
 Golwyn, Ralph, 366.
 Gonville, Edmund, 235.
 Goodall, Mrs. M., 360.
 Goodman, Dr. Godfrey, 36.
 Goodnestone, Vicar of, 33.
 Gordian, a Roman coin of, 71.
 Gordon, Mr. (Rochester, 1759), 123.
 Gore, 363.
 Gorsley Wood, Tumuli in, 311, 317.
 Gosehale, Elizabeth, 29; Henry de, 29, 307; John de, 29; Margaret, 307; Rand' de, 364; Walter, 10, 29, 307.
 Gosehall, Arms, 7; Manor, 29.
 Gosewentes, Mabilla de, 297; Margaret, 297.
 Gossips (Sponsors), registered, 368.
 Goudhurst, 298.
 Gower, G. Leveson, F.S.A., 379, 381.
 Gower, John (poet), 17.
 Grafton (the printer), 379.
 Grain, Isle of, 293.
 Granger, Henry le, 285; John, 144; Matilda, 285.
 Grant, Rev. Cyril, 380.
 Grapenell, Henry, 376; Margaret, 376.
 Gravesend, 374-5; Richard de, 375; Sir Stephen de, 18.
 Gray, John, 267; Tom, 181.
 Green, George, 218, 250, 270-1; Vincent, 251.
 Greenstreet, James, 12; Kent Fines, temp. Edward II., 273-310.
 Greenwich, 174, 176, 182, 203, 214, 239, 273, 276, 292, 298, 303, 373-4.
 Gregory, Thomas, 295.
 Grenestede, Robert de, 363.
 Grenball, Thomas, 270.
 Grey, Henry, Duke of Suffolk, 240.
 Grime, Mr. (1653), 208.
 Grinstead, East, 168, 177, 191.
 Grofherst, Master Henry de, 278; Richard de, 296, 303; Roger de, 298.
 Grove, John, 282; Matilda, 282; Regina'd de, 307; Semannus de, 282.
 Grubbyngdale, Thomas de, 284.
 Guest (Bishop), *see* Gheast.
 Guillebert, Georges, 31.
 Guise, Anselm de, 2.
 Guldeford, Sir Henry, 150, 382-4.
 Gundulf, 377-8; his Latin Bible, 368.

- Guodritch-es-hope, 362.
 Gurney, Hudson, 372.
 Guston, 289; John de, 274, 289; Ma-
 billa, 274.
 Guy, John, 270.
 Gylemyn, Emma, 289, 290; John, 386;
 William, 289, 290.
 Gyles, Agnes, 297; Alexander, 288,
 290; Joan, 288; Richard, 297.
 Gyots, Sieur des, 34.

 Haberdashers' Hall, Commonwealth
 Committee at, 113.
 Hadde, Edmund, 365.
 Haddock, Admiral Nicholas, 120.
 Hadow, James Master at, 197, 208-9,
 214.
 Haket, Amicia, 288; John, 288.
 Hakington, 299.
 Halden Family, 16.
 Hale borough (Plaxtol), 377.
 Hales, the lawyer (1618), 178; Sir
 Edward (1636), 365, 394, 397; Mar-
 garet and William, 404.
 Halfpeny, the farrier, 199.
 Hall, Josiah (Mayor of Queenborough),
 364.
 Hall, Simon of, 363; Thomas, 250, 271.
 Halling, 377, 389, 391, 394.
 Hallum, Cardinal Robert, 235.
 Halsey, Thomas, 119.
 Halsham, John, 3; Philippa, 3.
 Halstow (Halghestowe), 104-7, 249,
 270, 293, 307, 396.
 Hamme, John de, 290; Margeria, 290.
 Hammingherst, Henry de, 362.
 Hammond (of St. Albans), 403.
 Hamoun, Richard, 290, 310.
 Hampton, William (1480-90), 386-8.
 Hamptons (Tunbridge), 152, 154,
 160, 202, 386, 389.
 Hanecherst, Richard, 363.
 Harbledown, 273, 346; wooden bowls
 sold there (1647), 169.
 Hardres, High, 306.
 Hardres, Agnes, 306; Edward, 27;
 John de, 306; Robert de, 10.
 Hardy, Dean of Rochester, 112.
 Hare, Bonham, 270; Hugh le, 286;
 Johanna, 286.
 Hartleet, Sir Thomas, 13.
 Harlackenden, 5.
 Harnhell, Johanna, 308; William de,
 308.
 Harre, John, 334.
 Harrington, James, 249.
 Harrison, Benjamin, 91, 98; Rev. J.
 Branfill, 358.
 Hartley Church, 276.
 Hartlip, 11, 107, 249, 270, 310, 371.
 Harvey, Rev. Dr. Henry, 240.

 Harwood, James, 218, 251.
 Hasted (the historian), 127, 375.
 Hastings, Family, 13; John de, 14;
 William de, 13.
 Hathbrand, Prior Robert, 226.
 Hatteghe, 362.
 Haullo, Sir John de, 9, 18; Nicholas
 de, 9, 364.
 Haulay, Nicholas de, 277.
 Haule, Bartholomew, 367.
 Hault, of Wye and Maidstone, 24.
 Haut, Family, 23-4, 28; Christiana,
 26; Dering de, 23; John, 26;
 Richard de, 23; Sir Simon de, 9, 23.
 Haut's-Bourne, 24.
 Hawkhurst, 297, Richard, 363.
 Hawks and Hawking (1648-56), 175,
 176, 182, 188, 190, 191, 198.
 Hawland (seat of the Pelhams), 168,
 191, 198-9, 201, 215.
 Hawling, 270.
 Hayes, 95, 100-1, 177, 192, 199, 201,
 220, 225, 279.
 Hayle Place, Maidstone, 75.
 Head, Anne, 37; Elizabeth, 33; Sir
 Francis, 37; Rev. Merrick, 33; Sir
 Richard, 33.
 Heath, David, 272.
 Heath, Archbishop Nicholas, 219,
 238-9, 242.
 Hedeorne, Kent's Chantry, 14.
 Hedersete, Cecilia, 303; Simon de, 303.
 Hegh, Walter de, 290-1.
 Hekstede, John de, 306.
 Helles, Manor, 14; Family, 12-14;
 Sir Henry de, 14; Margaret, 287;
 William de, 287.
 Helthe, 296.
 Hemenhale, Alice, 274; Stephen de,
 274.
 Hemfrey, William, 309.
 Henekar, William, 335-7.
 Henslow, Professor, 375.
 Heppington, 372.
 Herault, Anne, 37; Rev. Dr. Louis
 (Canon of Canterbury), 37; Mar-
 tha, 37; Mary, 37; Susanna, 37.
 Hereford, 249; Bishop of, 253; Dean
 of, 237; Earls of, 374.
 Hereward, Alexander, 297.
 Heringode, Christiana, 8; William, 13.
 Herne, 304.
 Hernehill, 251, 308.
 Heron, John, 367.
 Herring, Rev. J., 358-60; Samuel,
 359.
 Herst, Gerard de, 276; Johanna, 276.
 Hert, Elizabeth, 281; Johanna, 302;
 Robert le, 281, 300-1; William le,
 280, 300-2.
 Hertlepe, John de, 267.

- Hesclarton, Sir Thomas de, 17.
 Hethe, 275; Hamo de, 226.
 Hever, 238; Hawisia, 376; Ralph de, 376; William de, 10.
 Heyhatche, Agnes, 303; William, 303.
 Hewett, Mr. (Sussex, 1647-8), 168, 177.
 Heyward, Agnes, 280; John le, 280; Peter, 306.
 Hickmot, Mr., 123.
 Higgs, Rev. Dr. Griffin, 219, 244-5; Nicholas, 244.
 Higham (Hegham), 15, 68, 249, 270-1, 274, 297, 309; John, 308; Roger de, 308.
 Hillersdon, Mr. (1654), 212.
 Hills, Mr. Gordon, 68, 70, 74.
 Hinger, John, 185, 209.
 Hinton, Mr., 183, 209.
 Hinxhill, 299; Church, xlvii.
 Hippsley, Sir John, 182-3.
 Hoadley, Bishop, 381.
 Hoathe, 23.
 Hoddesdon, Petronella de, 364.
 Hodges, 367; Ursula, 368.
 Hogheulde, Estermannus de, 289; Margeria, 289.
 Holcroft, Rev. Henry, 219, 247-8; Sir Henry, 247.
 Holebeam, Robert de, 278.
 Holgate, Archbishop, 239.
 Hollingbourne, 225.
 Holmesdale, Death of Lady, 151; Viscount, xlv, 151.
 Holworthy, Rev. Charles, 120; Elizabeth, 120.
 Holyman Family, 367.
 Honybergh, Alice, 296, 301; Isabella, 277; James de, 277, 296, 301; John, 296, 301.
 Honye, Goodman, 194, 198, 201, 204, 207, 209, 211, 214, 216.
 Honywood, Sir John, 365.
 Hoo, 300; All Saints, 293; St. Mary, 233; St. Werburga, 281.
 Hope in Romney Marsh, 283.
 Hope, W. H. St. John, F.S.A., on Langdon Abbey, 59-67; on Wall Paintings in Frindsbury Church, 331-2; on Rochester Cathedral, 377-8.
 Hops, 214.
 Hore (Oare), 292.
 Horne, Rev. J., 251.
 Horses bought (A.D. 1647-55) by James Master, 167, 169, 173-5, 178-9, 181, 188, 190, 193-4, 199, 203, 208-9, 212, 214-5.
 Horton Kirby, 9, 99, 278, 285.
 Horton Priory, 220.
 Hot, Philip le, 301.
 Hothfield, 126.
 Hougham, Family, 30; Robert de, 13.
 Houton, Adam de, 219, 228, 262.
 Howard, Mr. Master's dealings with Mr., 200, 203.
 Hubbles, 389.
 Huberd, Ralph, 298; William, 298.
 Hudson, Mr., 161.
 Huggin, Mr., 177.
 Hugham parva, 294.
 Hughes, 316; W. J., 143.
 Humfray, William, 297.
 Hunte, William, 273.
 Huntelyn, Johanna, 279; John, 279.
 Hunting and Hounds (A.D. 1650), 190, 202.
 Huntingdon, 120.
 Huntingfield, 9, 10, 23; Benedict, 294, 298; Cael de, 14; Hugh, 294; Sir John de, 11; Laurence, 294, 298; Matilda, 298; Nicholas, 294; Peter de, 11; Piers de, 11, 18; Roger de, 2; Seer de, 6; Walter de, 11, 294; William de, 3, 11.
 Hurton, John, 334.
 Huse (Hayes), 279.
 Hussey, Rev. A., 310.
 Hysted, 336.
 Hythe, 24, 380.
 Hyxx, Thomas, 335.
 Ickham, 239, 277, 320, 355, 356.
 Ightham, 91, 98, 100-2, 277, 281, 293, 296, 303, 375-7.
 Ilfield, 270.
 Inge, Fremond, 376; Isolda, 376-7; Joan, 376; Margaret, 376; Robert, 376; William, 376-7.
 Ingolf, John, 302.
 Insula, Alice de, 277; John, 277; William de, 277, 361.
Inventorium Sepulchrale, 317, 356, 372.
 Ipswich Museum, 372.
 Isaacson, Rev. S., 369, 372-3.
 Islep (*alias* Jocelyn), William de, 219, 228, 261.
 Isley of Sundridge, 3.
 Islip, Rector of, 32, 241.
 Italica (old Seville), 138.
 Ithum, Alice, 277; John, 277.
 Ive, Isabella, 298; John, 298.
 Ivychurch, 280, 289, 299.
 Jacob, Alan, 295, 299; Edward, 127; Peter, 307.
 Jakys, William, 263-5.
 James, Rev. Thomas, 358.
 Janeway, James, 358.
 Jaques, Captain, 187, 199.
 Jay, John, 263-5.
 Jebb, George, 219, 250-1.
 Jecur, John, 363.

- Jenkins, John, 204; Walter, 112.
 Jersey, 31, 119; Earl of, 381.
 Jewel, Bishop, 242-3.
 Joceelyn (de Islep), William, 219, 262.
 John, Agnes, 362; Robert, 362;
 Thomas, 362.
 Johnson, Captain, 198, 201, 204, 206;
 Thomas, 119, 124.
 Jolliffe, Admiral, 142.
 Jolly, Mr., 206.
 Jones, David, 115, 120; Lewis, 251.
 Jordan, Joane, 381; Nicholas, 381.
 Jory, Agnes and John, 300.
 Jouwel, Johanna, 285; Thomas, 285.
 Joyner, Harry, 334.
 Jurieu, Daniel, 35; Peter, 35.
 Juxon, Archbishop, 248.
- Kancia, Walter de, 14.
 Kanteys, Johanna, 274; Robert, 274.
 Kelvesden, John de, 222, 259.
 Kemesley, John, 333.
 Kemsing, 284; William de, 273.
 Kenet, Nicholas de, 14; Peter de, 14.
 Kenewy, John and Margeria, 281, 296.
 Kennington, 5, 26, 28; Church, xlvii,
 28.
 Kent, Earls of, 1, 2, 3, 374.
 Kent Fines, 15-20 Edward II., 273-
 310.
 Kent, Elias de, 14; James de, 14;
 John, 14; Nicholas, 14; Roger, 14;
 Thomas, 14; William, 14.
 Kent's Chantry in Hedcorne, 14.
 Kent, New History of, 373-4.
 Kepston, Alice, 231; John de, 219,
 231, 267-8.
 Kereseye, Sampson de, 286.
 Kerrill, John, 389.
 Kersaulton (Carshalton ?), 295.
 Keryell, Thomas, 60.
 Keston, 100, 279.
 Kethale, Daniel de, 362.
 King, Oliver, 219, 236-7, 269.
 King, C. W., 137; Robert, 169.
 Kings-down (Sittingbourne), *see*
 Kyngeston.
 Kingston, 178, 207-8; Rector of, 33.
 Kirkeby, Christiana de, 377; Elizabeth,
 278; Roger de, 278.
 Kirrill, John and Thomas, 402.
 Kitchell Family, 380.
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 32.
 Knight, 367; of Cowden, 380; Mr.,
 184, 271; Thomas, 114-5, 119-126.
 Knockholt, 220, 288, 310.
 Knole, 378.
 Knowler, Mr., 123-5.
 Knowlton, 10; Church, 23.
 Kymberle, John de, 276; Richard,
 276, 302.
- Kyngeston, 280; John and Robert de,
 287.
 Kynton, Alice and Thomas de, 273.
 Kyriel, Nicholas de, 19, 376.
- Labarum (the Christian), 44, 324-6.
 Lach-Szyrma, Rev. S. M., 45.
 Lacy, Hugh de, 25; Mr., of Maidstone,
 1759, 123.
 Lamberg (Thomas), Bishop of, 229.
 Lamberhurst, 14, 125.
 Lambeth, 236, 261-2, 268-9, 271.
 Lambeth Palace, 378-9.
 Lamprey, Mr., 72.
 Landon, Miss Letitia (L.E.L.), 372.
 Langdon, East, 289.
 Langdon, West, 169, 204, 209; Abbey,
 59-67.
 Langdon, Adam, 288; Alicia, 288;
 Roger de, 288.
 Langebregge, 363; John, Peter, and
 Thomas de, 362; — mede, 361.
 Langley, 23; William de, 293.
 Langton, Simon, 221.
 Larking, Rev. Lambert, xxxviii, 373;
 J. Wingfield, 373-4.
 Latimer, Bishop Hugh, 240-1.
 Laud, Archbishop, 215.
 Laurans, Elena, 309; John, 309.
 Leathes, Rev. Dr. Stanley, 219, 253-4.
 Leddrede, Nicholas de, 295.
 Ledene, 295.
 Le De Spencer, Hugh, 278.
 Lee, 286, 373-4; Hugh de, 286;
 Letitia, 286; Rev. E. H., 252.
 Leeds, 296-8; Battle Hall, xlii; Church,
 xlii.
 Leeds Castle, xlii, 371, 379; by Canon
 Scott Robertson, 148-151; Inven-
 tory of beds and bedding, 1532,
 382-5.
 Leeham, Sir John de, 2.
 Leek, 224.
 Leigh (La Lye), 277, 293.
 Leigh, Rev. Ra., 250.
 Lekton, 361; Roger de, 361-2.
 Len, River, 72.
 Lengleys, John, 274.
 Lenham, 2, 8; Beatrix, 280; John de,
 2, 8, 280; Nicholas, 8; Ralph, 276.
 Lenn, Roger de, 286.
 Lennard Family, 380.
 Lesnes, 288, 290, 297.
 Letherstede, Galfrid de, 361.
 Lewes, 199, 200, 215.
 Lewis, Baxter, 121; William, 251.
 Lewisham, 273, 306, 373-4; John and
 Margeria de, 296.
 Leveye, Henry, 309.
 Lewknor, 29.
 Leybourne, 17; Rector of, 33.

- Leyburne, Henry de, 17; Nich., 17;
 Richard, 17; Roger, 2, 6, 150;
 Simon, 17; William, 3, 150.
 Leyden University, 34, 36, 245.
 Leyham, Richard de, 282.
 Levston, Abbey, 60; Margery, 388.
 Libbet, The river, 107.
 Lillington, *see* Linton.
 Lincolnshire, 138, 195, 199, 201-2,
 204, 207, 209, 211, 214, 251, 253.
 Lincoln's Inn, 173.
 Linton, 21, 234; Communion cup at,
 xlv.
 L'Isley, Joan, 3.
 Litherington, Isabella and William,
 279, 288.
 Littlebourne, 277, 294.
 Llandaff, Bishop of, 218, 227.
 Lloyd, Edward, 358-9; Rev. H. R.,
 252-3, 255-9, 271; Rev. Iorweth G.,
 228, 253, 259; Rev. Dr. Pierson, 32.
 Lockham (Maidstone), Roman ceme-
 tery, 74, 88.
 Londesborough, Lord, 356, 370-1.
 London, 17, 26, 35-37, 68-70, 113, 128-
 131, 140, 142, 163, 167-8, 170-187,
 189-93, 216, 229, 238, 241, 246, 268,
 276, 297, 303, 306-7, 309, 324, 335,
 360, 365, 370, 375, 382.
 Longbridge, 361.
 Longhegge, Johanna, 275; Stephen
 de, 275.
 Longley, Archbishop, 253.
 Longville, Duke of, 118; William, 36.
 Loose, 75-6, 295.
 Lorkyn, 367; John, 265.
 Loterych, Margeria, 278; Martin,
 282; William, 278.
 Lovelace, Lancelot, 365.
 Loverick, of Sandwich, 17.
 Lubbock, Sir John, 99, 100.
 Lucius, King, 39.
 Lucy, Aymery de, 12, 19; Geffry, 2, 3;
 Thomas, 19.
 Luddesdown, 11, 290.
 Luddington, 201.
 Lull, Richard, 296-7.
 Lullingstone, 2, 298.
 Lungcham, Henry de, 3.
 Luteryngton, Isabel and William le,
 279, 288.
 Lydd, 24, 306, 310.
 Lyminge, 224-5, 261, 275, 378.
 Lymne, 339.
 Lynch Family, 380.
 Lyndestede, 288.
 Lynn Regis, 251-2.
 Lynsted, 252, 288.
 Lynton, John, 233; Thomas, 219,
 232-3, 268.
 Lyons, 324, 326-7, 329.
- Maas Family, 372.
 Maclean, The Misses, 121.
 Madus, 68, 74.
 Maghefeld (Mayfield), 262.
 Magmentius, 44; Roman coins of,
 322-4, 326-9, 419.
 Maidstone, 24, 68, 80-1, 88, 92, 123,
 129, 169, 192, 203, 207, 227-8, 273,
 282, 285, 295, 302-3, 305, 308-9,
 377; Archaeological Meeting at,
 xxxvii, xliii; Brotherhood Hall,
 xxxix; College, 234; Digons, xl;
 Museum, xxxvii, 79, 80; Palace,
 xxxix, xl; Park House, 69, 70;
 Wyke Manor House, xxxix.
 Malling, 190, 301; East, 290, 305.
 Malmain, 16; Bertyn, 26; Henry, 12;
 John, 26, 300; Margery (allied to
 Pluckley), 26; Matilda, 300; Nicole,
 7, 14, 19.
 Maltravers, Sir John and Matilda, 2.
 Maminot Family, 7.
 Mann, Lady Jemima, 151; Lady Julia,
 151.
 Manning, 381; Edward, 152, 197, 200,
 216, 404; Elizabeth, 152, 212, 216,
 404; Tobye, 167, 176, 192.
 Manston, Margaret de, 289.
 Manton, Dr., 247.
 Manwood, Elizabeth and Roger, 404.
 Marbais, Marie de, 35.
 Mareschall, Joan, 297; John le, 297;
 Robert, 267.
 Maresfield, 177.
 Marines, 24; Arms of Thomas de, 7,
 12; Sir Alberic de, 11.
 Marker, Bartholomew, 284; Cecilia,
 284.
 Markestoun, Avicia, 280; Godfrey de,
 280; William de, 280.
 Marlborough, 182-3.
 Marsh, Rev. Richard, 360.
 Marte, Walter, 362; William, 362.
 Martin, Denny, 151; General Philip,
 149; *see* Wykeham-Martin.
 Marton, John de, 291.
 Martyn, Adam, 292; Gilbert, 308-9;
 John, 286, 292.
 Maserer, Margeria, 290; Walter, 290.
 Master, Expense-book of James, A.D.
 1646-76 (edited by Canon Scott
 Robertson), 152-216; Pedigree, 404.
 Master, Sir Edward, 152, 169; Eliza-
 beth, 152, 188, 204, 210; James,
 152-160, 202; Nathaniel, 152-3;
 Richard, 169, 204, 209, 212, 215.
 May, 17; Henry, 119, 124, 126.
 Mayer, Joseph, 372.
 Mellere, Adam le, 297; Agnes, 285;
 John, 285; Robert le, 285; Robert,
 386-7.

- Mendam, John, 333.
 Menebroks, 361.
 Menstre, *see* Minster.
 Mepham, 11, 290, 294; Fair, 375.
 Mercury, Roman figure of, 72.
 Mercworth, 152, 175, 283; John de, 283; Margeria, 283; Arms of William de, 12.
 Merrick, Alderman, 33; Elizabeth, 33.
 Mersham, 283.
 Merton, Walter de, 379.
 Messenger, Alice and Robert, 292.
 Meys, Loretta and William, 303.
 Michel, John, 284.
 Middleton, 280, 288, 291, 307, 310.
 Middleton Family, 381.
 Midley, 2, 24.
 Miller, Goodman, 197, 207, 212; Sir Nicholas, 190, 193, 196, 198, 200, 202-3, 206, 208-9.
 Milton (next Sittingbourne), 372, and *see* Middleton.
 Minet Family, 381.
 Minster in Thanet, 275-6, 289, 306, 371.
 Miryfeld, James and Joan, 276.
 Mokele, Cecilia, 291.
 Molland House, 13.
 Mongelham (Great), 358-60; extracts from Registers, 358-60.
 Monk, Henry, 387.
 Monkton (Thanet), 286, 289, 300, 306, 308.
 Monne, Thomas, 113.
 Montague, Lord, 213, 215.
 Monyroun, Joan and John, 306.
 Moore, Archbishop, 360; John, 140, 181; Tom, 180, 192.
 Morant, Joan and William, 287.
 Moresdenne, Elizabeth and John, 302, 304.
 Morgan, George, Grace, and Nicholas, 112, 118.
 Moriston, Stephen and Thomas, 13.
 Morston, Bartholomew, 13; Juliana and Thomas, 276.
 Mortimer, Alice, 220; Hugh, 219-21, 234; John, 221, 265; William, 220.
 Mortlake, 115.
 Morton, Elias de, 288, 363.
 Mote Park, Maidstone, 69.
 Mottingham, 192.
 Mottrum, Adam de, 219, 233-4, 269.
 Mowle Family, 367.
 Moyse Family, 367.
 Murimuth, Adam de, 219, 225-7, 261.
 Murston, 308.
 Musard, Hasculf and Ralph, 9.
 Mynot, Michael, 309, 310.
 Nairne, Rev. C., 250; Rev. James, 250; John, 359.
 Natt, Ned, 167.
 Nazareth, Archbp. Richard of, Suffragan to Archbp. of Canterbury, 229.
 Nepaere, 377.
 Nereford, Sir Robert, 4.
 Nethewode Manor, 305.
 Nettelsted Church, Parson of, 291.
 Newchurch, 280, 283, 298, 308.
 Newhide, 201, 204.
 Newington (Sittingbourne), 107, 292, 335; Simon de, 298; Church, 104.
 Newland, Norman Chapel in Charing, xlviii-xlix.
 Newman, Beatrice, 275; G., 375; John, 275; Richard, 275.
 Newmarch, Mr., 139.
 Newmarket, 154, 157, 164, 166, 171, 177, 186, 204.
 Nidd, Rev. Dr. Gervase, 219, 244.
 Noble, Rev. Mark, 367.
 Noldyn, Isabel and Michael, 307.
 Nonington, 294, 299.
 Noreys, William, 363.
 Nor Marsh (Rainham Creek), 108-9.
 North, Sir Roger, 176.
 Northburne, 291.
 Northbyrne, Robert de, 292.
 Northfleet, 11, 93, 99, 202, 225, 265, 290, 309, 381.
 Northwood, Arms of, 9; Dering de, 24; Humphry, 274; John, 18, 292; Nicholas, 295; Roger, 7; Thomas, 292.
 Norton, 292; Family, 16.
 Norwich, 176; Ralph de, 364.
 Norwood, German, 367; Sir John de, 18; Manasses and Mary, 402.
 Nottingham, Lord, 209.
 Noviomagus, 68-9.
 Nuburgh (Newborough), Lord, 174.
 Nutley (Sussex), 177.
 Nydd, Gervase, 219, 244.
 Ocolte (Knockholt), 310.
 Ode, Alice and John, 292.
 Oldbury, 91-3, 97.
 Oranges (A.D. 1648), 180.
 Ore by Faversham, 285, 292.
 Orlanstone, William de, 9.
 Orpington, 181, 197, 216, 220, 310.
 Osborne, Gosselin, 265, 301; Gauceelin, 285, 287; Margeria, 287.
 Ospringe, 123, 280, 282, 289, 300, 302.
 Ossa, Cardinal Gauceelino, 224.
 Otford, 91, 229, 230, 256, 261, 268, 287, 295, 378-9.
 Otham, 5, 16, 20, 28.
 Otringdene, Rauf de, 9.
 Ovene, John de, 278; Margeria, 278; William de, 293.

- Owen, Walter, 251.
 Oxenden, Elizabeth and Sir James, 389, 402.
 Oxenhoath, 190, 196, 387-8, 390.
 Oxford, 31-37, 42, 219, 223, 228-9, 240-6, 248, 259, 359.
 Oxney, John, 236.
 Oysters, 171, 180.
 Packe Family, 367.
 Painted panels (1672) at Sandwich, 142-7; window-splays at Frindsbury, 331.
 Pake, William, 397.
 Palaeolithic Implements found in West Kent, by Flaxman C. J. Spurrell, 89-103.
 Palestre in Wittersham, 2.
 Palmer, Rev. Thomas, 364.
 Paramore, Thomas, 365.
 Paris, 36, 37; Gilbert de, 308; Johanna, 308.
 Parker, Archbishop, 240-1; J. H., C.B., 48; Robert, 270, 272.
 Parrock, 12.
 Parterigg, Henry, 233.
 Pascal, John, Bishop of Llandaff, 227.
 Passeley (Pashley), 125; Edmund, 363; John, 293; William, 293.
 Paston, Mr., 165; Sir William, 176.
 Patcham, 247-8.
 Patrikesbourn, 301.
 Pattenelle, Alice, 285; Thomas, 285.
 Pauly, Mabilla, 273; Thomas, 273.
 Payforer, Fulk, 287; John, 287; Juliana, 287; Richard, 287; *see* Peyforer.
 Payne, George, 74, 129, 317, 356; on a Roman Building at Boxted (Haltow), 104-7; on a Roman Cemetery at Westbere, 318-20.
 Pearson, Richard, 270.
 Pechel, Hamo, Johanna, and John, 309.
 Pechherst, 298.
 Peckham, 9, 12, 203; Little, 191-2; West, 193, 196-8, 201, 204, 210, 214, 380, 386-9.
 Peckham, Archbishop, 222, 379; James, 11; John, 11; Margery, 377; Walter, 222, 259.
 Peel, William, 253.
 Peirce (Piers), Sir Thomas, 189, 197, 207, 211.
 Pelham, Mr., 190; Sir John, 215-6; Sir Thomas, 154, 168, 177, 188, 190-1, 198-9, 200, 210.
 Pemble, Thomas, 271.
 Pencestre, 68, 277; Johanna, 277; Stephen de, 3, 4, 7, 277.
 Penchester, *see* Pencestre.
 Penenden Heath, 71.
 Penesherst, 293; *see* Penshurst.
 Pen Machno, 45.
 Pennington, Margaret, 359; Montague, 359; Thomas, 359.
 Penny, Family, 367; Christiana, 304; Rev. E., 358; John, 304.
 Penshurst, 37, 68, 255, 293; *see* Pencestre.
 Peny, *see* Penny.
 Pepplesham, 5.
 Pepys, Samuel, 113-4.
 Perceval, Mr., F.S.A., 22.
 Perche, 25.
 Perot, Arms, 7; Alan, 10; Ralph, 10.
 Perrit, George, 272.
 Perron, Cardinal, 36.
 Perryfield, 71.
 Person, Agnes, 273; William, 273.
 Pesebreche, 363.
 Pested Bars (by Maidstone), 74.
 Pestour, Roger le, 293; Stephen, 293.
 Peters, Dr. John, of Canterbury, 37.
 Petit, Cyriac, 377; John, 301.
 Petley, 380; Elizabeth, 380; Mr., 188.
 Petre, John, 298; Margeria, 298.
 Pett parish church (by Charing), xlix.
 Peverel, Peter, 283.
 Peyforer, 8; Fulk, 2, 14, 18, 287; John, 2, 287; Osborn, 2; Roger, 2; William, 2, 12, 18.
 Philipps, Sir Thomas, on Gundulf's Bible, 368.
 Pilbrow's, James, F.S.A., Plan of Roman Remains in Canterbury, 338-43, 345, 381.
 Pilcher, Roger, 114, 120.
 Pilkington, Mrs. Elizabeth, 36.
 Pimpe Family, 3.
 Pipere, Alice, 305; Hamo, 305; Nicholas, 305; William, 305.
 Pipil, Walter, 280; William, 280.
 Pired, William, 363.
 Plaiz, Hugo de, 364.
 Planché, J. R., 1, 369-70, 372.
 Plate, Communion, xlv, 271.
 Plaxtol, 91-2, 375, 389.
 Pluckley, 28, 30; Church, xlix, 9, 25, 27.
 Pluckley, Family, 24-6; Agnes, 26; Eugenia, 25, 364; Isabella, 28; John, 25-6; Osbert, 25; Pagannus, 280; Peter, 280; Robert, 25-6, 278; Thomas, 28; William, 15, 25-6, 28.
 Plmstede, 279.
 Plumton, Alice, 299; William, 299.
 Pocock, Robert, Arnold's Life of, 374-5.
 Pode, Alice, 295; John, 295.
 Poggel, Thomas, 362-3.
 Pokel, Thomas, 308.
 Pole, Cardinal, 239, 241, 367.

- Polle, John, 292; Laurence, 292.
 Port, Adam de, 25.
 Porter, William, 333.
 Poteman, Henry, 287; Isabella, 287; Peter, 287.
 Potter, Family, 381; Rev. Dr. J., 358; Archbishop, 250.
 Poneyn, Johanna, 304; Margeria, 304; Simon, 304; Thomas, 304.
 Poundherst, Robert de, 299.
 Pount, Cecilia, 276; Isabella, 276; Johanna, 276; Robert du, 276.
 Powell, Mr., 204, 206, 209, 212.
 Poynaunt, Emma, 299; Henry, 362; John, 299; Roger, 299; William, 361.
 Præmonstratensians, 59.
 Pratt, Dr. (Cambridge, 1647), 165.
 Prebble, 367; Jane, 368; William, 367-8.
 Premontré, 59, 60.
 Prentis, Walter (Mayor of Rochester), 120.
 Preston by Faversham, 282, 303.
 Preston by Wingham, 282, 286.
 Pretty, Edward, 371.
 Prince, Roger, 390.
 Proby, John, 271.
 Puckridge, 165.
 Pulter, Isabella le, 302; William, 302.
 Purfleet, 192.
 Puttenden, 95.
 Pycod, Adam, 289.
 Pykynham, John de, 273; Matilda, 273.

 Queen Katherine of Braganza at Sandwich, 1672, 143-7.
 Queenborough, 364-6; Castle, 379.
 Quikeman, John, 286; Thomas, 286.

 Radford (Maidstone), 70-1, 73-4.
 Rain, Richard, 231.
 Rainham, 108, 280, 286; Churchwardens' Accounts, 333-7.
 Ram, John, 264-5; Richard, 263-4; Thomas, 263-5.
 Ramsden-Belhouse, 232.
 Ramsgate, 318.
 Randolph, Rev. H., 360.
 Ratcliffe, Goodman, 181.
 Ravenstone, John de, 222, 259.
 Ravensbourne, 100.
 Raylton, Mrs., aunt of James Master, 213, 216.
 Reade, John, 363-4.
 Reading, 244; Street, 345.
 Record Family, 367.
 Reculver, 54-5, 319, 320, 371; William de, 277, 281.
 Rede, Gilbert le, 276; Juliana, 276.
 Red Hill, Appledore, 345.
 Redman, Bishop, 60.
 Regis, Dr. Balthazar, 37.
 Regulbinn, 319-20, 371.
 Reneu, Peter, 35.
 Report of the Society, 1882, xxxvii; 1883, xlv.
 Restoration House, Rochester, 111-126.
 Retlyng, Johanna, 299; Richard, 299.
 Reynald, William, 273.
 Reynolds, Archbishop, 223-5, 379; Jane, 368.
 Rhee, The, 345.
 Richborough, 339, 371.
 Richmond, 168.
 Riding-gate, Canterbury, 342-7, 381.
 Ridley, Bishop, 238, 241.
 Ringleston, 10.
 Ringslo Hundred, 11.
 Ripple, 284, 359.
 Riselep, Prior of, 220.
 Risynge, Nicholas de, 294.
 Rither Arms, 20.
 Rivers of Chafford, 381.
 Rivit, Dr., 36.
 Robert, John, 267.
 Roberts, G. Leese, 113; Mr., 244; Rev. Henry, 248.
 Robertson, Rev. Canon Scott, 88, 317, 331, 368; on *Traces of the Romans in and near Maidstone*, 68-80; *Roman Canterbury*, 338-50; *Leeds Castle*, 148-151; *Expense-book of James Master, Esq.*, 152; *Rectors of Cliffe at Hoo*, 217; *Inventory of Leeds Castle (1532)*, 382-5; *Dalison Documents*, 386-403; *Publications respecting Kentish Archaeology*, 369-81.
 Robinson, Grace, 32; Rev. John, 245; Michael, Archbishop of Armagh, 32; Thomas, 369.
 Rochester, 33, 68, 70, 74, 111-126, 169, 205, 230, 251, 261, 263, 267, 331-2, 344, 365, 368, 377; Archdeacon of, 243; Bishop of, 222, 226, 229, 238, 241-2, 259, 264, 271, 377, 379; Boley Hill, 344; Crow Lane, 114, 119; Cathedral, 63, 113, 243, 377; Dean of, 36, 112, 358; Prebendary of, 33, 243; Recorder of, 253; White Hart Inn, 113; Southgate, 113.
 Rodbregg, 363.
 Rodmeregre Manor, 277.
 Roger, Albertinus, 307; Hano, 362; Johanna, 301; Lapinus, 299, 301; Robert, 301.
 Rogheye, 377.
 Rokeby, Lord, 32.
 Rokesle, Isabella, 298; John, 298; Robert, 18; Thomas, 298.

- Rolfe, W. H., 144, 371.
 Rolvenden, 297.
 Romak, Adam, 280, 299, 308; Godeleva, 280, 299, 308.
 Roman, Canterbury, 338-50; Cemeteries, 73, 75, 81-8, 108-110, 318-20; Maidstone, 68-80; Pavements, 127-141; Villas, at Boxted in Halstow, 104-7; at Wingham, 351-7; other Villas, 43-4, 51, 54, 73-4, 107.
 Romenal, Ralph, 12; Roger de, 12.
 Romney, 12, 276, 283; Old, 283, 289, 299; Alan de, 12; Francis, 12; Robert, 12.
 Romney of Milton, 12.
 Romney Marsh, 345.
 Roper, Mr., 180, 182, 184, 186, 189, 192-3, 196-9.
 Ros, Barony, 9; Family, 12, 13; Anschitil, 9; Everard, 9.
 Rossell, Sir John, 20.
 Roteham, Alice, 275; John, 275.
 Rotyer, Constancia, 281; John, 281.
 Rougham, 176.
 Rouspere, Alice, 310; Peter de, 310.
 Rountledge, Rev. Canon, 46-7, 50, 52, 55; on St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, 56-58.
 Rowe, Rev. George, 219, 243, 269.
 Ruffin, Bertinus, 281.
 Ruggi, Elizabeth, 35.
 Rutupium, 319.
 Rycher, Robert, 264.
 Rye, Roger, 26, 368; W. Brenchley, on Restoration House, 111-116.
 Rynzemere, 307.
 Ryshton, Nicholas, 219, 235-6.
 St. Alban, 39, 40; Adam de, 22; Katherine, 22; Nicholas de, 21, 22; Robert de, 21; Thomas, 21.
 St. Albin, 22.
 St. Aubin, Family, 21, 22; Gilbert de, 20.
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Sandwich, 7.
 St. Clement, Old Romney, vill, 283.
 St. Clere, Isolda, 377; John, 377.
 St. Laurence, Romney, 299.
 St. Leger, 17, 374; Dudley, 360; Edward, 360; Edmund, 29, 307; John, 18; Isabella, 307; Ralph, 8, 18; Thomas, 19, 29; William, 14.
 St. Margaret-at-Cliff, 286, 289, 360.
 St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, 46, 49-58, 127-8.
 St. Martin's Vill, Romney, 283.
 St. Nicholas, Arms, 11; Family, 12.
 St. Pancras, Canterbury, 46-55, 58.
 St. Mary Church, Romney Marsh, 276.
 St. Mary Cray, 220.
 St. Mary's, Hoo, 237.
 St. Radekund's Abbey, 60, 169, 220.
 Salisbury, 31, 243, 254; Earl of, 2.
 Salmon, Frances and Peter, 404.
 Salter, Margaret, 249; William, 249.
 Saltwood, 224, 252, 271, 378.
 Samian Pottery, 75, 85, 105-6, 318-9, 355-6.
 Sancroft, Archbishop, 249.
 Sancta Ositha, Henry de, 305.
 Sandford Oreas, 22.
 Sandling, 70-1.
 Sandrintone, 362.
 Sandwich, 7, 10-11, 17, 30, 286, 289, 300, 304, 356, 371, 380; Earl of, 144, 146; Mayors of, 16, 143-7; Old Painted Panels at, 142-7; Royal Visit to, 145-7.
 Sandwich, John de, 7; Sir Simon de, 9.
 Sandys, George (poet and traveller), xli, 159, 166.
 Sare, Adam, 294, 298; Johanna, 294; Matilda, 298.
 Sarre, 320.
 Savage, Sir John, 18, 21; Ralph, 13; Sir Roger, 18.
 Savell, John, 380.
 Sawbridge, Mr., 124.
 Saxby Family, 367.
 Say, 12; Elizabeth de, 8; Geoffrey, 5, 8, 363; Joan, 5.
 Sayer, William, 61.
 Seadbury (in Chislehurst), 153-4, 167, 178, 185, 187, 192, 198-9, 205, 208, 210, 212, 215; *see* Skathebury.
 Seoland, Alice, 295; Franco de, 295.
 Seonyngton, Boneface de, 296; Richard de, 296.
 Scot, John, 366; Mr., 191; Ralph, 310; William, 27.
 Scott, Lady, 192-3, 201, 205; Sir Steven, 177, 199.
 Scottes-okholte (Knockholt), 288, 310.
 Scrope, Henry le, 376.
 Seal, 189, 197, 275, 284; Chart, 96.
 Sede, Richard, 333.
 Seger, Goodman, 213.
 Selling, 13, 278, 284, 303.
 Selling, Family, 9, 27, 30; Joan, 30; John, 26-7, 30; Edmund, 26; Margaret, 26; Nicolas, 30; Ralph, 30; Robert, 26.
 Sellinge, 363.
 Selneston, William de, 291.
 Sepham Farm, 91.
 Septvans, Christopher, 13; Maud, 13; Robert, 7, 8, 18; Simpkin, 13; Walter, 13.
 Serjaunt, Margeria, 283; Martin, 283.
 Sevenoaks, 205, 214.
 Severley, John de, 262.

- Sevington, 15, 25.
 Seyveton, 299.
 Shanecontewelle, Thomas de, 275.
 Shaw, W., 251.
 Sheafe, Edmund, 381; Bennett, 402.
 Shebbertswell (Sibertswood), Vicar of, 33.
 Sheldwich, 282, 300.
 Shelley, 17; Henry de, 17; Thomas, 17.
 Shelling, Joan, John, Thomas, and William de, 30.
 Shelving, 27-30; Alan, Emma, and Thomas, 30; Benedicta, Elizabeth, James, Joan, and John, 29.
 Shenefeld, Johanna, 306; John, 306.
 Shepeye, 308.
 Sheppard, J. Brigstocke, 217, 220, 226, 352-3.
 Sherreve, Henry, 289, 306; Margaret, 306.
 Shillingheld, 13; Eudo, Elias, Ivo, and John de, 13.
 Shipbourne, 303, 375, 388.
 Shirland, Sir Robert de, 18; Roger, 6, 8.
 Sholdon, 303.
 Shoreham, 195, 238, 260-2, 265, 267-9, 270.
 Shorne Church, 120.
 Shurland in Pluckley, 9, 27.
 Shymling, Alice and John, 276.
 Shynguller, Rauf, 335.
 Sidynghourne, 280, 288, 290, 308, 310.
 Simon, Edward, 60; Margeria, 298; William, 298.
 Simpkinson, John, 219, 251.
 Singlewell, 104, 270.
 Sissek (Siscia), Roman coins minted at, 324.
 Sittingbourne, 68, 280, 288, 290, 308, 310, 336-7.
 Skathebnry, John de, 301.
 Skinner, Captain, 72.
 Skynnere, Henry le, 278.
 Slade Field (Loose), Roman villa in, 75.
 Slindon, 222, 259, 260-1.
 Slingsby, Colonel (1648), 174.
 Smallide, 363.
 Smalridge, Anne, Dr. George, Mary, Philip, 32.
 Smarden, 308.
 Smart, Rev. Newton, 253.
 Smith, C. Roach, F.S.A., on a Hoard of Roman Coins at Cobham, 321-330; on Roman Tessellated Pavements, 127-141; Retrospections, Social and Archaeological, 88, 369.
 Smith, John, 271, 359-60; Robert, 312; William, 249, 346; Mrs. Elizabeth, 124, 126; Mr., 174, 177.
 Smothe, Felicia and Peter, 301.
 Smyth, John le, 283; Thomas, 283.
 Smythie, Clement Taylor, 76, 80, 371; on a Roman Cemetery, Lockham, Maidstone, 81-8; Sir Richard, 149.
 Snargate, 33.
 Snodland, 371.
 Soar, Old, 91, 386-7.
 Soldauke, Stephen, 11.
 Sole Bay, Battle of, 144.
 Soles, William de, 294.
 Somers Hill, Westbere, 318-320.
 Somersetshire, 11, 13, 22, 139, 224, 365.
 Sondes, 29; Sir Michael and Paulina, 402.
 Sondresshe (Sundridge), 295.
 Sottoun, 361.
 Soule, John, 263-4.
 Southwark, 172, 365.
 Southwell, 237.
 Southwyk, John de, 282.
 Sowter, William, 387.
 Sowinton, Agnes, 282; John de, 282.
 Springhead, 70, 375.
 Sprot, Galfrid, 361-2; Michael, 362; Roger, 362; Stephen, 361; William, 362.
 Spurrell, F. C. J., 99; on Paleolithic Implements found in West Kent, 89-103; on Crayford Manufactory of Paleolithic Implements, 381; on Paleolithic Knapping Tools, 381.
 Squeler, John, 293.
 Stace, Margeria and Roger, 284; Stephen, 28.
 Stainsmore, Mark, 180; Goodwife, 185.
 Stalesfeld, 282.
 Standley, II., 142.
 Standon, John de, 283.
 Stangrave, Sir Robert de, 3.
 Stanley (of Hamptons), Frances, 388-9, 402; John, 388, 402; Thomas, 388-9, 402; William, 389.
 Stansted, 375-7.
 Staple (Wingham), 275; Rector, 34.
 Stapledon, Thomas de, 296.
 Staplehurst, 305.
 Stenethegh, Alice, 275; Salomon, 274-5.
 Stephen, Goodman, 178.
 Sterborough, 15.
 Sterre, Roger, 279.
 Stevens, Mr., 105.
 Steventon, Berks, 31.
 Steyhamme, Stephen de, 362.
 Stisted, Joan, 310; Nicholas, 309-10.
 Stockbury, 344.
 Stodele, Paulina, 308; Thomas, 308-9.
 Stoke, Newington, 233; South, 244-5.
 Stokenbery, Joan, Reginald, Richard, and Thomas, 305.

- Stonard, Harry, 333.
 Stone (Maidstone), 69; Borough, 72, 74-5.
 Stone by Dartford, 277, 291.
 Stone by Tenham, 292, 301.
 Stoneacre (Otham), 5, 20.
 Stonolde, Arminia and Roger, 280.
 Stonore, John de, 305.
 Stourmouth, 282.
 Stoyle, Juliana and Thomas, 390.
 Stradling, Rev. George, 219, 248-50, 269, 270.
 Stratford, 171; Archbishop, 226, 379; Richard de, 219, 221.
 Streetfeild, Rev. T., 373.
 Streetende, Anastasia de, 363.
 Strood, 237, 249, 258, 270, 301, 372, 375; John de, 307.
 Stureye, Henry de, 282; William de, 362.
 Sturge, Mrs., 121.
 Style, Susan and Sir Thomas, 403.
 Sudbury, Archbishop, 232-3; Thomas de, 219, 232, 268.
 Suetforde, Galfrid de, 362.
 Suffolk, 250; Earl of, 171, 179, 203; H. Grey, Duke of, 240.
 Sulthorn, John, 262.
 Sundridge, 244, 293, 295, 299, 306.
 Surrenden, 27; Park, xlix.
 Surrenden, Agnes, 26-7; Alice, 27; Joan, 26; John, 26-7; Robert, 26; Simon, 27; Theobald, 26.
 Surrey, 11, 365; second Earl of, 4.
 Sussex, 6, 16, 125, 132, 198, 200, 247, 365.
 Suthwerk, Bertram de, 296-7, 303, 307; John de, 291.
 Suthwyk, Margaret and Roger, 295.
 Sutton atte Hone, 249, 305; Alice, 277; Simon, 277.
 Sutton by Northbourne, 292.
 Sutton Valence, 80, 88, 293.
 Sutton, Roger, 219, 232, 268.
 Swan, William, 111.
 Swanescomp, 290.
 Swanscombe, 70, 290.
 Swanton, 191.
 Sweet, Philip, 258.
 Swetyng, John, 335.
 Swyft, Richard, 286.
 Swynefeld, 274, 278, 295; Richard de, Bishop of Hereford, 222.
 Swynesheved, John de, 267.
 Sydall, Rev. Dr. E., 358.
 Sylke (a ropemaker), 334.
 Symond, Richard, 265.
 Sympson, Sir John, 367.
 Syndall Manor, 2.
 Taillour, Adam le, 302; Joan, 298; Peter le, 302; William le, 298.
 Tancre, Bertram, 11; John, 11.
 Tanner, Mrs. Elizabeth, 36.
 Tateland, Chatham, 390.
 Tattesham Arms, 16.
 Taylor, Elyn, 367.
 Taylor, Benjamin, 61-2, 67; Rebecca, 35-6; Jack, 194, 198.
 Tedbury breed of horses, 209.
 Teldenne, Robert de, 362-3.
 Tenacre, John de, 11.
 Tenham, 301, 378-9.
 Tenterden, 33.
 Terenden, Raynold, 336.
 Terry, John, 364, 386-7.
 Terryng, Robert and Thomasia, 299.
 Teston, 68.
 Tetford, Thomas de, 262.
 Thanet, 9, 30, 114, 275-6, 286, 289, 300, 319, 375.
 Thanington, 273.
 Theband, Nigel, 232; Sarah, 232; Thomas, 219, 232, 268.
 Thomas, John, 361.
 Thomelin, John, 363.
 Thornden, Richard, Bishop of Dover, 240.
 Thornham, 17, 273, 314.
 Throt Wharf, Maidstone, 70.
 Throwley, 29, 300.
 Thurbarn, William, 284.
 Thurnham, 344; *see* Thornham.
 Ticehurst, 125.
 Tillesley, Richard, 244.
 Tilmanston, Roger de, 11.
 Tisherst, *see* Ticehurst.
 Tithes paid in money in 1654, 211.
 Tobacco (A.D. 1648-55), 177, 185, 204.
 Tomlyn, Idonea, 24; Stephen, 24.
 Tonbridge, 92, 275, 293, 300, 344.
 Tonge, 280, 296; Vicar of, 60.
 Toniford, 26; Isabel, 26, 273; John, 26; Richard, 26; Thomas, 26, 273; William, 26.
 Tonstall, Sir J., 168.
 Topp, Rev. Robert, 250.
 Torrington, Viscounts, 404.
 Totynton, 298; Dionisia, 298; Richard, 298.
 Towne, 28-9; Place, Throwley, 29.
 Tracy, John, 334.
 Triple, John de, 307.
 Trollope, E., Bishop of Nottingham, 130.
 Trome, Margaret, 303; Robert, 303.
 Trusbut, Rose, 9; William, 9.
 Tuitham, Alan, 12, 364; Maud, 13; Nicholas, 363-4; Robert, 12; Roland, 364; Theobald, 13.
 Tumuli in Gorsley Wood near Canterbury, 311-7.
 Tunbridge, Goodman, 176-7, 184.
 Tunbridge, *see* Tonbridge.
 Tunstall, 233, 277; William de, 261.

- Tunstall, —, Mr. Master's sister, 190.
 Turke, Robert, 387-8; William, 388.
 Turner, Dawson, 369, 372; Edward, 250, 270; Mr., 197.
 Tuttesham, 3, 16; Anthony, 388; Dorothy, 388; John, 387, 388; Richard, 388; Thomas, 380.
 Twiford, 182.
 Twisden, Elizabeth and Sir Thomas, 403.
 Twitham, *see* Tuitham.
 Twitham-Helles, 13.
 Tycheborne, Nicholas, 387.
 Tyler, John, 334; Wat, 258.
 Tylmerston, Agnes, 297; Richard de, 297.
 Ulcombe, 33, 112, 279.
 Ullock, Rev. Dr. H., 358.
 Ulster, Earl of, 5.
 Underdown, Theobald de, 294.
 Upchurch, 107; Roman ware, 106, 317, 355-6; Potteries, 107.
 Uphouse, Cecilia, Humphrey, and John, 309.
 Upmanton, Robert and Strangia, 303.
 Upnor, 113.
 Uppington, Thomas, 244.
 Utting, William, 219, 236-7, 269.
 Vaghan, Joan, 291; William, 291.
 Vagniacæ, 68-70.
 Valentia, Viscount, 245.
 Valoignes, 30; Guy de, 5; John, 364; Richard de, 5; Robert de, 364; Stephen de, 5; Waresius de, 5, 8, 29; William de, 8, 18.
 Van der Velde's picture of the battle of Sole Bay, 147.
 Vaus, Joan, 309; William de, 309.
 Verulamium, 39, 42.
 Vesey, Margaret, 20; Warin, 20.
 Videan Family, 367.
 Vine, Rev. F. T., on Tumuli near Canterbury, 311-17.
 Vineter, Robert, 302; Walter, 309.
 Vineyard at Wingham, 356.
 Vinters, 75.
 Vipont Family, 367.
 Vivian, Colonel, 374.
 Wade (Iwade, Ywade), 280, 307.
 Wadenhal, John and Thomas de, 364.
 Wadeton, John de, 364.
 Waghorn, Lieutenant, 371.
 Wagner, Henry, F.S.A., on Pedigrees of De L'Angle and Du Moulin, 31-37.
 Wake, Archbishop, 359.
 Wakeford, G., on coins at Linton, 379-80.
 Waker, Goodman, 204.
 Wales, 42; President of, 239.
 Waleys, 27; Alice, 292; Emma, 295; John, 292; William, 295.
 Walkesley, William, 28.
 Waller, J. G., 369.
 Wallingford, 233, 344; Rich. de, 219.
 Walloon Church, London, 37.
 Walmer, 33, 358-9.
 Walrand, Isabella, 296; Robert, 16; Thomas, 296.
 Walsall, Barnabas, of Rochester, 389.
 Walsingham, 404; Lady Ann, 179, 186, 188; Francis, 153, 214; James, 153; Sir Thomas, 152-3, 155, 192, 195; Thomas, 152-3, 167-8, 179, 181.
 Waltham, John de, 305.
 Walton, Robert de, 219, 231-3, 268.
 Warde Family, 381.
 Ware, 163; Mr., 188.
 Wareham, 344.
 Warfield, 183.
 Warmyngton, Richard, 262-3.
 Warne, Charles, 372.
 Warren, Michael, 387; T. F., 359; Mr., 317; William, 271.
 Warston, Richard (senior and junior), 284.
 Warwick, Earl of, 245-6.
 Waryn, Michael, 387.
 Wateringberi, Bertelmew de, 11.
 Watkins, Mr., 189, 211.
 Watling Street, 69, 70.
 Watton, 29.
 Way, Albert, 369.
 Waynfleet, Robert, 60.
 Weald, The, 91, 98-9, 102.
 Webbe of Rainham, 335.
 Weddell, M., 251.
 Week Street, Maidstone, 69, 74.
 Weeks, Goodman, 170, 178, 181, 184, 188-90.
 Welche, Henry, 368.
 Welle, Sir John de, 18.
 Weller, Henry, 121.
 Welling (Bexley), 188.
 Wellington, Duke of, 372.
 Wells, 233, 365.
 Wellys, Michell, 333.
 Wendling Abbey, 61.
 Wenseston, Maria, 287; Nicholas, 287.
 Weryn, William, 275.
 Wesley, Rev. Dr. John, 247; Samuel, 247.
 Westbere, 318-20.
 Westbrook, 26.
 West Cliff, 289.
 Westerham, 381; Communion cup, xlvi.
 Westgate, 26, 282.
 West Grenewych, 276.
 West Langdon Abbey, 59-67.
 Westmacott, Sir Richard, 370.
 Westminster, 179; Abbey, 31-2, 239, 242, 248-9; School, 32.
 Weston, Hugh (Dean of Westminster), 219, 240-1.

- Westreeboro, Maidstone, 69, 73-4.
 West Tilbury Church, 291.
 Westwell, 126, 274.
 Westwode, John de, 303.
 Whatmer Hall, 320.
 Whetacre, John, 278; Juliana, 278;
 Nigellus, 290.
 Whetakre, Christina, 292; Furmen-
 tinus, 292; John, 292.
 White, Sir Thomas, 244.
 White Canons, 59, 62.
 Whitehall (associated with Roman
 occupation), 69.
 Whitgift, 379.
 Whitloke, William, 333.
 Whitstaple, 278.
 Wiat, Sir Thomas, 240, 380.
 Wichling, 2, 288-9.
 Wickham Breux, 278-9, 307, 356.
 Wickham, West, 11, 101, 380.
 Wight, Isle of, 3, 365, 369.
 Wilford, Sir Thomas, 365.
 Wilkes, Mr. (of Rochester, 1759), 121,
 123.
 Wille, Thomas, 264.
 Willem, Joan and John, 306.
 Willesborough, 5, 299, 302; Rent Roll
 of, 361-3.
 Willesborough, John de, 361; Thomas
 de, 362; William de, 361.
 Williams, Dr. Daniel, 247; Mr., 368.
 Wilmington, 305, 374; Bertram, 304;
 Ralph de, 304.
 Wilson, 367; Daniel, 360; Mary, 360;
 Rev. T., 358, 360; William, 219,
 243-4, 269, 272; Mr., 178; Dr., 248.
 Winchelsey, 297; Archbishop, 222-3.
 Winchester, 133, 212; Hugh, Earl of,
 278-9.
 Windsor, 237, 243-4; St. George's, 31.
 Winefield, 377.
 Wingham, 129, 130, 281, 320, 351-7,
 378-9; Canon of, 224; Court, 354-5;
 Church, 356; Provost of, 239; Ro-
 man villa, 351; Vineyard, 356.
 Winterton, Countess of, 381.
 Winton, Mrs., 36.
 Wiston, 253.
 With, Adam, 304, 306.
 Withersden Hall, Saxon burial-place
 at, 356.
 Witlesey, Archbishop William de, 219,
 228, 230-1, 262.
 Witney, 32, 37; Rector, 32.
 Wlyschirnet, 361.
 Wodden, 367.
 Wodekind, Richard, 267.
 Wodenesbergh, 29, 275, 287.
 Wodeton, 295.
 Wolford, Beatrix, 293; John, 293;
 Ralph, 293.
 Wolton, Thomas de, 262.
 Wolveryeh, John, 386; Nicholas, 387.
 Wood, Humphry, on Roman Urns
 found beside the Medway, 108-110.
 Woodchester, 130, 132, 137.
 Woodchurch, 28.
 Woodham Ferrers, Rector of, 33.
 Woodnesborough, *see* Wodenesbergh.
 Woolrich, Mr., 178.
 Woolwich, 22, 210, 253, 373-4.
 Worcester, Bishop of, 223, 230, 238-9.
 Wormshill, 29.
 Wrefke, Richard, 296; Willelma, 296.
 Wright, John, 112, 119; Thomas,
 F.S.A., 39, 369, 372.
 Writtele, 293.
 Wrotham, 8, 286, 287, 296, 375-8,
 386-9; Mr. Frampton's book on the
 Hundred of, 375.
 Wulveva, 366.
 Wyard, John, 297.
 Wyatt, Sir Thomas, *see* Wiat.
 Wybert, Johanna, 289; Richard, 286,
 289.
 Wycombe, William de, 277.
 Wye, 24, 296.
 Wygod, Dianisia, 300; Henry, 300.
 Wygynden, 310.
 Wyke, Maidstone, 69, 71-75.
 Wykeham-Martin, Charles, 149, 151;
 Cornwallis, 151; Fiennes, 149, 151;
 Philip, 151.
 Wyleby, Philip de, 219, 221-2.
 Wylie, W. M., 141.
 Wylve, Nathaniel, 219, 248.
 Wymingeswold, 30.
 Wynbrok, Osbert de, 29.
 Wynchestre, Martha, 286; Robert de,
 286.
 Wynkfeld, William, 335, 337.
 Wyth, Adam, 289.
 Wythenhale, Joan, 286, 289; Robert
 de, 286, 289.
 Wythoe, John, 307.
 Wyttrichishamme, 304.
 Yalding, 22.
 Yale, 36.
 Yarmouth, 176; Robert of, 221.
 Yokes Court, Mereworth, *see* Yotes.
 York, 128, 237, 243, 344; Chancellor,
 32; Prebendary, 32.
 York, James, Duke of, 143.
 Yorkshire, 9, 17, 128.
 Yotes Court, Mereworth, 184, 191-2,
 194-5, 197-8, 200-8, 210, 212-3, 216.
 Younge, Alys, John, and Mathew, 367.
 Ywade (Iwade), 307.
 Zele (Seal), La, 284.
 Zouche, Eudo de la, 376.

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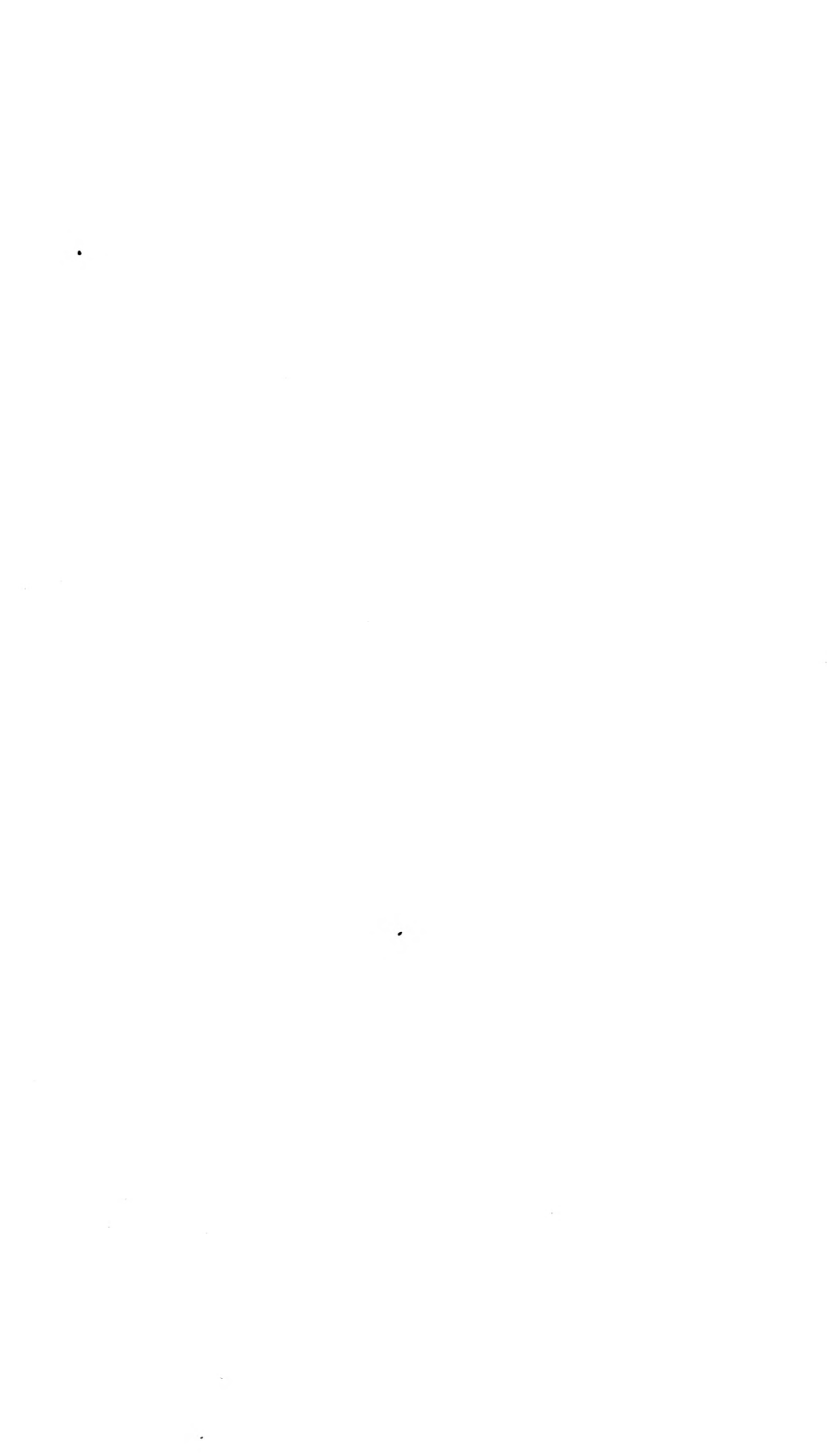
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